



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



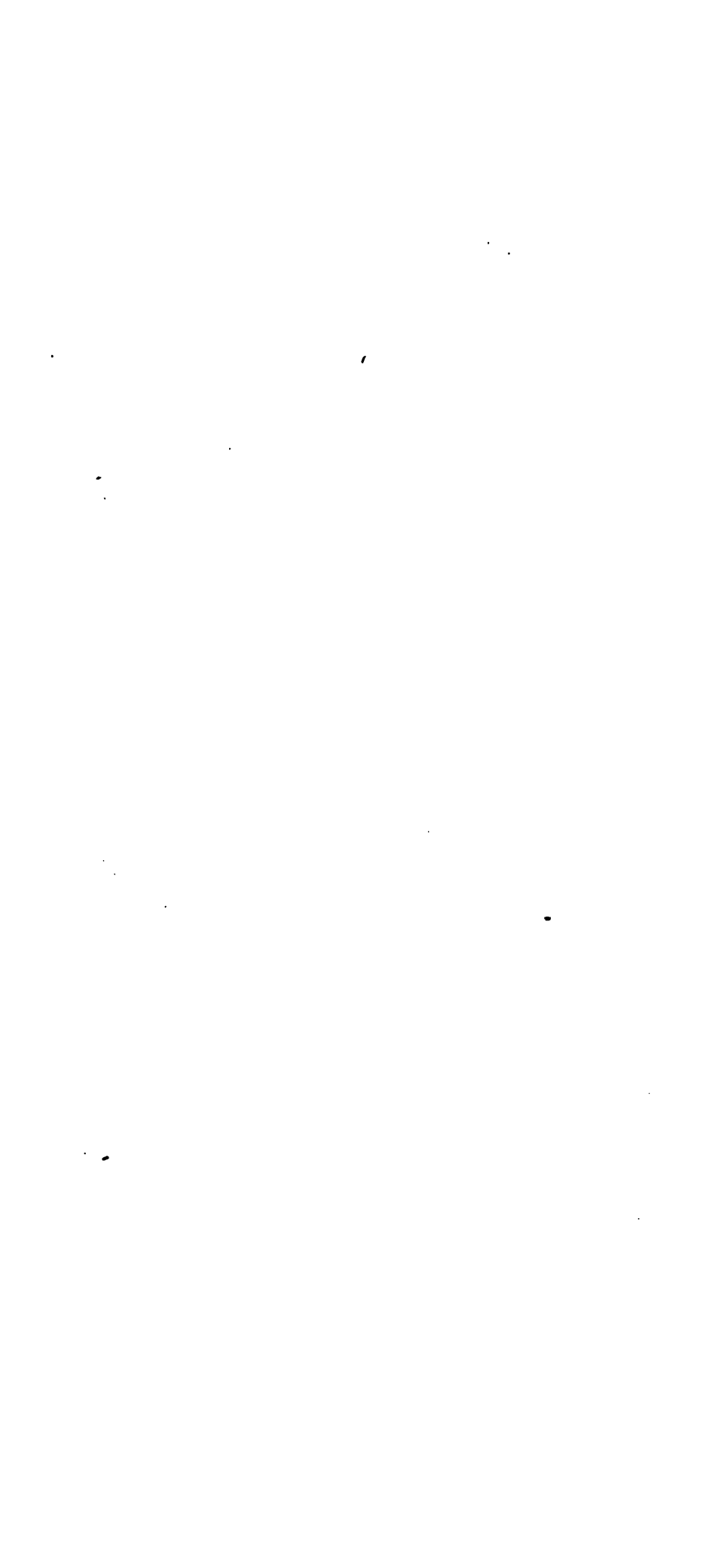












*An Attempt to illustrate those Articles of the
Church of England, which the Calvinists
improperly consider as Calvinistical,*

IN

EIGHT SERMONS

PREACHED BEFORE

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

IN THE YEAR MDCCCIV,

AT
THE LECTURE

FOUNDED BY J. BAMPTON, M.A.

CANON OF SALISBURY.

BY

RICHARD LAURENCE, LL. D. *Castel*

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW, CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH,
RECTOR OF MERSHAM, AND RECTOR OF STONE, IN KENT.

A NEW EDITION.

OXFORD,

PRINTED BY W. BAXTER,

FOR J. PARKER; AND F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH YARD, AND WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

1820. *Ca.*

18442-



TO HIS GRACE
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
WHO,
WHEN THESE LECTURES WERE ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED,
RAISED THEM INTO CREDIT AND REPUTATION
BY HIS DISTINGUISHED NOTICE OF THEIR AUTHOR;
AND
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,
WHO,
AT A LESS-DISTANT PERIOD,
SPRANG UP A VALUE
UPON THIS AS WELL AS EVERY OTHER PRODUCTION
OF THE SAME AUTHOR,
BY RECOMMENDING HIM TO ROYAL PATRONAGE,
AS NOT UNDESERVING OF A DIGNITY
IN THAT CHURCH,
THE CREED OF WHICH HE HAD
LONG AND LABORIOUSLY ENDEAVOURED TO ELUCIDATE;
THIS NEW EDITION
OF THE
BAMPTON LECTURES FOR THE YEAR 1804,
IS
MOST GRATEFULLY AND MOST RESPECTFULLY
INSCRIBED.

ROY VAN
JAN
VAN DER

P R E F A C E.

THE mode of illustration adopted in these Lectures, although it has not been wholly disregarded, has nevertheless been but partially pursued, by those, who have gone before upon the same subject. Much has been written, and satisfactorily written, to prove, that the Predestinarian system of Calvin is totally inconsistent with the doctrine of our Articles; that it is equally irreconcilable with our Liturgy and Homilies; and that the private sentiments of our Reformers were likewise inimical to it. But complete in all points as such evidence may appear, (the force of which its opponents have been unable to invalidate,) the Author still conceived, that an elucidation of another kind was wanting; that the weight of testimony might be augmented by an attempt to trace the Articles, usually

controverted on the occasion, up to their genuine sources, to compare them with the peculiar opinions of their own times, and thus to determine their meaning with more certainty, by ascertaining the precise objects, which their compilers had in view. This attempt he has made in the Bampton Lectures of the year. As, however, in compositions of their nature a minute detail of particulars was not practicable, and yet as he felt himself both in reason and in duty bound to fulfil the intentions of the Founder, by printing (professedly as Lectures) only that, which in point of quantity and form, as well as substance, was actually delivered from the pulpit, he has been under the necessity of adding notes; and of adding them to a considerable extent, because his argument principally rested upon authorities, derived from productions not generally read, nor every where attainable.

EXTRACT

FROM THE

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

OF THE LATE

REV. JOHN BAMPTON,

CANON OF SALISBURY.

—“ I give and bequeath my Lands and
“ Estates to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scho-
“ lars of the University of Oxford for ever, to
“ have and to hold all and singular the said
“ Lands or Estates upon trust, and to the in-
“ tents and purposes hereinafter mentioned;
“ that is to say, I will and appoint that the
“ Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford
“ for the time being shall take and receive all
“ the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and
“ (after all taxes, reparations, and necessary
“ deductions made) that he pay all the re-
“ mainder to the endowment of eight Divinity
“ Lecture Sermons, to be established for ever
“ in the said University, and to be performed
“ in the manner following :

“ I direct and appoint, that, upon the first
“ Tuesday in Easter Term, a Lecturer be yearly

“ chosen by the Heads of Colleges only, and
 “ by no others, in the room adjoining to the
 “ Printing-House, between the hours of ten in
 “ the morning and two in the afternoon, to
 “ preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons, the
 “ year following, at St. Mary’s in Oxford, be-
 “ tween the commencement of the last month
 “ in Lent Term, and the end of the third week
 “ in Act Term.

“ Also I direct and appoint, that the eight
 “ Divinity Lecture Sermons shall be preached
 “ upon either of the following Subjects—to con-
 “ firm and establish the Christian Faith, and to
 “ confute all heretics and schismatics—upon the
 “ divine authority of the holy Scriptures—upon
 “ the authority of the writings of the primitive
 “ Fathers, as to the faith and practice of the
 “ primitive Church—upon the Divinity of our
 “ Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—upon the Di-
 “ vinity of the Holy Ghost—upon the Articles
 “ of the Christian Faith, as comprehended in
 “ the Apostles’ and Nicene Creeds.

“ Also I direct, that thirty copies of the eight
 “ Divinity Lecture Sermons shall be always
 “ printed, within two months after they are
 “ preached, and one copy shall be given to the
 “ Chancellor of the University, and one copy
 “ to the Head of every College, and one copy to
 “ the Mayor of the city of Oxford, and one copy
 “ to be put into the Bodleian Library; and the

“ expence of printing them shall be paid out of
“ the revenue of the Land or Estates given for
“ establishing the Divinity Lecture Sermons ;
“ and the Preacher shall not be paid, nor be
“ entitled to the revenue, before they are
“ printed.

“ Also I direct and appoint, that no person
“ shall be qualified to preach the Divinity Lec-
“ ture Sermons, unless he hath taken the De-
“ gree of Master of Arts at least, in one of the
“ two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge ;
“ and that the same person shall never preach
“ the Divinity Lecture Sermons twice.”



CONTENTS.

SERMON I.

The general principles of the Reformation, from its commencement, to the period when our Articles were composed, shewn to be of a Lutheran tendency.

SERMON II.

The same tendency pointed out in the Articles themselves, as deducible from the history of their compilation.

SERMON III.

On Original Sin, as maintained by the Scholastics, the Lutherans, and our own Reformers.

SERMON IV.

On the tenet of the Schools respecting Merit de Congruo, and that of the Lutherans in opposition to it.

SERMON V.

The Articles "of Free Will," and "of Works before Justification," explained in connexion with the preceding controversy.

SERMON VI.

On the Scholastical doctrine of Justification, the Lutheran, and that of our own Church.

SERMON VII.

The outline of the Predestinarian system stated, as taught in the Schools, and as christianized by Luther and Melancthon.

SERMON VIII.

The 17th Article considered in conformity with the sentiments of the latter, and elucidated by our Baptismal service. Brief recapitulation of the whole.

SERMON I.

2 TIM. iii. 14.

But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them.

THAT no investigations are more important than those which Religion points out, is a truth admitted indeed by all, but felt only by the wise and good. Other enquiries we may pursue or omit, as individual inclination prompts us, while with respect to our future existence we prosecute them without profit, or neglect them without danger; but the case of Religion permits no alternative. Here not inclination but duty and interest are to be consulted. This is a subject upon the cultivation of which depends the welfare of our being beyond the grave; which it is the extreme of folly to forget, and of madness to despise.

Educated in a Christian community, with a reverence for the precepts of the Gospel,

we imbibe in early years an habitual predilection for its doctrines. When the faculties of the soul expand, and reason approaches maturity, this predilection becomes augmented, in proportion as we weigh with more or less accuracy the irrefragable arguments, which have been repeatedly urged in its defence since the happy æra of the Reformation. For it is the pride of Englishmen to reflect, that the principles of Christianity have been nowhere discussed with more candour and ability, or with more clearness, solidity, and force of conviction, than in their own country. But every good is attended with a correspondent evil. The Reformation, which in order to expose error encouraged freedom of enquiry, unavoidably occasioned an almost infinite variety of opinions, as the points of view became different, under which the same objects were contemplated. One system however only could be established; and to that, which was at first adopted, we still adhere. Hence it happens, that we find ourselves not merely Christians, but Protestants, and not Protestants only, but members of a particular Church, the distinguishing tenets of which, if we choose to preserve our connexion with

it, we seem bound without dissimulation to profess, and in our consciences to believe.

If such be the obligation even of the Laity, the Clergy surely ought to be sensible of one more strict, as well as extensive ; they should consider themselves as appointed not simply to teach Religion by precept, and adorn it by example, but at all times to support the faith of that Church, to which they belong, without lukewarmness and without inconstancy. The humblest attempt therefore to elucidate any controverted points of our national Creed cannot perhaps prove totally uninteresting in this place, where its value is duly appreciated, and where all, it is presumed, feel equally influenced by deliberate choice, as by consistency of character, to protect it from injury and insult.

When the nature of academical institutions and their close connexion with the Church are considered, no public discordance of sentiment can here be expected to prevail ; here can we approve and teach only authorized opinions ; and here a sense of honour no less than of duty prevents the most forward from attempting to subvert, by concealed and insidious stratagems, what none can openly attack. But as soon

as we go abroad into the world, and converse with Christians of different persuasions, with some, who feel as proud a distinction in being without, as we do in being within, the pale of our Establishment, the unanimity, which before we witnessed, disappears: a scene of discord succeeds; and perhaps upon topics where we expected immediate concession, we are surprised by a pertinacious opposition; where we supposed liberality to exist, we sometimes find prejudice; and where prejudice, sometimes liberality; where we looked for indifference, we are encountered with zeal; and where we could conceive nothing but weakness, if we do not always discover wisdom, we often admire address and applaud ingenuity. It may not therefore appear foreign to the design of these Lectures, if I direct your attention to those particular Doctrines of our Church, which Dissenters of every denomination, how widely soever they differ from each other, agree to object against us, as Doctrines, which either we do not understand, or understanding, choose not to believe.

In the standard of Faith, which our Articles exhibit, a peculiar class of opinions is to be found, which seem to have been va-

riously argued at various periods, and which during more than one century interested in the highest degree, and interestingly disunited, the Christian world; those I mean, which are usually supposed to be more or less allied to the Predestinarian controversy. Interpreting them according to the modern meaning of certain expressions, and disregarding the characteristic notions of the times in which they were first established, the Socinian and the Calvinist combine in giving them a sense, which they were not originally intended to convey; and then accuse us of departing from the creed of our ancestors, of disbelieving that, to which in this place at least we have all subscribed. Thus, to whichever side we turn, we perceive each party in array against us; the one preferring the charge with sarcastical contempt; the other with a mingled sensation of anger and pity; and both with apparently a confident persuasion of our apostasy. To the Articles, which embrace these particular points, I propose to restrict my enquiries. In the pursuit however of this object it will not be necessary to explore those endless labyrinths, in which the century subsequent to the Reformation, one not unproductive ei-

ther of talents or of literature, was perplexed and bewildered: my plan will solely be, after pointing out whence the Doctrines of our Church in general were derived, to trace such as will be selected for examination up to their genuine sources.

In discussing with impartiality questions of a remote æra, it is requisite, but not easy, to discard modern prepossessions; to place ourselves exactly in the situation and under the circumstances of those, whose sentiments we wish to investigate, and display with fidelity. On such occasions we are usually too much disposed to throw in light, where we perceive only an indistinct mass of shade, or at least to revive that which in our eyes appears faint and faded, endeavouring in every instance to improve according to our own taste and fancy, instead of faithfully exhibiting the simpler productions of antiquity. But the subject before me is attended with another difficulty. From its peculiar nature it is confined to disquisitions, which, having lost at this distant period their immediate importance, and ceased to interest us, it seems almost impossible again to bring forward without fatiguing the attention, and appearing to clog the argument with much heavy detail,

and which can seldom afford an opportunity for the diffusion of ornament, for popular dissertation, or for elegant composition. From these considerations, when imperfections appear, some indulgence perhaps, beyond what the candour of criticism usually grants, may be extended to them.

When the Articles of our Church have been reviewed by writers, either professedly or incidentally undertaking to explain their meaning, they have generally received an interpretation rather accommodated to recent controversies, than to such as existed at the period of their compilation. Whatsoever ready conjecture could devise, or ingenious deduction supply, to maintain the appearance of strict conformity in principle, without sacrificing the reputation of a name or the credit of an opinion, has been advanced in this way. Nor has the attempt in every instance proved fruitless; but has added much to the vindication of the common cause of Protestantism, as well as of the liberality and moderation of the English Church. It is nevertheless to be lamented that the enquiry has not always been conducted with temper and impartiality. When however we perceive, that some things have been insinuated on both

sides, which every good man would wish to forget; that both have indulged in personal and party reflexions, which it would have been wiser to suppress; we should recollect that the case is common; that through the polemical discussion of the most sacred truths human passions will diffuse their malignant poison; and that the charity of Theological disputants is seldom of the most amiable kind, and never very abundant. On one hand it has been contended, that our Articles are consonant with the Creed of Calvin; on the other with that of Arminius. It is not my intention to follow this controverted question into particulars. Yet perhaps it should be cursorily remarked, that even the Calvinist has proved in the most convincing mode, that they are not in their necessary construction completely Calvinistical; that something is wanting in them to produce entire satisfaction; for repeatedly has he laboured, although constantly laboured in vain, first to render them explicit on this head, and afterwards to get his favourite emendations approved and established by public authority⁽¹⁾. But with these points the elucidation, which I propose, is by no means connected. It will be confined to a

comparison of our Articles with the prevailing opinions of the times when they were composed, at least with those in which they immediately originated, or from which they were collaterally derived.

If we contemplate them in this view, or rather such of them as will become the subject of investigation, we find, that far from being framed according to the system of Calvin in preference to all others, they were modelled after the Lutheran in opposition to the Romish tenets of the day. The whole scope therefore of my design will be, instead of considering them abstractedly, to survey them relatively, with reference to the particular tenets alluded to ; and the principal part of my observations will consist in developing these, if not minutely and in full detail, yet sufficiently for the purpose of illustration. But before I proceed to explain the selected doctrines, it will be requisite more at large to point out the real basis upon which the superstructure of our Church was raised ; and then to give the evidence which the Articles themselves exhibit of having been erected upon the same foundation.

It is well known to all, who have bestowed the least attention upon its history,

that our Reformation was a progressive work, commenced in the reign of Henry, and completed under his successor in all its essential parts, without suffering any subsequent alteration of importance. The original, after which in almost every instance it was moulded, as far as the arbitrary will of the Monarch, or the prejudices of the Clergy and people, permitted, was avowedly the Protestant establishment in Germany. Against the Church of Rome, which always, when attacked, fled for protection to the shield of scholastical sophistry, Luther had waged a dauntless, unwearied, and effectual warfare. He entered the field of combat without distrust or apprehension, under a rooted persuasion, that the victory over superstition would prove easy at an æra, when learning had already begun to extend itself in every direction, and was become closely allied to theological attainments (²). It has been frequently remarked, that the dawn of reformation was the dawn of letters. Religion and literature had been overwhelmed in darkness; and although at different periods they faintly struggled to emerge from obscurity, yet were their efforts unavailing, only rendering the gloom, which sur-

rounded them, still more visible, until the fulness of their time arrived; until the same divine goodness, which first gave life to the animal, and light to the intellectual creation, commanded them to resume their former splendor, and with united rays to illuminate and adorn the world. The sacred books, which contain the records of Christianity, no less than the writings of its earlier champions, had been almost wholly neglected during a long reign of disputatious ignorance in several preceding centuries. But when the light of day appeared, the genuine doctrines of Scripture and the primitive opinions of antiquity began to be more distinctly perceived, and more accurately investigated. With an attachment to classical pursuits arose a zeal for biblical enquiries. Taste and Truth went hand in hand. Religion gave interest and importance to literature, and literature afforded no inconsiderable assistance in restoring and purifying Religion. At every period prior to the sixteenth century, all who had laboured with the hazard of their lives to reform the Church, had uniformly failed in their attempts, not so much from any deficiency in their argument, as from the contracted sphere of public information, and

the incurable bigotry of the public mind: but at the revival of letters, no means of success were wanting; zeal and ability were equally conspicuous; the diffusion of knowledge became every where more and more general; and with it were diffused the plain and simple truths of the long neglected Gospel.

In this country, where the light of literature could not be concealed, nor the love of truth suppressed, Lutheranism found numerous proselytes, who were known by the appellation (^s) of "the men of the new learning." This was particularly the case after the rupture with the See of Rome. For when Henry had shaken off the Papal yoke, and undertaken to reform the doctrine of the English Church, it began to spread with rapidity. It then boldly sought and obtained not only protection but patronage from the Crown itself. Henry, who is usually represented as having almost always acted from the suggestion of the moment, and as having enthroned his passions above his reason, but who certainly never sacrificed what he conceived to be his conscience or prerogative to the will of others, fostered and supported its general principles; and, the more

effectually to propagate them in his dominions, and to accelerate the arduous task in which he had engaged, invited hither a Divine, in whose admirable erudition, as he remarked, and sound judgment all good men placed their hopes, the ever memorable Melancthon (4). That he solicited not the assistance of Luther on this occasion should not perhaps be solely attributed to his personal dislike of that Reformer; he well knew, that the Protestant princes themselves at the most critical period had manifested a greater partiality for Melancthon. Luther, than whom no one was more capable of infusing energy into the cause, in which he had embarked, was of all men the worst adapted to conduct it with moderation: he was calculated to commence, but not to complete reformation. Prompt, resolute, and impetuous, he laboured with distinguished success in the demolition of long established error; he also hastily threw together the rough and cumbrous materials of a better system: but the office of selecting, modelling, and arranging them was consigned to a correcter hand. Melancthon was of a character directly opposite to that of Luther, possessing every requisite to render truth alluring and reformation re-

spectable ; and hence upon him, in preference, the Princes of Germany conferred the honour of compiling the public profession of their faith. When Henry therefore applied for the assistance of this favourite Divine, by seeking the aid of one to whom Lutheranism had been indebted for her creed, he placed beyond suspicion the nature of that change which he meditated.

But the predilection of this country for the principles to which I allude, was not confined to a mere distant correspondence for the purpose of acquiring information, and promoting discussion, or to a frequent solicitation of foreign assistance ; an actual Reform founded upon them took place ; and some popular instructions were either published with permission, or sanctioned by royal authority, which, with the exception of a few points only, breathed the spirit of Lutheranism ⁽⁵⁾. Of this no one at all conversant with the subject can for a moment doubt, who examines with attention the contents, of what were at the time denominated *The Bishops' Book*, and *The King's Book*, the two most important publications of the day. And, although in both these systems of faith (for such avowedly they were) some superstitious tenets

may be discovered, which were afterwards rejected; yet little, if any thing, is to be found in either of them materially different from what was subsequently established, relative to any point, with which my proposed enquiry is connected. Indeed the Reformation of the succeeding reign ought not to be considered as distinct from that which had been effected in this, but rather as a continuation and completion of it. In proof of which, without adverting to general resemblances, it seems sufficient to remark, that three of our existing Articles, two which relate to the Sacraments, and one respecting Traditions, were in a great measure copied word for word from a short code of doctrines, which had been drawn up long before the death of Henry (*). Nor is complete originality even here to be met with; the sentiments, and many of the very expressions, thus borrowed, being themselves evidently derived from another source, the Confession of Augsburgh.

When Edward then ascended the throne, the same attachment not only continued to prevail, but became more predominant, unfettered by the caprices of the ruling Monarch. The offices of our Church were

completely reformed (which before had been but partially attempted) after the temperate system of Luther, and not after the plan of subversion, rather than of reformation, which Calvin had recently exhibited at Geneva (?). Nor were any alterations of importance, one point alone excepted, made at their subsequent revision. At the same period also, the first book of Homilies was composed; which, although equally Lutheran, yet containing nothing upon the subject of the Sacramental presence, has remained without the slightest emendation to the present day. The benefit of Melancthon's personal services was again and again solicited; but they seem to have been too highly valued at home to be transplanted into a foreign country (8). Another circumstance likewise, which seems to have been little noticed, no less directly proves the favourite quarter, to which our Reformers looked for information. Cranmer, who had never concealed the bias of his sentiments, now more openly and generally avowed them. He translated a Lutheran Catechism, which he edited in his own name, dedicated to the King, and recommended in the strongest terms, as a trea-

tise admirably adapted to improve the principles, as well as morals, of the rising generation (*).

The opinions therefore of the Primate were at this time perfectly Lutheran; and although he afterwards changed them in one single point, in other respects they remained unaltered. And it should be recollected, that he it was, who principally conducted our Reformation from its earliest commencement under Henry to its termination in the reign of Edward, exerting his influence over the mind of the former, and his credit in the councils of the latter, to effect that which it was the prayer of his heart, and the pride of his life, to behold advancing towards perfection. Almost the whole merit of our ecclesiastical renovation must be imputed to him, who, stilling the chaos of theological contention, produced harmony from discord, and beauty from deformity. To ascertain his peculiar attachments is to ascertain those of the Reformation; for under his direction, and with much of his individual aid, were prepared the Offices of our Church and the Articles of her Creed.

If his conduct, connexions, and writings are duly considered, little doubt will exist

with regard to the tendency of his principles; nor ought his zeal for Lutheranism to be deemed questionable, because he patronized talents, wherever he found them, and respected good men of all persuasions. For his views were enlarged and liberal beyond his times; his heart and his purse were open to ability of every description: nor, although a strenuous advocate of truth, was he ever uncharitably and inflexibly severe towards those who persisted in error, but exercised on all occasions a patience and forbearance, which his very enemies applauded, but which few of his friends were disposed to imitate. Actuated by a conviction, that what he advanced in the cause of Christianity, his conscience, as he energetically expressed himself, would be "able to defend at the great day in the sight of the everliving God," (10) he was by no means wavering and unsteady in his sentiments; yet at the same time, experiencing how reluctantly the human mind relinquished inveterate habits, he felt compassion instead of resentment for the prejudices of Papists, relieving them by his bounty when distressed, and honouring them with his friendship when deserving it. Towards Protestants, as might have been expected,

his munificence was unlimited. Neither was he scrupulously solicitous to discriminate between those, who supported different tenets on inferior points: to Zuinglians no less than Lutherans, uncharitable towards each other, his hand was incessantly extended, and his house afforded a common asylum in calamity.

But whatsoever we may conceive his principles to have been, it should be remarked, that a writer of eminence seems to withhold from them no small share of supposed public influence, by representing him as having been incapable of displaying them with ability. The principal Historian of our Reformation asserts, that he possessed no great quickness of apprehension, nor any closeness of style, which was diffused and unconnected; and that, conscious of his deficiencies, he borrowed the assistance of a more able pen, when any thing was to be drawn up, which required nervous composition⁽¹¹⁾. This censure, which, if just, would considerably diminish the importance of his aid in the compilation as well of our Articles, as of our Homilies and Liturgy, were it less allied to my subject than it really is, the love of truth and a due regard to the memory of one, who

has endeared his name to every true Protestant, would not suffer me to pass by wholly unnoticed.

If we consult the testimony of his contemporaries, with the exception of such only as was given by those, who wrote from party spirit, and experienced an interest in misrepresenting him, we shall find, that he was never reputed to be deficient in quickness of apprehension; but, on the other hand, that his parts and acquisitions were deservedly held in the highest estimation⁽¹²⁾. Yet even this is unnecessary. Let us but examine with impartiality his celebrated work upon the Sacrament, and all further enquiry will prove superfluous. In this production the great stores of theological literature, with which his capacious mind was enriched, were exhibited in a manner, which places his reasoning powers in the most conspicuous light; which proves, that the clearness of his conception, his acuteness in discrimination, and his address in argument, were equal to the extent of his information; and that, distinguished by an unsophisticated regard for truth, he possessed the singular faculty of persuading without any apparent attempt to persuade, and without art by candour alone of enforcing conviction.

Neither did any defect in composition disgrace his controversial talent. For if we consult what ought only to be consulted on the occasion, those works which he professedly composed for the public eye, we shall perceive that his expression wanted not nerve to strengthen it; and that his periods were by no means unconnected, nor (when it is considered that he wrote upon subjects and for purposes requiring some expansion) unnecessarily diffused (¹³). That he excelled not in that artificial compression of style, which some esteem the standard of perfection, will be readily granted; because he excelled in something better, in nature and simplicity. But while he cultivated simplicity, he by no means neglected concinnity. Yet, writing for popular instruction, he was always plain and perspicuous; his ideas being generally clothed in language, which the most learned might admire, and which the most ignorant could comprehend. If his diction possessed not always splendour, it nevertheless had chastity to recommend it. If it seldom displayed that richness of metaphor and glow of colouring, which is most suited to the taste of those who approve only adorned and luminous composition, it was never-

theless far from being destitute of grace ; it was neat without affectation, of ornament rather frugal than profuse, yet in every instance preserving an unostentatious decency and dignity peculiar to itself ⁽¹⁴⁾. Among the few distinguished writers therefore of his day, he should be considered as holding no contemptible rank ; and he lived in times, the taste of which was not inferior but far preferable to that of those, which succeeded them. The influx of Latin words, which soon after overwhelmed the English language, had then made but little progress ; nor had that absurd fondness become general for puerile refinements, for the constant recurrence of strained metaphors, and pedantic conceits, which disgraced the productions of a later period ⁽¹⁵⁾. Hence we are not at a loss to account for the superiority of style discoverable in our Liturgy, the masterly performance of Cranmer and his associates, which has always been admired, but seldom successfully imitated, and never equalled ; which is full without verbosity, fervid without enthusiasm, refined without the appearance of refinement, and solemn without the affectation of solemnity ⁽¹⁶⁾.

The reflexions perhaps, which have been

made, may suffice to demonstrate that his literary character was not only far from being despicable, but of a stamp capable of giving respect to his sentiments, and weight to his decisions; while at the same time they may possibly contribute to prove, that, when his Creed varied, (a circumstance sometimes noticed invidiously,) the change was rather attributable to the vigour, than to the imbecility of his intellect. His fate however has been peculiarly hard. Living in evil days, and exposed after his death to the malice of evil tongues, he has suffered in almost every part of his reputation. Papists have impeached the sincerity, while Protestants have doubted the steadiness, of his principles; and a too general idea seems to prevail that his opinions were for ever fluctuating, or at least were so flexible, as to have rendered him little better than a weak instrument in the hands of those, who possessed more talent and more consistency. But the fact was far otherwise. He was in truth the chief promoter, and the ablest advocate of the Reformation, planning it with the discretion of a prudent and the zeal of a good man, and carrying it on towards perfection with a firmness, a wisdom, and a liberality,

which obtained him no less credit for the endowments of his head, than for the impressions of his heart.

As little reason then is there to question his ability, as his personal influence, his personal influence, as his attachment to Lutheranism. The latter point seems beyond all controversy. During his mission into Germany upon the subject of Henry's divorce, when he began to acquire an ascendancy over the mind of that Monarch, which he never afterwards lost, he appears to have first received a favourable idea of the new doctrines, and to have proved his approbation of them by abandoning his clerical restriction of celibacy, and forming a connubial alliance with the near relative of a German Reformer. From this æra he became more and more attached to them; and as light was afforded him, according to his own observation, and in his own language, "through divine grace he opened his eyes, and did not wilfully repugn against God, and remain in darkness." (17) Nor, if in one instance he at length departed from them, was his general predilection for them upon such account at all shaken. Yet ought it never to be forgotten, that truth alone was the object

of his most ardent affections; and that he conceived this most likely to be promoted by rational investigation. “For what harm,” he remarked, “can gold catch in the fire, or truth in discussion?” (10)

On the whole therefore the principles, upon which our Reformation was conducted, ought not to remain in doubt: they were manifestly Lutheran. With these the mind of him, to whom we are chiefly indebted for the salutary measure, was deeply impressed, and in conformity with them was our Liturgy drawn up, and the first book of our Homilies, all that were at the time composed.

That our Articles were in general founded upon the same principles, I shall in the next place endeavour to prove; after which I shall proceed to the several points proposed for elucidation.

Our Reformers indeed, had they been so disposed, might have turned their attention to the novel establishment at Geneva, which Calvin had just succeeded in forming according to his wishes, might have imitated its singular institutions, and inculcated its peculiar doctrines: but this they declined, viewing it perhaps as a faint luminary, (for as such only could it then

have been contemplated,) scarcely in the horizon of its celebrity⁽¹⁹⁾. This they might have done; but they rather chose to give reputation to their opinions, and stability to their system, by adopting, where reason permitted, Lutheran sentiments, and expressing themselves in Lutheran language. Yet slavishly attached to no particular tenets, although revering those, which were held universally sacred, and submissive to no man's dictates, they felt a conscious pride in reasoning for themselves; anxious only to prove all things according to that talent, which God had given them, by the test of truth, and the unerring standard of holy Scripture. The most distinguished of their number was the amiable and enlightened Prelate, to whom I have alluded. Under his guidance, our reformed Church had emerged from the clouds which involved it in its earlier progress, and was rapidly advancing towards its meridian, when Papal superstition suddenly extinguished it in blood. But its extinction was not destined to be perpetual. Favoured by Providence, which has often proved liberal in blessings to this nation, it soon resumed the lustre of which it had been deprived; and grateful ought we to

be, that after a lapse of centuries, in spite of Bigotry, Scepticism, and Infidelity, we still behold its influence undiminished, and its splendour unobscured.

SERMON II.

JEREM. iii. 15.

And I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding.

ON a former occasion I endeavoured to prove, that the established doctrines of our Church, from the commencement of the Reformation to the period when our Articles first appeared, were chiefly Lutheran: to point out, that the original plan was ultimately adhered to, and that in the composition of our national Creed a general conformity with the same principles was scrupulously preserved, will be the object of the present Lecture: after which I shall proceed to the more immediate topics proposed for investigation.

It is much to be regretted, that those, who have either professedly or incidentally written upon our Articles, have not bestowed that particular attention upon the history

of their compilation, which the subject itself seems to require ; the scope of every attempt having rather been to discover, what construction peculiar expressions would admit, as applicable to the favourite controversies of a more recent period, than to determine their sense by ascertaining the sources from which they were primarily derived. In discussing therefore the question before me, I shall not perhaps appear too minute, when it is recollected, that it has been hitherto but imperfectly considered ; writers of superior eminence having disregarded what they possibly deemed inferior speculations, and exercised their abilities in the prosecution of higher and, according to common estimation, more profitable researches.

Escaping from a captivity not unaptly termed the Babylonian (¹), the Reformers of Germany had broken the Papal yoke, asserted their religious independence, and framed for themselves a Creed, in contempt of the Pontiff's dictates, according to the rule of reason and the laws of God. When the bold philippics, the keen sarcasms, and the solid arguments of Luther, had gained him proselytes in almost every part of the Empire ; when princes and peasants, the

literate and illiterate, alike perceived the necessity of reform, and rejoiced at the opportunity of it; in a public Convention of the States assembled at Augsburgh the Protestant party exhibited that admirable confession of their faith, which from the name of the place, where the Diet was convened, has since received its appropriate appellation. In imitation of this example, the Reformers of our own country, with piety at least equal, with talents not inferior, and with discretion perhaps in some respects greater, not only distributed to a starving multitude the food of knowledge and understanding for the short period of their own lives, but treasured up the manna of their doctrine in the ark of the Church for perpetual conservation.

It has often been asked, with whom did the plan of our Articles originate, and to whom ought their actual composition to be attributed? After the remarks, which have been already made, I may probably be anticipated in the observation, that they are to be ascribed to Cranmer, who was not only officially deputed to the task on account of his rank and situation, but eminently qualified for it by his character and abilities (²). Indeed when interrogated on

this very point by his relentless persecutors, not long before his death, he unequivocally avowed himself to have been the author of them (³). It has nevertheless been usually conceived, that he derived much assistance from Ridley, who, as far as the paucity of his writings enables us to judge, seems to have no less excelled in perspicuity than in solidity of argument, in manliness of conception, than in energy of expression. Latimer likewise has been considered as his coadjutor in the same undertaking. That each of these respectable Bishops was consulted on the occasion appears highly probable. Ridley, if an anecdote recorded of him be accurate, expressly stated, that he both perused the production before its publication, and noted many things for it; that he thus consented to it, but that he was not the author of it (⁴). The venerable Latimer, who had resigned his bishopric in the reign of Henry, declining a reinstatement in it, then dwelt under the roof of the Archbishop, by whom, for his virtues and integrity, he was sincerely respected, and cordially beloved. To a Divine of this description so peculiarly circumstanced, it is impossible to suppose a design of such importance not to have been communicated,

to one who had acquired the proud title of the Apostle of England (⁵), who had long been the Primate's fellow-labourer in the work of reformation, and who was capable not only of improving it by his wisdom and experience, but of conferring upon it an old man's benediction. But although we allow this and even more than this; although we admit, that Cranmer held in the highest esteem the masculine mind of Ridley, and the plain but strong sense, as well as unshaken probity, of Latimer; men, who bore able testimony to the truth while in prosperity, and in adversity sealed it with their blood; yet it appears not that, from any consciousness of personal inferiority, he ever beheld them with an obsequious eye. He indeed ought alone to be considered as the real and not ostensible author of the production; although collecting the sentiments of others, yet in all cases exercising the privilege of accepting or rejecting what may have been offered to him at pleasure, and regulating his decisions by a judgment, to which all with submission bowed, which, matured by the most extensive reading, and formed upon the purest principles, his adversaries respected and his friends revered.

In an undertaking of this nature his active mind seems to have been engaged almost immediately after the death of Henry. Although the prospect, which had shone so bright at one period of that Prince's reign, towards the conclusion of it became almost lost in clouds and darkness, yet upon the accession of Edward, the horizon again cleared, and the same pleasing scene opened, even more distinctly, to the view. At this favourable juncture, while remodelling and rechristianizing the language and ceremonies of public worship, he turned his attention to the formation of some permanent system of faith, which might prevent the diversity of opinion, otherwise to be apprehended. For scarcely had the idol of Papal infallibility fallen to the ground, before every man began to make a God of his own conceit, and to deem himself infallible. The Arian derided the Enthusiast, and the Enthusiast detected the Arian; while the one extolled reason above Scripture, the other disregarded both, consulting only secret voices and internal revelations. Many remained wholly, and many only in part, addicted to ancient superstitions. The depravity of human nature had been explained away by the Papist; it was now

believed to be completely ideal by the Anabaptist: the assistance of divine grace had in effect been deemed useless by the former; it was now totally denied by the latter, who supported his reasoning, (if reasoning it could be called,) not like the Papist by a plausible and bewildering philosophy, but by the mere effrontery of unblushing assertion. Some of relaxed morals, without regard to sect or party, engrafted upon the doctrine of God's foreknowledge the most licentious principles, and most dissolute practice: others of stricter lives lost themselves in fruitless speculations upon the attributes and will of the unrevealed Godhead, worshipping they knew not what, and deifying the dark production of their own imagination. In order therefore to check discordance and promote unanimity of sentiment, and above all things to guard against the errors of the Church of Rome, which it was impossible to approve without hypocrisy, or even contemplate with indifference, it seemed important to establish an authoritative standard of public opinion. Something of this kind it was probably hoped might prevent the wavering Papist from taking disgust at the incongruous theories, which on

every side presented themselves, and the half converted Protestant, wearied with expecting in vain the subsidence of that deluge of doctrines, which had inundated the Christian world, from returning to his wretched state of mental captivity. But upon the precise comprehension of the original plan at this remote period, and with such scanty materials of information, it is difficult to speak with certainty. Some circumstances however, which remain on record, seem to prove, that it was neither partial nor limited.

At the commencement of Edward's reign it appears that Melancthon was consulted upon this interesting subject (°). Melancthon was then alone at the head of the Lutherans, universally respected as the author of their much applauded Confession ; a Reformer, whose accomplishments, temper, and talents, were the admiration of all parties, and the peculiar pride of his own ; a man precisely after Cranmer's own heart, indeed the only one in a turbulent age, who equalled if not exceeded that benevolent Prelate, in mildness of disposition, and in moderation of principle. Deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of the object in contemplation, he earnestly

exhorted the Archbishop (whom he directly addressed on the occasion) to attempt an extension of the benefit beyond the confines of the English Church, to form a Creed adapted to the Protestant world at large, by collecting the sentiments of pious and learned men, and thus sanctioning with high authority that, which might exist among all nations as an illustrious testimony of the wisdom of the Reformation, and become a rule of faith to posterity. The Confession, which he had himself formerly drawn up, would, he conceived, prove something of this description; but he wished, that a few particular points had been more explicitly stated, in order to prevent the probability of future altercation. Perspicuity above all things he recommended, anxious to have every ambiguous expression avoided, that new dissensions might not arise, nor the apple of discord be thrown among the lovers of religious controversy. If his own assistance should be requested, he subjoined, with a modesty, which characterized his feelings, and with a candour, which tinged all his opinions, that he was prepared both to hear the sentiments of other men, and to declare his own; willing, while he attempted to

persuade, to be himself persuaded. But always, he added in conclusion, may the cause of truth, the glory of God, and the welfare of the Church, prove victorious over every private affection and personal partiality.

The enlarged scheme of the liberal Melancthon was not, we may suppose, disregarded or even lightly esteemed in this country. A congress of the kind thus recommended Cranmer afterwards appears to have had in view. For although not immediately, (perhaps in consequence of the persecution, which the imperial measure, usually denominated the Interim, then began to threaten,) yet shortly after, he communicated the design to the Helvetian Reformers at Zurich and Geneva (?). Scarcely however was it imparted to them, before it was completely abandoned, and a resolution adopted of compiling a system of faith solely for the Church of England.

Relinquishing then the idea respecting a congress of foreign Divines, partly perhaps on account of the general perplexities of the times, and partly perhaps from the obvious difficulties of the undertaking itself, he contracted his views, and began to frame a Creed solely for domestic purposes. But

although a form of such a nature appears almost immediately to have been compiled, yet it was not until after a considerable lapse of time finally arranged and published by authority. Among other reasons, which may be assigned for this delay, is it not possible, that one might have been the hope of obtaining the valuable assistance of Melancthon, who was repeatedly invited, in Edward's as well as in Henry's reign, to fix his residence in this country? From the commencement indeed to the conclusion of it, he seems to have been almost continually expected in England: and while our Articles were preparing, while first their completion, and afterwards their publication, was deferred from day to day, the Theological Professorship in Cambridge was kept open apparently for the chance of his acceptance (^s). If it be too much to conjecture, that the delay was solely imputable to the wish of submitting them to his personal inspection, and of improving them by his consummate wisdom, the coincidence nevertheless of the time, during which they were postponed, with that of his much hoped for arrival here, cannot altogether escape observation. And when we recollect, that he had been particularly

consulted at the original conception of them, and that an attempt had been made to carry his advice upon them into effect, we may surely be justified in asserting, that considerable importance must have been attached to his opinions.

But to whatsoever cause we may attribute their retardation, it is certain that they were two entire years in progress : after being, at first perhaps hastily, drawn up, they were immediately delivered to the respective Bishops of every diocese ; in the next year they were revised and augmented ; and in the following received the sanction of royal authority (⁹). In what the augmentations consisted, were it merely as a point of curiosity, we naturally wish to discover ; but we can flatter ourselves with little hope of finding a direct clue to guide us in our researches into the private transactions of a distant period, succeeded by one of an opposite description, which would have blotted out all traces, and, could it have been effected, all remembrance of what had recently passed. An indirect one however, which seems to have been overlooked, may be found in the writings of our Romish adversaries. Between the primary formation and subsequent revision

of the new Creed, some refractory Divines in the diocese of Worcester maintained a controversy against it, which was afterwards published, and is still extant (¹⁰). Now if we compare the Articles contained in this publication with those which appeared under authority, we seem accurately to gain the object of our pursuit. We thus perceive, that the additions to them in the last instance were numerous; that, neglecting slighter shades of difference, they were at first almost wholly limited to the more striking errors of Popery; and that some of the topics, which I propose to discuss, existed not in the original composition (¹¹). One circumstance perhaps is deserving of particular notice. When reviewed and augmented, a passage directly militating against the Lutheran opinion of Consubstantiation was inserted; but, as if an anxiety had been demonstrated to preserve a conformity in other respects, many of the augmentations upon points of doctrine at the same time introduced were not only of a Lutheran tendency, but couched in the very expressions of the Lutheran Creed.

Considering them therefore even in their rude outline, but more particularly in their

perfect state, we discover, that, in various parts of their composition, Cranmer studiously kept in view that boast of Germany and pride of the Reformation, the Confession of Augsburgh. Prudent, cautious, and steady in his attachments, fearful of extremes, and distrustful of novelties, he principally turned his eye to that favourite quarter, from which the ray of truth had originally proceeded, and where it still shone with undiminished lustre. But to descend into a minute comparison of the two productions would lead me too far from my purpose; it seems sufficient to notice the fact of a manifest resemblance between them, which in some instances amounts to a direct transcript of whole passages, in others to the adoption only of leading sentiments and peculiar phraseology (¹²). And if upon one individual point a plain deviation occurs, it should be recollected, that this is one, of which the Author of the Augsburgh Confession was himself suspected.

Hitherto I have endeavoured to shew with what principles our Articles preserved a consonancy, as they were framed in the reign of Edward. It will be of importance in the next place to point out, that, from

these, those, which were ratified by his successor, but slightly varied, and that, where any variation is to be found, it appears to have been taken from a similar source ; a circumstance, which, if capable of proof, will strongly confirm the position, which I endeavour to establish.

When a permanent system of faith was settled by the Clergy assembled in convocation under Elizabeth, the See of Canterbury was filled by Archbishop Parker, who as an antiquary and Saxon scholar still ranks high in the republic of letters (¹³). Nor as the restorer of our Church did he acquire a less solid, if less brilliant, reputation. Called by the providence of God to rebuild the walls of our Zion, rudely subverted by Papal bigotry, he neglected not the revered materials of the former fabric. After the revival of our Liturgy, his attention was directed to the consideration of speculative questions : and here the temperate proceedings of the Assembly, which discussed them, seemed perfectly to correspond with his most sanguine wishes. Instead of entering upon the task of innovation, instead of bringing forward a new code of doctrines, which some might have thought more adapted to the im-

proved state of religious taste and sentiment, the Convocation was satisfied to tread in a beaten path; it not only made the articles of Cranmer the basis of the proposed system, but adopted them in general word for word. Of what was the intention in this respect no testimony can be more conclusive, than the evidence of the original document itself, which is still preserved with the signatures of the Clergy annexed to it, and which is nothing more than an interlined and amended copy of the formulary, which had been adopted in the preceding reign (¹⁴).

Whatsoever then might have been the dispositions of a few over-zealous men, the members of this important convention displayed a remarkable proof of their moderation and judgment, by generally reviving what had been before established, rather than, in order to gratify the restless spirit of innovation, by inculcating novel doctrines. Instead of increasing the number of the Articles, they diminished them; instead of extending their sense, so as to make them embrace a greater proportion of speculative tenets, they contracted them, and appeared in every case more disposed to extinguish difference of opinion, than to

augment it by adding fuel to a flame, already rising above control. In one or two instances indeed additions, or rather additional elucidations, were admitted. Of the tendency however of these we cannot doubt, when we learn, that, with the exception of one obvious topic alone, they were not original; that they were neither the productions of Parker nor the Convocation; and that they were not borrowed from any Calvinistical or Zuinglian, but from a Lutheran Creed. The Creed to which I allude is the Confession of Wirtemberg, which was exhibited in the Council of Trent the very year, when our own Articles were completely arranged by Cranmer. That their resemblance to this composition should have been hitherto overlooked is the more remarkable, because it seems too visible, one would conceive, to have escaped the notice of the most superficial observer. For it was not confined to a mere affinity of idea, or the occasional adoption of an individual expression; but in some cases entire extracts were copied, without the slightest omission or minutest variation (¹⁵).

If then we duly weigh the facts, which have been stated, and the consequences,

which seem to result from them, we shall not perhaps be at a loss to determine, from what quarter we are likely to collect the best materials for illustrating the Articles of our Church. We perceive, that in the first compilation many prominent passages were taken from the Augsburg, and in the second from the Wirtemberg Confession; the latter not being considered as a retractation of the former, but rather, what only it professed to be, as a repetition and compendium of it⁽¹⁶⁾. These were the Creeds of Lutherans. We have seen likewise thāt their sentiments were chiefly inculcated, and their example followed, in almost every preceding step of the Reformation. To the most approved writers therefore of this description I shall have recourse for information upon points no less connected with the opinions of their Church than our own, referring only to such productions, as were composed before the death of Edward. Subsequent publications it will be useless to consult, because, they could not have been in the contemplation of Cranmer, and were evidently neglected by his successors in reform, who chose to select the inconsiderable augmentations which they thought it requisite to make,

not from any applauded work of the intermediate period, but from one of precisely the same date with the Articles previously framed by their illustrious Predecessor.

To the writings of Calvin it will be in vain to apply, as some have done, from any conception, that our Clergy in the last revision were eager to propagate the new principles, which they may be supposed to have imbibed during the sanguinary persecution under Mary. For, as if distrustful upon this head, the prudent Restorers of our Church, unless on an individual question, where the interests of truth forbade a compromise, kept the Creed of a different communion in view; the Creed likewise of an æra prior to that event, which, by compelling many of our proscribed countrymen to take refuge on the continent, particularly at Geneva, laid the foundation of a controversy respecting Discipline and the forms of Divine Worship, which long disturbed the tranquillity of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, often threatened its existence, and once actually subverted it. But to the name of Calvin, whose talents even prejudice must confess to have been not inferior to his piety, but whose love of hypothesis was perhaps superior to both, from

the celebrity which it afterwards acquired, too much importance has been sometimes annexed. It has been forgotten, that at the time under contemplation, the errors of the Church of Rome were almost the sole objects of religious altercation, no public dissension of consequence having occurred among Protestants, although thinking variously on various topics, except upon the single point of the Eucharist; and that Calvin's system upon this had not obtained its full reputation, his controversies upon the subject not being then in existence; controversies, which first began to perpetuate his name, and to render Calvinism a characteristic appellation. Nor has it been sufficiently observed, that his title to fame on this occasion arose not so much from his opinions themselves, which differed but little, except in terms, from what had been before advanced by Bucer and other mediators between the two extremes of a corporal and a spiritual presence, as from the perspicuity, with which he explained, and the ability, with which he defended them, when attacked by the Lutherans, who had not yet entered the field of combat against him (¹⁷). But no more convincing evidence, perhaps, can be alleged, that the

incense of flattery, which was afterwards abundantly offered up, had not then been received, than the total silence respecting him preserved by a contemporary writer, who seemed pertinaciously attached to all his opinions; I mean the well known author of an Ecclesiastical History, containing the acts and monuments of Martyrs. From the voluminous production alluded to, it appears not that any of those, who suffered in the reign of Mary, were accused of having adopted the sentiments of Calvin, but either of Luther or of Zuingle; nor does the prolix Historian himself, while he dwells in detail upon the writings and merits of both the latter, distinguish the name, or attempt to immortalize the memory, of the former.

It was indeed more to his theory of Predestination, than to that of the Sacramental Presence, that in process of time he was indebted for his renown. Even this however at the period under review had not passed the controversial flame, from which, in the estimation of his zealous adherents, it came forth with additional brilliancy and purity. It was not then, as afterwards, the object of applause, but, on the contrary, of disapprobation⁽¹⁸⁾. For his doctrine of *God's*

dreadful decree, which before had attracted little notice, was then beginning to give offence both within and without the territory of Geneva. *Dreadful* I term it, as being no less so to his feelings, than to ours; for the same strong epithet he himself applied to it. “Horribile quidem decretum fateor,” were the precise expressions which he used, when shuddering at his own favourite idea of irrelative reprobation (19).

To the labours therefore of the Lutherans I shall turn in preference (20). But, before I enter upon the task, it seems necessary to state, that some discrimination will be exercised; that, rejecting such opinions as they themselves abandoned about the æra of the diet of Augsburg, I shall bring forward only those, which were subsequently established in their stead.

For it ought not to be concealed, that previously to the time when Lutheranism first became settled upon a permanent basis, and added public esteem to public notice, tenets were advanced, which retarded the progress of truth more than all the subtleties of scholastical argument, or the terrors of Papal anathema. At the beginning of the Reformation, as Melancthon frankly

observed to Cranmer in a correspondence already alluded to, there existed among its advocates stoical disputations respecting fate, offensive in their nature, and noxious in their tendency ⁽²¹⁾. The duration however of these stoical disputations, it should be remarked, was but short; and the substitution of a more rational as well as practical system, for the space of more than twenty years before the appearance of our Articles, prevented the Founder of our Church from mistaking for the doctrines of the Lutherans those, which they themselves wished to forget, and were anxious to obliterate.

The Articles which I shall discuss, or rather the doctrine of which, as connected with the controversies of the time, I shall endeavour to develop, are those upon Original Sin, upon Works before Grace, and Free Will as allied to the same, upon Justification by faith alone, and lastly upon Predestination and Election. And since on all these topics, on some in part only, but on most of them wholly, the German Reformers were at issue with the Church of Rome; from the compositions of Luther and Melancthon on one side, and from those of the School Divines on

the other, the observations, which I shall have to make, will be principally selected. It may then, perhaps, appear, as well from internal as external evidence, whence Cranmer derived the principles of our national Creed, and according to what system they should be interpreted. It may appear, that from the Lutherans, who had been his masters in Theology, he had learned (one point only excepted) almost every thing, which he deemed great and good in reformation; and that with them he was desirous of preserving not a servile, but a liberal conformity, while turning from the disgusting sophistry of the times, and embracing Gospel simplicity, he fed the flock of Christ committed to his charge with the bread of knowledge and understanding, unmixed with Popish leaven, with that preposterous doctrine of merits, which was at once a reproach to human reason, and a disgrace to Christianity.

SERMON III.

ROM. v. 19.

By one man's disobedience many were made sinners.

IN the preceding Lectures I have endeavoured to point out the source, from which our Articles were derived, and to prove, that no alterations, however trivial, (at least none which relate to the subject before me,) were admitted after their original publication, unless such, as were borrowed from a similar source, and a composition coæval with them; circumstances, which necessarily limit my proposed enquiry, the former confining it generally to a single object, the latter always to a single period. Instead therefore of attempting to illustrate them by the predominant opinions either of Elizabeth's or any succeeding reign, it seems more correct to compare them with those which prevailed when they were first promulgated.

Avoiding therefore every question not at the time agitated, I shall attend only to the peculiar controversies of the day; to controversies, which were carried on by the Lutherans against the Papists, and which our own Reformers appear to have had in view, when, separating from the Church of Rome, they established a new Creed, not in order to erect a barrier between Protestant and Protestant, but principally to raise a broad and secure boundary against the return of Romish error. All subsequent points of difference, by whatsoever party introduced, and to whatsoever object directed, it seems better to omit, than to confuse the enquiry by the discussion of irrelevant topics, and the application of incongruous theories.

As we descend to particulars, it will be necessary to keep our eye upon one prominent doctrine, which was eminently conspicuous in all the controversies of the Lutherans; the doctrine of complete Redemption by Christ, which in their idea their adversaries disregarded, who denied in effect the depravity of our nature, believed the favour of Heaven in this life recoverable by what was denominated *Merit of Congruity*, and in the life to come by that, which was

termed *Merit of Condignity*, and founded Predestination upon merits of such a description; thus in every instance, while retaining the name of Christians, rendering Christianity itself superfluous. In opposition to opinions so repugnant in many respects to reason, and in almost all so subversive of Scripture, the Lutherans constantly pressed the unsophisticated tenet of the Atonement, not contractedly in a Calvinistical, but comprehensively in a Christian point of view, in one, in which both Calvinists and Arminians alike embrace it. This therefore will be found more or less to pervade every topic, which I propose to examine, in most cases to give it its true, and in some its only direction (1).

The subject, which comes first in order to be considered, is that, which is contained in the Article of Original Sin.

When reformation began to appeal from the fallible judgment of man to the infallible Word of God, an abstruse system of Divinity prevailed, cultivated with enthusiasm by many, and respected by all, which was grounded upon the minute distinctions and subtle deductions of the Schoolmen, whose empire was no less universal in Theology than in Science. Aiming rather to perplex

than convince, to amuse than instruct; those metaphysical reasoners were equally distinguished by the boldness as by the futility of their researches. Vain of a talent, which they conceived adequate to every species of investigation, they believed nothing in created or uncreated being to be above their comprehension; they laboured even to scrutinize the perfections of Him, who dwells in light inaccessible. No wonder then that, thus ambitious, they should think themselves competent to delineate man both in his primæval and fallen state; proudly to dogmatize upon the faculties of the creature, when they affected with precision to philosophize upon the nature of the Creator.

But although a more rational as well as more practical system has long superseded their once applauded but now forgotten labours, we ought not to withhold from them merit of every kind, esteeming their mental powers scarcely above contempt. If in their voluminous productions little elegance is to be found, and much perhaps of what is usually termed barbarism, yet even prejudice must confess, that they were gifted with a wonderful facility in exploring the most intricate labyrinths of

metaphysical disquisition. And, although it cannot be denied, that they consumed the greatest portion of their time in frivolous dissertations, it is nevertheless impossible not to allow them considerable ability, how ill soever it was directed, and not to regret, that so much sagacity and perseverance were generally wasted upon useless objects. Amidst the thorns, with which their compositions are abundantly surrounded, no vulgar display of argument may sometimes be discerned; but the modern Student in Theology seldom thinks, that the toil of the search is repaid by the value of the discovery. In the Church of Rome, however, they have always ranked high; for principally to the aid of their sophisms was that Church indebted for the absolute dominion, which she acquired over the consciences of her devotees; their acute and penetrating Logic was the flaming sword, which turned on every side to guard the Papal Paradise.

Previously to the Reformation, whatsoever discredit may have since attached to them, they were deemed all but infallible. Hence Luther, who justly imputed much of the corruption, which had overspread Christianity, to the blind admiration with

which their writings were every where regarded, perpetually attacked and exposed their fallacies; persuaded, that, in the same proportion as he depressed their reputation, he exalted the word of God above the perverted wisdom of vain man, restoring simplicity to Truth, rectitude to Reason, and purity to Religion (*).

Upon Original Sin, the subject of our present consideration, their doctrine was no less fanciful, and remote from every Scriptural idea, than flattering to human pride. This they assumed as the groundwork of a system, which wholly concealed from view what they professed to enshrine, the Glory of the Lord, the bright manifestation of Deity displayed in the Gospel Covenant. They contended, that the infection of our nature is not a mental, but a mere corporeal taint; that the body alone receives and transmits the contagion, while the soul in all instances proceeds immaculate from the hands of her Creator. This disposition to disease, such as they allowed it to be, was considered by some of them as the effect of a peculiar quality in the forbidden fruit; by others, as having been contracted from the poisonous breath of the infernal Spirit, which inha-

bited the serpent's body (^s). On one point they were all united ; by preserving to the soul the bright traces of her divine origin unimpaired, they founded on a deceitful basis an arrogant creed, which, in declaring peace and pardon to the sinner, rested more upon personal merit, than the satisfaction of a Saviour.

In commenting upon the celebrated *Book of Sentences*, a work once regarded as a stupendous effort of human ingenuity, and an invaluable production of rational piety, more studied and not much less revered than the sacred Scriptures themselves, the disciples of Lombard never failed to improve every hint, which tended to degrade the grace of God, and exalt the pride of man. Interweaving with the uncultivated speculations of their master the refined conceits of a fond philosophy, they flattered themselves, that they were forming a wreath for his brow, which no future age could tear away. Yet while with more than his confidence and precision they affected on every occasion to define the powers and capacities of man, sometimes apparently at variance with him, and often professedly with each other, they proceeded from disquisition to disquisition, and from

distinction to distinction, until they seemed lost in a wilderness of investigation. Nor unfrequently were arguments advanced and conclusions adopted in order to gratify the vanity of human reason, which reason itself, had it not been infatuated, while it smiled, would have blushed to contemplate.

But, if these writers, who perverted the divinity as well as literature of the ages in which they lived, maintained, that the body alone and not the soul became vitiated by the fall, in what, it may be asked, did they suppose the guilt of Original Sin to consist, and what to be the necessity of remitting it? The answer to this question will be found to contain the principal scope of the controversy. Original Sin they directly opposed to original Righteousness; and this they considered not as something connatural with man, but as a superinduced habit or adventitious ornament, the removal of which, according to the philosophical principles of the Stagirite, could not prove detrimental to the native powers of his mind. Hence they stated the former simply to be the loss or want of the latter; of an accomplishment unessential to his nature, of which it might be deprived, yet still re-

tain its integrity inviolate (⁴). When therefore they contemplated the effects of the fall, by confining the evil to a corporeal taint, and not extending it to the nobler faculties of the soul, they regarded man as an object of divine displeasure, not because he possessed that, which was offensive, but because he was defective in that, which was pleasing to the Almighty. While, however, they laboured to diminish the effects, they augmented in equal proportion the responsibility of the first transgression, asserting, that all participated in the guilt of Adam. He, they said, received for himself and his posterity the gift of righteousness, which he subsequently forfeited; in his loins we were included, and by him were virtually represented: his will was ours, and hence the consequence of his lapse is justly imputable to us his descendants (⁵). By our natural birth therefore, under this idea, we are alienated from God, innocent in our individual persons, but guilty in that of him, from whom we derived our existence; a guilt, which, although contracted through the fault of another, yet so closely adheres to us, that it effectually precludes our entrance at the

gate of everlasting life, until the reception of a new birth in baptism.

Thus they contended that the lapse of Adam conveys to us solely imputed guilt, the corporeal infection, which they admitted, not being Sin itself, but only the subject-matter of it; not *peccatum*, but, according to their phraseology, *fomes peccati*, a kind of fuel, which the human will kindles or not at pleasure (*). It required, however, no common talent at paradoxical solution to prove, what was pertinaciously held, the innocence of that occult quality, which disposes to crime without being itself criminal, which, void of all depravity, renders the mind depraved; that metaphorical fuel of the affections, which, although not vicious in its own nature, yet, when inflamed, generates vice in the heart, upon which it preys.

Such was the outline of the doctrine upon this point maintained in the Church of Rome, which was always discussed with much metaphysical detail and many abstract distinctions. The tenet of the Lutherans, on the other hand, when neither ignorantly misconceived, nor wilfully misrepresented, is remarkable for its simplicity

and perspicuity, is congenial with every man's feelings, and divested of all subtleties within the scope of popular comprehension. If its object is sometimes mistaken, we cannot be surprised at the circumstance, when we recollect to what it was opposed; to scholastical speculations, which appear to the modern eye the deepest gloom of night, so that it necessarily becomes less distinct by being intermingled with darkness. Equally, however, averse from the fastidious philosophy and fanciful theories of their opponents, they wished rather to prove instructive than amusing, to propagate Scriptural truth than metaphysical refinements, and to exalt the glory of God than the credit of their own abilities.

Avoiding all intricate questions upon the subject, they taught, that Original Sin is a corruption of our nature in a general sense, a depravation of the mental faculties and the corporeal appetites; that the resplendent image of the Deity, which man received at the creation of the world, although not annihilated, is nevertheless greatly impaired; and that in consequence the bright characters of unspotted sanctity, once deeply engraven on his mind by the hand of the living God, are become oblite-

rated, the injury extending to his intellect; and affecting as well his reason and his will, as his affections and passions. When therefore they contended, as frequently they did, that our nature is corrupted, they contrasted the position with the scholastical doctrine of its integrity: and when they urged its total corruption, they opposed the idea of a deterioration in one part only, and even that consisting of a propensity void of sin. To conceive that inclination to evil incurs not in itself the disapprobation of Heaven, appeared to them little better than an apology for crime; or at least a dangerous palliation of that, which the Christian's duty compels him not only to repress, but abhor (?).

Yet while they argued, that in consequence of this depravity we are to be considered by our natural birth as the children of wrath, they admitted, that by our new birth in baptism we all are made the children of grace. When, however, on this occasion they pressed the necessity of complying with a Gospel institution, we must not suppose them to have understood that expression in its strongest sense, as excluding from every hope of mercy those; whom involuntary accident or incapacity

has prevented from participating in the Christian Covenant.

For arguments are not wanting to prove, that, although they were anxious to select language, which could not be misrepresented, as insinuating with the Anabaptists the inutility of Infant baptism, they nevertheless subscribed not in this respect to the more contracted doctrine of their adversaries. Luther expressed himself upon this subject so clearly and explicitly, that we ought neither to doubt his creed, nor withhold the tribute justly due to the humanity of his feelings, and the liberality of his sentiments. Although infants, he remarked, bring into the world with them the depravity of their origin, yet is it an important consideration, that they have never transgressed the divine commandments; and since God is merciful, he will not, we may be assured, suffer them to fare the worse, because, without their own fault, they have been deprived of his holy baptism. The known rule, he likewise added, of extending favours and restraining rigours, may in this case be applied greatly to the glory of a Being, disposed by nature to pardon and pity, so that we must not conceive Him to be too severe

against the children of Christians, who wills the salvation of all mankind (⁸).

But whatsoever we may conceive the Lutherans to have maintained respecting the necessity of this sacred rite, it is certain, that upon the effects of it they widely differed from the Church of Rome. For while their opponents taught that Original Sin was totally obliterated in the laver of regeneration, they on the other hand asserted, that the corruption of our nature continues not only from the cradle to the font, but from the font to the grave, the same disposition, which exists before baptism, remaining after it (⁹).

Upon the whole, their adversaries rested much upon the following philosophical truths; that we ought not to be esteemed virtuous or vicious, worthy of praise or censure, merely on account of involuntary passions; that all sin is determinable by the act of the will; and that human nature is not evil. This they readily admitted in its proper place, when applied to a suitable object, and brought before a suitable tribunal, the doctrine of morals and the judgment of mankind: but they reprobated the attempt of introducing it in order to supersede Christianity, and to prove from it the

purity of man in the estimation of God ; of him, “ in whose sight the very heavens “ are not clean, and who chargeth his “ angels with folly.” (10) If therefore they dwelt much upon the dark side of the question, it was no more than the occasion demanded ; the bright side of it had been long held up by the Church of Rome in so fallacious a point of view, that it seemed almost impossible to err in that respect.

The application of what has been observed, to the Article of our Church upon the same subject, has been already perhaps anticipated. Original Sin is there defined to be “ the fault and corruption of the nature of every man, that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam (11), “ whereby man is far gone from original “ righteousness, and is of his own nature “ inclined to evil, so that the flesh lusteth “ always contrary to the spirit, and therefore, in every person born into this world, “ it deserveth God’s wrath and damnation.” When we recollect the peculiar theory of the Scholastics, we immediately perceive with what this definition was intended to be contrasted. According to their statement, Original Sin is nothing

more than a defect of Original Righteousness, which, instead of being a connatural quality, was itself only a supernatural ornament, unessential to the soul. In opposition, therefore, to such a conceit, our Church represents it to be the fault and corruption of every man's *nature*, not the loss of a superadded grace, but the vitiation of his innate powers; a vitiation, by which he is very far removed from original righteousness, and by which, she subjoins, again repeating the word before used as distinctly expressive of her meaning, he is inclined to evil of *his own nature*; so that his passions continually resist the control of his reason. Yet while she esteems it not, as her adversaries held, an innocuous propensity, she does not declare it to be punishable as a crime; but steering a middle course, with a moderation, for which she is always remarkable, asserts it only to be *deserving* of God's displeasure. After the preceding definition, to which none but the Sophists of the schools could object, she proceeds to observe, in perfect conformity with common sense and with the doctrine of the Lutherans, that this depravation of nature remains after baptism;

so that concupiscence, or whatsoever else may be meant by the *φρόνημα σαρκός* of St. Paul, is not, as the Council of Trent had then recently maintained it (¹²), and as the Church of Rome had always believed it to be, a sinless inclination; but one rebelling against the Law of God; and which, according to the Apostle, who nevertheless admits that there is no condemnation for them that believe and are baptized, retains in itself the nature of Sin.

Having thus taken a survey of the Article, if a brief one, yet one perhaps, after the remarks which have been previously made, sufficiently full for its illustration, before I conclude, it may be necessary to state, that, although every expression in it seems studiously chosen to avoid the appearance of running into extremes, interpretations of this kind have notwithstanding been adopted. It has been supposed collaterally to hint the approbation of an opinion, which in all probability never entered the minds of our Reformers; to insinuate the general imputation of Adam's guilt to his posterity as the basis of the Calvinistical Predestination. But in truth, how attentively soever the Article be examined, not even the most distant allusion

to an imputation of this kind is in any sense to be discovered; and it is singular that in such a light neither Papist nor Protestant had ever yet contemplated it, the former, with whom it originated, maintaining it upon a different principle, and beholding it in a different point of view. One fact at least seems beyond controversy, and one, which many may think decisive of the question. It is certain that Calvin himself never directly taught it (¹³); but that at a period long after his death, his more correct followers formally introduced it, in order to supply, what they imagined to be, a striking deficiency in their system.

The other instance alluded to respects the fate of infants dying without baptism, whom some have conceived that our Church excludes from salvation. But that the very reverse of this is the fact, appears highly probable from a passage in the Article itself; in which it is said, as I before observed, not that the corruption of our nature produces actual condemnation, but that merely it is *deserving* of it; a distinction apparently intended to be marked with precision.

On so interesting a topic, however, we naturally wish for more information and

greater certainty. If the sentiments then of Cranmer are to be deemed of importance, they may be ascertained from a treatise upon the reformation of Ecclesiastical laws, which was composed under his superintendency, and probably with much of his individual assistance. In this work the scrupulous superstition of those is expressly condemned as impious, who so completely tie down the grace of God and the holy Spirit to the sacramental elements, as explicitly to affirm, that no infant can obtain eternal salvation, who dies before baptism: an opinion, it is said, far different from ours (14).

But more direct proof than this may be adduced, and proof which may, perhaps, be deemed conclusive. At the commencement of our baptismal service the Minister prays, that the child to be baptized may be received into the ark of Christ's Church; to which, as the form originally stood, it was added, "and so saved from perishing;" expressions too unequivocal to be misconceived. But when our Liturgy was in the first instance revised and corrected, which, it should be noticed, was immediately before the appearance of our Articles, this offensive passage was entirely omitted; an

omission certainly not made without reason, nor adopted without design (¹⁵).

Indeed had our Reformers on this occasion deliberately patronized the tenet, which some attribute to them, they would have directly incurred, what it is supposed they wished to avoid, the charge of singularity. No doubt can exist that Luther disapproved it. Calvin likewise was far from admitting it in an unqualified sense, hesitating to avow the distinction which his theory required (¹⁶); while the Zuinglians unreservedly opposed it in the most manly way, maintaining, upon their favourite principle of Universal Redemption, that all infants without exception, whether baptized, or unbaptized, are saved through God's gracious promise, and in virtue of his Covenant, by the expiation which Christ made upon the cross for the whole race of mankind; an expiation only capable of being rendered void in its effects by wilful perversity and conscious crime (¹⁷).

To conclude, from a retrospective view of what has been advanced, it appears, that the Reformers of this country, like their predecessors in Germany, solely wished to establish the doctrine of a mental degeneracy, which the Church of Rome denied.

Against the subtleties of the Schools both entertained an equal, and avowed an open, hostility. Impressed with a due sense of human frailty, and instructed by the unerring page of Revelation, they rejected with contempt the dreams of Sophists; and on the other hand inculcated a creed, which was more popular because less abstruse, and which, appealing to the affections, seemed to be no less founded on the general experience of mankind, than on the common basis of Scripture and Reason.

They encountered not the formidable logic of the Schools from any principle of vain glory, to display their eloquence or ability; nor did they represent human nature as corrupted, by way of furnishing a pretext for criminal indulgences, (for all were good men, and some in this country proved their sincerity by sacrificing life to conscience;) but weary of scholastical trifling, and zealous for the propagation of revealed truth, they endeavoured to produce in the minds of others the same conviction which they felt in their own. Avoiding one extreme, they meant not to rush into another; and whatsoever use ignorant or enthusiastical men may have since made of any strong expressions, which they adopted.

offensive only when misapplied, they never intended so to degrade our nature, as if it were lost to every sense of moral excellence (¹⁸); they were alone desirous of reducing its proud pretensions to the unadulterated standard of holy Scripture, to demonstrate, that the Christian redemption is not useless, nor grace promised us in vain (¹⁹). Neither were their efforts unavailing. In proportion as the sacred Writings, to which they constantly referred, became more read and better understood, the credit of the theological dictators of preceding ages was gradually diminished, until at length the fairy visions and phantastical speculations, with which a credulous world had been long amused, vanished before the splendour of Gospel day. So puerile indeed were some of these eccentric writers in their glosses upon the fall of man, and the transmission of its effects, that the Church of Rome herself began to grow ashamed of such folly; and to slight in one respect at least the authority of those, who had been her instructors for centuries. From the general disrepute, however, which has since attached to scholastical theories among Protestants, a manifest inconvenience has arisen; much mis-

apprehension respecting the opinions, which were opposed to them, has sometimes unavoidably taken place in the mind of the modern controversialist, who averting his eye from them, and directing it to another quarter, has often lost sight of the only object, upon which it should have been constantly fixed. Of the justice of this remark we shall be further convinced as we proceed in the enquiry, through the whole of which we shall almost always find it necessary to keep in view the dogmas of the Scholastics, of those once applauded reasoners, who supported with the acuteness of men the reveries of children, who laboured to perplex with subtleties the plainest and most simple truths, and who never were more pleased, than when entangling common sense in the web of their sophistry, or fanning into flame the secret spark of human pride.



SERMON IV.

ACTS x. 4.

Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God.

THE case of Cornelius, whose prayers and alms are here said to have ascended up for a memorial before God, was often quoted by the advocates of the Church of Rome, to prove the merit of works before the reception of grace; to prove the human will capable, by its own inherent rectitude, of deserving the favour and approbation of Heaven. The Lutherans, on the other hand, contended, that the argument supported not the conclusion drawn from it; and was therefore irrelevant; that the works of Cornelius were not the causes but the effects of grace; and that this is sufficiently apparent from the context, in which he is described as a devout man, who feared God, and prayed continually (¹).

In allusion to the general question upon this subject, our Church asserts, that man

is incapable of turning and preparing himself to true faith and invocation by his own unassisted efforts, of performing acceptable works without preventing and cooperating grace; that such as precede justification are neither pleasing to the Almighty, nor meritorious of his favours, by what the School Divines termed Congruity; and that not being done as God has willed and commanded them to be done, they are to be considered as participating of the nature of sin. But what these works before justification properly are, what is signified by the expression Congruity, and even the appellation Sinful, by which they are characterized, evident as its sense may be supposed to appear, or with what particular view the insufficiency of our natural powers is so repeatedly urged, we shall in vain seek to discover by consulting modern controversies. In later times one object alone seems to have been contemplated, when the topic has been discussed respecting the efficacy or inefficacy of mere human ability in the production of good; the application of such a principle to the doctrine of Predestination. To this has every argument and almost every expression been directed. I should, however, premise, that

with this, in the instance under consideration, it is not properly connected; as it solely tends to establish the importance of Christian aid, and the necessity of Christian redemption.

On the present occasion I shall endeavour to deduce from its origin so much of the doctrine contained in our Articles upon Free Will and Works before Justification, (both embracing but one object,) as may be necessary to illustrate them; the illustration itself I shall defer to the succeeding Lecture.

When we turn our eye towards the distant era of which I am treating, we perceive, that the Calvinistical cloud, which arose in the reign of Elizabeth, so long obscured the genuine tenets of the Reformation, that it is not easy to distinguish them through the almost impenetrable darkness, in which they have been involved. Yet this perhaps appears least to have been the case of the subject under review, one, which was controverted between the Lutherans and their opponents in the Church of Rome, with much inflexibility on both sides, not only before the reputation of Calvin became extended, but even before his name was known in the world. For so obvious a

reason, therefore, if no other could be assigned, it would surely be proper principally to consult the writings of the Lutherans, when investigating the tendency of opinions, and the force of expressions, evidently derived from Lutheran sources.

But to explain the leading points of this once interesting, although now obsolete controversy, it will be requisite in some degree to explore the perplexed mazes of scholastical disquisition. The clew, however, which the volumes of Luther afford on the occasion, renders the attempt less bewildering, as we are not left to wander unguided from labyrinth to labyrinth, but solely to follow where he conducts us. Nor will it be requisite, in developing the ancient sophistry of the Schools, to regard in any way the glosses of modern Commentators; it will only be important to determine, in what view he contemplated it, and what were the more obnoxious, as well as prominent parts of it in his conception.

The question, therefore, to be investigated, was evidently scholastical, in the discussion of which, although the disputatious advocates of the Schools seemed not always to agree among themselves, or even sometimes to disagree respecti

terms and modes of expression, yet until the period of the Reformation nothing like a serious opposition to it existed; until then the flame of controversy, which encircled the metaphysical system, played harmless around it, and, instead of consuming, only served to adorn it.

The disciples of Lombard, how variously soever distinguished by sects and parties, in whatsoever mode disposed to pervert reason, and annihilate Scripture, universally held, that neither before nor after the fall was man in himself capable of meriting heaven; that by the gratuitous endowments of his creation, even in Paradise, he was only enabled to preserve his innocence, and not to sin; and that he was utterly incompetent to proceed one step further, efficaciously to will a remunerable good, and by his natural exertions to obtain a reward above his nature, original righteousness being reputed not a connate quality, but a supernatural habit (²). Thus he could resist evil, but not advance good to perfection; could in some sense live well, by living free from sin; but could not, without divine aid, so live as to deserve everlasting life. For such a purpose, they asserted, that grace was necessary, to ope-

rate upon his will in its primary determinations, and to cooperate with it in its ultimate acts. It was therefore in the loss of this celestial aid, this superadded gift, and not in any depravity of his mind, that they supposed the principal evil derivable from his lapse to consist; a loss however, which, by a due exertion of his innate abilities, they deemed to be retrievable; and hence sprung that offensive doctrine of human sufficiency, which, in the Lutheran's eye, completely obscured the glory of the Gospel, and which, when applied to the sinner's conscience, taught the haughty to presume, and the humble to despair.

According then to the system under consideration, the favour of God in this life, and his beatific presence in the life to come, are both attainable by personal merit; the former by congruous, as it was termed, the latter by condign; the one without, the other with the assistance of grace. By our natural strength, it was said, we can fulfil the commandments of God, as far as their obligation extends; yet was it added, that we cannot fulfil them according to the intention of the Divine Legislator: an intention of rewarding only those, who obey them in virtue, formed by

charity, under the influence of a quality, rather regulating the tendency, than augmenting the purity, of the action (³).

But although the blessing of eternal felicity be beyond our reach, yet is the only requisite, which we want to secure that blessing, within it: although we cannot, they said, merit heaven itself without works of condignity, yet can we merit the means of obtaining it by works of congruity. Considering, therefore, the latter as introductory to the former, they stated, that we may so prepare ourselves for grace, as to become entitled to it congruously, not as to a debt, which, in strict justice, God is bound to pay, but as to a grant, which it is congruous in him to give, and which it would be inconsistent with his attributes to withhold (⁴). In a higher or lower sense, in proportion as Christianity was left at a distance more or less remote, was this favourite doctrine supported by every denomination of Scholastics, and by every individual of the Church of Rome. Congruous merit was universally esteemed a pearl above all price, the intrinsic value of which attracted the regard, and conciliated the benevolence of the Almighty.

Arrogantly, however, as it was charac-

terized, they nevertheless esteemed it not to be in every point completely good ; at least, not so sublimely good, as to demand a celestial recompense : yet did they not impute its deficiency in this respect to a degeneracy in the human faculties. For without grace, even before his lapse, man was believed to have been equally incompetent ; after it, then, could he possibly be supposed to possess by nature a perfection, of which he had not to boast even while innocent ? Although preparatory works, therefore, were represented as meritorious only in a certain degree, and in a peculiar sense, as holding a kind of middle state between absolute merit and actual demerit (⁵), yet ought it to be observed, that when we were stated, by the sole exertion of our natural powers, to be capable of not transgressing the laws of God, not to sin, more was comprehended in the expression than meets the ear. It was not merely hinted, that we can remove ourselves a degree above real crime, and attain a species of negative holiness, but that we can with sincerity fulfil our obligations both to God and man, and cultivate, without divine aid, the lovely train of moral virtues and pious affections.

For, according to their conception, we are endowed with an innate propensity to good, which vice itself can never obliterate, and are able not only to reverence and adore the Supreme Being, but to love him above other objects. In this way they argued, that man's attachment to terrestrial good, such as his eager desire of wealth, in the pursuit of which he exposes himself to ten thousand dangers, and the indissoluble union of heart between the sexes, which disregards every consequence, and despises all control, surmounts the most formidable difficulties, and braves in its gratification even death itself, incontestibly proves his power of loving God above all things : for if in so great a degree he can esteem the inferior, how much more, they said, can he devote himself to the superior good, how much more idolize the Creator than the creature (6). After such a mode of reasoning it was, that they pronounced him to be furnished with the purest feelings, and adequate to the sublimest acts of devotion. Nor was this the only brilliancy in their finished portrait : for they supposed him competent no less to the efficient practice, than the barren admiration, of holiness ; enabled as well to obey the laws, as

to love the goodness, of the Almighty ; and, if not to deserve the rewards, at least to discharge the obligations, of religion.

Impressed therefore with such exalted notions of human ability, and forgetful of the Christian propitiation for sin, the Sophists of the Schools maintained, that the soul of man possesses in the freedom, or rather the capacity, of her will a faculty almost divine. Stimulated by the most upright propensities, and undepraved in her noblest powers, she directs her progress in the path of truth and the road to bliss, by the pure and inextinguishable light of an unperverted reason (?). Although mutable in her decisions, nevertheless complete controller of her conduct, she becomes at pleasure either the servant of righteousness, or the slave of sin ; and disdain to be anticipated by God himself, prevents him in his supernatural gifts by a previous display of her own meritorious deeds, challenging, as a congruous right, that which only could have been otherwise conferred as a favour undeserved. Approaching the throne of mercy, not with a conscious sense of frailty, but with a confident persuasion of her inherent dignity, she wrests from a somnolent Deity, hi-

therto but a slumbering spectator of her efforts, an ornamental grace, enabling her to merit that reward by condignity, which, without any defect of virtue, but merely by the appointed order of things, she is incapable of meriting by congruity.

Yet high as the pretensions of this latter merit were exalted above all evangelical considerations, the partisans of the Church of Rome, in their practical application of it, often stated it to consist as well in mere outward sanctity, as in an inward principle of the mind. If, said they, he, who continues polluted by mortal crime, performs any external act of devotion, with only a good natural intention, before his life is reformed, or his heart converted, he merits congruously, as the Scholastics phrased it, "ex opere operato." But the infatuation rested not here. "By the bare observance of my holy order," exclaimed the secluded devotee, "I am able not solely to obtain grace for myself, but by the works, which I then may do, can accumulate merit, sufficient both to supply my own wants and those of others, so that I may sell the superabundance of my acquired treasure." (8) Can we be surprised that a Reformer of Luther's manly

SERMON IV.

position, who wrote without reserve, and reasoned without control, when adverting to opinions of so noxious a tendency, should sometimes, from excess of zeal, lose sight of moderation in his censures?

Having thus traced the outline of the scholastical tenet upon this subject, I proceed to consider that, which was supported on the other side by the Lutherans. Engaging in a conflict, which, if some think too pertinaciously, none will deny to have been ably fought, they commenced the attack under a persuasion, that the position of their opponents militated against the leading principles of Christianity. If man, they said, be capable of pleasing God by his own works, abstractedly considered, without divine assistance, where is the necessity, and what is the utility, of that assistance? Then taking the question in a higher point of view, they argued, that were it possible for the moral virtues of the mind by their own efficiency to render persons acceptable to God, and obtain lost favour, no need would exist of other satisfaction for sin, and thus the whole scheme of Gospel redemption would have been fruitless, and Christ have in vain (⁹). While therefore the do

of the Atonement presented nothing but "a cloud and darkness to their adversaries, it gave light by night to these;" on them it shone, amidst surrounding gloom, with lustre unobscured.

The controversy before us was among the first of those, which shook the Papal system to its foundation, and which, according to the custom of the times, were originally agitated in public disputations. The spirit of chivalry was not wholly extinguished; contending parties of different denominations, whether renowned for arts or for arms, entered the lists, prepared to decide every point at issue, the one by personal, the other by intellectual prowess. In literary digladiations, that the disgrace of a drawn battle might not be incurred, and that victory, when obtained, might be declared with more precision, the theses, which formed the basis for argument, were generally couched in terms, as remote as possible from those, which on the other side were admitted; terms, not indeed necessarily running into extremes, but strongly and broadly marking a contrariety of opinion. Hence it happens, that in taking a cursory view of some positions brought forward at the Reformation, after

the mode and for the purpose alluded to, a modern reader is sometimes startled by the singular turn of the expressions, in which they are defined, and the striking boldness of the conclusions, to which they apparently tend: but his surprise abates, when he learns, with what design they were framed, and after what customary manner, as well as against what peculiar dogmas, it was intended to support them. This is particularly the case of the question under consideration, which, with others, some of less, but few of greater importance, was formally contested at the commencement of the Reformation in theological combat.

It was with a view to disputations of such a description, that Luther first advanced a proposition, which proved highly offensive to the Papists, and which they never ceased to condemn and calumniate. His assertion was, that he who exerts himself to the utmost of his ability still continues to sin; an assertion, in which the very essence of the controversy seems to be contained (¹⁰).

I have already observed, that, on the other side, unassisted man was thought incapable of performing an action remunerably good, or, as it was usually termed,

condignly meritorious, even before his lapse; and that consequently, in his fallen state, all, to which he was conceived competent by his innate strength, was not to sin. When Luther therefore drew up his thesis against the tenet of congruous works, if little delicacy, yet some caution, and much discrimination, appeared requisite. Had he stated them to be thus good in a scholastical sense, which in a scholastical discussion was the only sense admissible, he would have completely lost sight of his object, and allowed more than even his opponents themselves. Had he described them as not demeritorious, or, in other words, not sinful, he would have precisely maintained the adverse position, and might consequently have spared his labour; at the same time, that he would have tacitly acknowledged them to possess, what he could not consistently with truth attribute to them, every natural perfection of virtue and holiness. Under what denomination then could he class them, except under that of sinful; a denomination which he the more readily adopted, because even among his adversaries themselves, the words Sin and Grace, as he remarked, were

in general immediately opposed to each other? (11)

Let us not however imagine, that the Lutherans on this occasion attempted to confuse together virtue and vice without distinction, from any absurd attachment to puerile paradox. Far was it from their intention to break down the sacred barriers of morality, and call evil good, or good evil; to destroy what God has established in the human breast as the rule of reason, and the law of rectitude; to depreciate that, which constitutes the firmest bond of social duty, and the true dignity of our nature in its connexion with this sublunary world: but, anxious to rescue Christian theology from the grasp of those, who embraced only to betray, they merely laboured to restore that importance to the doctrine of Redemption, with which the Scriptures invest it, but of which, by a subtle perversity, it had long been deprived. The principal object therefore in their view evidently was, to christianize the speculations of the Schools; and the principal drift of their argument to prove, that human virtue, how extravagantly soever extolled by a vain philosophy, is wholly insufficient (be-

cause imperfect) to merit the favour of Heaven. Allowing no medium between righteousness and unrighteousness, the approbation and disapprobation of the Almighty (¹²), characterizing that as sinful, which is confessedly not holy, and thus annihilating every ground of self-presumption, they inculcated the necessity of contemplating with the eye of faith those means of reconciliation, which Christianity alone affords.

But obvious as seems the scope of their controversy, it has nevertheless been sometimes misconceived, and a tendency imputed to their principles abhorrent from their feelings. It has been insinuated, that their doctrine went to prove man's total inability of extricating himself from crime, until the arrival of some uncertain moment, which brings with it, without his own endeavours, a regeneration from on high, the sudden transfusion of a new light and new virtues. But those, who thus conceive of it, are not probably aware that the author of the Augsburg Confession warmly reprobates this precise idea, which he denominates a Manichæan conceit and a horrible falsehood (¹³). Upon the abstract question of Free Will it is indeed true, that

Melancthon, no less than Luther, at first held opinions, which he was afterwards happy to retract : but when this is acknowledged, it should be added, that he made ample amends for his indiscretion, by not only expunging the offensive passages from the single work, which contained them, but by introducing others of a nature diametrically opposite. And although the more inflexible coadjutor of Melancthon was too proud to correct what he had once made public, and too magnanimous to regard the charge of inconsistency, which his adversaries urged against him ; yet what his better judgment approved clearly appears from a preface, written not long before his death ; in which, while he expressed an anxiety to have his own chaotic labours, as he styled them, buried in eternal oblivion, he recommended in strong terms, as a work admirably adapted to form the Christian Divine, that very performance of his friend, which was remarkable for something more than a mere recantation of the opinions alluded to (14).

But to return to the leading point of the topic in contemplation, it appears upon the whole, that the great object of the Lutherans, in thus opposing human ability,

was very different from what some have conjectured; and that their attacks were solely levelled against the proud presumption of congruous works. We must not however hence conclude, that their objection was only applicable to these; it likewise applied to condign, to those which were performed with, as well as those which were performed without, the assistance of grace; for in both instances they disallowed the plea of personal merit, in the scholastical, strict, and only proper sense of that expression. It was not therefore against any conceived deficiency in the quality of our virtue that they argued, but against its supposed competency, whether wrought in or out of grace, with greater or less degrees of purity to effect that, which the oblation of Christ alone accomplishes. Upon both points Luther treated the doctrine of his adversaries as altogether frivolous, and incapable of corroboration by a single fact; as the idle speculation of vain men, who trifled with the mercy of God and the misery of man, who, exalting their own wisdom above the divine, slighted, if not despised, the efficacy of that redemption, which Christianity has revealed to reconcile justice

with compassion, to subdue our fears, and to animate our hopes ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Futile however as the scholastical tenet appeared to be, although deficient in proof, and unsupported by example, upon this, he remarked with indignation and grief, was founded the whole system of Papal delusion. Congruous merit was said infallibly to produce condign ; and, in the application of them to practical purposes, both were thought principally to consist in various external works of piety, and superstitious observances, the extravagant veneration of which extended the authority of the Church, and augmented its wealth and splendour ; filled Rome with vanity, and Europe with absurdity. Besides the obvious acts of devotion and mortification within the compass of vulgar ability, the most romantic system of virtue was adopted ; orders of various kinds were invented, and vows encouraged of almost every thing, which affected the lusts of the flesh, or the pride of life. Secluding themselves from all temporal concerns, some entered into solitude, and forgetting the world, forgot many important purposes, for which they came into it ; solicitous to dis-

charge their duty to God, they neglected, what he equally enjoined, their duty to man. Saints were believed to abound in merits beyond what their own immediate exigences required ; and not only to possess such supererogatory treasures for the public good, but to preserve them even after death ; in their very relics was supposed to exist a communicable property of holiness, and virtue to be derived from prostration before the shrines dedicated to their names. Pilgrimages were consequently held in universal estimation, and conceived more worthy of divine regard, if attended with difficulties and dangers, particularly when directed to that favoured land, where God dispensed his covenanted mercies to mankind. But Pilgrims were not the only devotees, whom Christianity blushed to behold in Judea : there the votaries of the Cross erected in her cause their hallowed standards, and imbrued their hands in the blood of Infidels, to obtain the remission of their sins, and the salvation of their souls.

Such were some of the consequences resulting from the doctrine of human merit ; consequences, which, in Luther's idea, rendered it no less odious than contemptible. Upon these he anxiously fixed his eye, and,

in order to annihilate the evil, laboured with a zeal, which we cannot censure, and with a sincerity, which we must applaud, to cut off the corrupted source, from which it flowed.

SERMON V.

JOHN XV. 5.

Without me ye can do nothing.

HAVING in a former Lecture endeavoured to explain the doctrine of congruous merit, as supported by the Church of Rome, and opposed by the Lutherans, I proceed to consider the sentiments of our own Reformers upon the same subject.

I have observed, that among the Articles of our Church there are two, which evidently relate to this much controverted question; the one upon Free Will, the other upon Works before Justification. The object of the latter, from the allusions which it contains, it seems impossible to mistake; nor is that of the former less apparent, when we consider its general tendency, and the peculiar phraseology of the Schools, in which it is expressed. Both therefore take but one and that the same obvious direction, alike asserting our in-

competency to please God, and obtain his favour by our own merits, in contempt of those, to which the eye of faith should be alone directed.

But because our Church ascribes not to human virtue, contemplated as independent of Christianity, the power of conciliating divine approbation, we must not hence conclude, that she restricts the uncovenanted mercies of God, withholding salvation from Heathens, upon whom, walking in darkness and the shadow of death, the light of the blessed Gospel has never arisen. Although persuaded “that there is none other name under heaven given to man, in which, and through which, we can receive health and salvation, but only the name of Christ;” although rejecting the creed of the Infidel as vain, who, actuated by presumption and pride, treads under foot the Son of God, and deems the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing; yet she determines not the case of the Gentile world, or in any way solves a question foreign to her purpose. Indeed the real sentiments of our Reformers upon this point appear to have been different from those, which some have imputed to them.

For while, like Luther, whose private opinion upon it was nevertheless far from being contracted⁽¹⁾, they established nothing directly upon the subject, they indirectly seemed to assert, what Zuingle had boldly and publicly taught, that the Kingdom of Heaven is open to Heathens as well as Christians⁽²⁾; at least, in the liberal language of the Zuinglians, they held the oblation of Christ upon the cross to be “a perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction, for all the sins of the whole world.”⁽³⁾

In the Articles, however, immediately under review, they proposed to themselves another object: in these they meant not to launch out into any unnecessary speculations, but to attack in one of its strong holds the pride of scholastical sophistry; to oppose the presumptuous doctrine of congruous merit. Of a position as remote from the humility, as adverse to the principles, of the Gospel, it was impossible for those to approve, who in their search after Christian truth were solely guided by the genuine oracles of Christianity. With perfect unanimity therefore they maintained, against the favourite Theology of the times,

that our natural powers are inadequate to the annihilation of crime, and the recovery of God's lost favour, or, as they expressed themselves with this view in the Homilies, "that of ourselves and by ourselves we have no goodness, help, or salvation; but that all comes to us only through the great mercy of God by Christ."⁽⁴⁾ But their zeal upon the same point was further inflamed by the misapplications of the scholastical tenet, which the Church of Rome had countenanced, and the misconceptions respecting it, which prevailed in the minds of an ignorant laity. The people were taught, that much efficacy was derivable from a compliance with mere external acts of devotion; hence little attention was paid to inward principles of action, and the religion of the heart became disregarded, while that of the lip was scrupulously adhered to. At a period, therefore, when common sense had begun to dethrone sophistry, and reassert her dominion over the human mind, and when evangelical simplicity had effected its escape from the metaphysical labyrinths, in which it had long been bewildered, to have preserved a stubborn silence upon such a doctrine would

have been deemed culpable, and to have attempted any modification of it even criminal.

The Article which I propose first to consider is that upon Free Will. But before I proceed to examine its contents, I should premise, that it consists of two separate clauses, framed at different periods; that the former was added in the reign of Elizabeth, and adopted almost verbatim from the Wirtemberg Confession (⁶); and that the latter contained the whole of the Article, as it originally existed, which was principally taken from a passage in the writings of St. Austin, altered so as to receive a particular and appropriate application (⁶). Regardless, however, of its general construction, and directing their attention solely to modern controversies, some have conjectured, that it is entirely Calvinistical; others, that it at least steers a middle course between the two extremes of Calvinism on one side, and Arminianism on the other. Although in these collateral topics, the discussion of which would lead me too far from the track proposed, I mean not to interfere, it may nevertheless be proper to remark, that since the first part of the Article was extracted from a Lutheran Con-

fession, composed for exhibition in the Council of Trent, and the last chiefly derived from a more ancient source, those, who choose to consider it as connected with the Predestinarian system, cannot at least support their argument by alleging, that it was drawn up with an eye to the language and sentiments of Calvin.

Contemplating then the subject of Free Will only as it is allied to the tenet of congruous merit, the Article states “the condition of man after the fall of Adam to be such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his natural strength, and good works, to faith and calling upon God.” That the object of this paragraph is that to which I allude, the very expressions “to turn and prepare himself by his natural strength and good works” distinctly prove; expressions borrowed from the phraseology of the Scholastics, and appropriated to the controversy under our consideration. By them it was argued, as on a former occasion I remarked, that although we cannot live spiritually without the infusion of a certain supernatural principle, to form our virtues, (not to improve their nature, but merely adorn them, and give them a celestial adaptation,) we can

nevertheless by our own energies so dispose our minds for the infusion of such a principle, as to deserve it congruously, the previous disposition of the subject-matter for the reception of the form (which never fails of its intended effect) being producible by our own individual exertions. In contradistinction to this idea, which subverts the foundation of our surest hopes, and renders Revelation nugatory, our Church maintains, that through man's first transgression we are become incapable of thus disposing ourselves to the true spiritual life, to the faith and invocation of God, "ad fidem et invocationem Dei,"⁽⁷⁾ and consequently of regaining that state of acceptance, by our own dignity, without the mediation of Christ, of which the lapse of Adam has deprived us. For, in the conception of our Reformers, to assert, that so much integrity remains in our natural powers, with the certainty of leading to so beneficial a result, was to assert a position, which supersedes Christianity.

The scope of the concluding clause seems precisely similar to that of the one, which I have attempted to illustrate, while on some points perhaps it is even more express and particular. It affirms, "that we

“ cannot do good works pleasant and acceptable to God, without his grace by Christ preventing us and cooperating with us.” If the peculiar tendency of this clause were not otherwise manifest, the scholastical terms, “ works pleasant and acceptable to God,” would sufficiently point it out; especially when it is considered, that these words are not to be found in the author, from whom the principal part of the passage was taken, but were inserted by our Reformers, in order thus to fix its application. With respect to the argument itself, its object is to prove, that by the exertion of our natural powers we cannot please God congruously, but that for this purpose the assistance of grace is requisite; not of that grace, it is added, still further to carry on the contrast, which we can merit by a previous preparation, but which Christ has merited for us, “ gratia, quæ per Christum est;” (expressions, we should likewise observe, not used by (°) St. Austin;) nor of that, which being acquired by an act of the will, must necessarily be consequent to it; but which prevents, or more properly precedes such an act, and cooperates with the mind in the production of it. The inference dedu-

cible from hence is obvious. It is this ; that as human ability by its own efficiency cannot claim acceptance with God, but is incompetent to a due renovation of the heart, to that, which, as it is expressed in our Homilies, is not “ man’s only work “ without God,” (º) we must look for other means to appease the anger, and obtain the approbation of Heaven.

But, although the strict philosophical question respecting the freedom of the mind appears not to be involved in the enquiry, some have endeavoured so to interpret the word “ prevent,” as if it meant not simply to go before the act of the will, but to impede the liberty of its action ; and, forgetful of what follows, have contended for the idea of such an inoperation, as entirely excludes all personal agency. To enter into an explanation of this word, before those whom I am addressing, would be superfluous ; it may nevertheless, perhaps, be proper to observe, that it was used in the English language according to the more obvious sense of it in the Latin, even subsequently to the Reformation ; a fact, which our common translation of the Bible sufficiently proves. “ We,” it is there said, “ which are alive and remain

“ unto the coming of the Lord; shall not
“ *prevent* them that are asleep, but shall
“ be caught up together with them in the
“ clouds.”⁽¹⁰⁾ When, however, any doubt
arises with regard either to the meaning or
the construction of an Article, the Latin,
and not the English, copy ought always to
be consulted; because this, as a mere trans-
lation, has been differently printed in dif-
ferent editions; while that, as the original,
has never varied. If then we refer to the
Latin, the force of the expression, in the
sense which I have annexed to it, will not
only be apparent from the general use of
it in that language, but be fully corrobo-
rated by another circumstance. For by
comparing the Article with the source from
which it was derived, we perceive, that,
instead of the term *operans*, which St.
Austin adopted, our Reformers substituted
(and certainly not without design) that of
præveniens, a term studiously selected to
point out the period, and not the mode, of
divine assistance, when considered sepa-
rately; and when combined with the remain-
der of the definition, to point out, that grace
does not, as the Scholastics held, follow,
but precede, the acceptable will, and con-
cur with us in producing it.

To establish however such an interpretation beyond controversy, it may be objected, that a further change seems requisite; that the cooperation should have been specifically represented as taking place before the disposition is actually formed, and while it is yet only in formation. Prove this, it may be said, and the conclusion will be inevitable. Now it is singular, that a change of the kind alluded to has been made in the language of St. Austin; that the sentence, which in him is read, "Cooperante *cum* volumus," was altered by our Reformers, to avoid all ambiguity, into "Cooperante *dum* volumus;" the conjunction *dum* being manifestly chosen for the express purpose of unequivocally asserting a cooperation during the continuance of volition, while the act of the mind is incomplete, and still in a state of progression⁽¹¹⁾. Thus, in opposition to the creed of their adversaries, while they considered grace as a cause, and not a consequence, of the will, they held it not to be the sole, but only a concomitant, cause; and, anxious in the extreme to express themselves without obscurity on this point, they so corrected the passage, upon which the clause was modelled, as to

convey their meaning with precision, and to prevent, one would conceive, the very possibility of a misconstruction.

To their object in so strenuously maintaining the cooperation of divine aid, at a period previous to the actual volition of good, I have already alluded : it was simply to oppose the offensive doctrine of congruous merit, as the means of pleasing God, and of obtaining grace without Christianity ; a doctrine, which in their ear sounded so hollow as to ring at every touch.

Upon this construction, therefore, which seems the most appropriate and consistent, it is evident, that they considered not the intricate subject of Free Will in a general, but only in a particular, point of view ; averting from a controversy, which is rather calculated to gratify polemical vanity, than promote personal humility, and which is seldom discussed without sacrificing the simplicity of Christian truth to the pride of metaphysical talent. Although they denied not that the decency of moral, and the dignity of philosophical virtue are within the sphere of our natural ability, they nevertheless argued, that virtue merely human possesses not a propitiatory and

mediatorial efficacy; that we can neither render ourselves acceptable to God, and yield him the homage of a spiritual obedience without grace, nor without Christ obtain from him that invaluable aid by our own deservings. While they esteemed the heart to be the consecrated altar of pure religion, they taught, that its oblations should be offered up in the name of him; whose perfections abundantly supply our defects, and be hallowed by the sacred fire, which comes down from Heaven; by that grace of God through Christ, (*gratia, quæ per Christum est,*) which is conferred upon us without our own deserts, not to make us vainer, but better, to sanctify our feelings, and regulate our dispositions, and so to free us from the servitude of sin, that, “running the way of God’s commandments, we may obtain his gracious promises, and be made partakers of his heavenly treasure.” (12)

Having explained the Article upon “Free Will,” I proceed to that upon “Works before Justification,” which is manifestly of the same tendency, both being opposed to the position of congruous merit; the former denying the competency of the will, the latter the acceptability of the work. Yet

obvious as this appears to be, it has not unfrequently been overlooked or disregarded; and the word Justification been contemplated only in the sense, in which it is applied by the followers of Calvin. But our Reformers entertained no such idea of its application. They believed it not to be a blessing, which we may in vain sigh to behold above our reach, granted to certain individuals alone, and always granted irrespectively, by a divine decree, fixed and immutable; but one, which we all possess in infancy, and of which nothing but our own folly can afterwards deprive us. They never asserted the total inability of a Christian to perform a good action, or even think a good thought, until the arrival of some destined moment, when it shall please God, without his own endeavours, to illuminate his understanding, and renovate his affections. The gift of grace, not to be purchased by human merit, but always bestowed gratuitously, they confined not to a selected few, the predestinated favourites of Heaven, but extended to all, who neither by wilful perversity oppose its reception, nor, when received, by actual crime discard it. On the present occasion, indeed, they simply regarded Works before

Justification as those, which were more usually denominated works of Congruity, adopting perhaps the former term in preference, because it was precisely that, which had been recently used in the same sense by the Council of Trent (13).

But this is not the only error, which has prevailed in the general conception of this Article. Another of the same description has arisen in the minds of those, who have annexed to the word "inspiration," which is to be found in it, a too modern interpretation. Let us not, however, so grossly misapprehend the Restorers of a rational Christianity, as to suppose, that by this expression they intended to patronize the dreams of Enthusiasts, and to lay the foundation of that childish fabric of absurdities, which sometimes weak but well meaning, sometimes designing and wicked, men have raised in later times, and made an object of concern to sober Christians, and of contempt to Infidels: that they understood by it a certain incomprehensible operation upon the soul of man by the Spirit of God, of which much has been written, but little understood; which few are conceived to feel, and which none can intelligibly describe. How much soever it

may since have been abused, it then conveyed no indistinct meaning, nor mystical allusion; it had not then been rendered obscure in its definition, or suspicious in its tendency, by enthusiastical conceit. Inspiration, according to them, is nothing more than that sacred influence promised by the Gospel, which, in the language of our Liturgy, "cleanses the thoughts of our hearts, that we may perfectly love, and worthily magnify God's holy name;" it is that divine assistance, which is conferred upon us all, before it is possible for us to experience the assaults of temptation, and never totally forsakes us from the cradle to the grave, unless when obstructed in its effects by the indulgence of sensual appetite, and the commission of deliberate crime.

The Article states, that "works done before the grace of Christ, and the inspiration of his Spirit, are not pleasant to God; forasmuch as they spring not of faith in Jesus Christ, neither (as the School authors say) do they deserve grace of congruity; yea rather for that they are not done as God has willed and commanded them to be done, we doubt not but they have the nature of sin."

After the observations which have been made, this Article will require but little illustration. It relates wholly to works contemplated in themselves abstractedly; a subject upon which, we must be convinced that it was necessary at the time to animadvert, when we recollect the efficacy, which the Church of Rome attributed to mere external performances; when we recollect, that the bare participation of the Sacraments, and discharge of social duties, were deemed congruously meritorious, *ex opere operato*, even in sinners, who still continue polluted by mortal crime. In opposition to conceits in every point of view so obnoxious, so delusive in theory, and pernicious in practice, our Church simply contends, that those works are by no means pleasing to God; which spring not from the faith of Christ, “*ex fide Jesu Christi;*” which, whatsoever other virtue they may claim, avowedly proceed not from any principle of Christian piety. Let us not, however, hence imagine, that she imputes to faith, as to an operation of the mind under a superior agency, that, which she denies to the sole exertion of our natural powers; for neither on this, or on any other occasion, does she attribute the

acceptance of our performances to the *act* of faith, but to the *object* of it; “to the merits “of Christ alone, on account of which,” as Cranmer expressed himself upon the same subject, “we being sorry that we “cannot do all things more exquisitely “and duly, our works shall be accepted “and taken as most exquisite, pure, and “perfect.” (14)

To prevent therefore every misconception on this head, and to point out the true cause why congruous works are inefficient, she adds, “forasmuch as they are not “done as God has willed and commanded “them to be done,” because they are in themselves imperfect, “we doubt not but “they have the nature of sin.” In what sense the Lutherans applied this term to them, I have already explained. That our Reformers characterized them by so strong an appellation upon a similar principle, upon the ground of their imperfection, seems manifest from the reason which was adduced, “forasmuch as they are not “done as God has willed and commanded “them to be done;” for “let us not be “ashamed,” they elsewhere remarked, “to “confess plainly our state of imperfection, “since we cannot rejoice in any works that

“ we do, which are all so imperfect and
“ impure, that they are not able to stand
“ before the righteous judgment-seat of
“ God.” (15) But while they supported with
the Lutherans the negative side of a pro-
position, which their adversaries had for
ages maintained affirmatively, the existence
of a middle state between merit and de-
merit, which, exempt from the defects of
the latter, entitled to the advantages, and
even assumed the name, of the former,
they never intended by the appellation
“ sinful” to erase a moral action from the
catalogue of virtues, or to consider it as
neither commendable nor good ; but merely
to oppose its exaltation above its appro-
priate character, and its investiture with
the high office of conciliation between man
and his offended Creator.

Upon a general review then of these
Articles, we perceive, that both were solely
framed with an eye to Romish error, and
are in no respect connected with the Cal-
vinistical controversy of Free Will, as the
hinge, upon which principally turns the
doctrine of an absolute Predestination.
Calvin had indeed begun the attempt of
giving that peculiar bias to the subject, la-
bouring to divert it from the track, which

it had previously pursued: but some writers, either not knowing, or, if knowing, disregarding its real destination, argue as if this was its original direction, instead of being a manifest deviation from its proper course; nor do they recollect, that the system, which has since been so much idolized, was then so far from having obtained general approbation, that it was only in the first instance attracting public attention to its singularities. Zealous likewise for a favourite opinion, they at the same time forget, or at least choose not to notice, that our Church evidently maintains that very cooperation of man with the grace of God, which Calvin denied; and have thus endeavoured to press into the service of their cause an Article, which, as far as it bears a collateral affinity to the question, completely makes against them. For upon this important topic our Reformers coincided not with the harsh, unqualified sentiments of the Reformer of Geneva, but with those of the Lutherans, as contained in the most celebrated performance of the day, the *Loci Theologici* of Melancthon (¹⁶). And here, it should be subjoined, was the Church of England always uniform, asserting, at every period of her progress towards

perfection, the consistency of Free Will with preventing and cooperating Grace, in a language, which cannot easily be misconceived, or misapplied (17). This was the doctrine which she taught, when the yoke of the imperious Henry lay heavy on the neck of Reformation ; and this she still continued to teach, when she trod the pride of Popery in the dust, and when her triumph corresponded with her most sanguine wishes.

It cannot therefore be too frequently repeated, that the great object of the Articles, which have been considered, was by no means what many have conjectured it to be ; it was not to exalt Calvinistical speculation, but to lower scholastical presumption, by opposing the dangerous delusion of preparatory works. For while the philosophical Papist boasted of challenging the approbation of Heaven by the arrogant display of moral virtue, and the superstitious one, by the scrupulous discharge of external observances, (merit in either case considered abstractedly, and in contempt of the Christian sacrifice for sin,) by the principle contained in these the more humble Protestant was instructed to solicit so valuable a blessing, as a gift procured for

him by the sufferings and death of his Redeemer; to place in human dignity no groundless foundation of hope; but, persuaded that even his best performances cannot on their own account prove acceptable to Almighty God, because replete with failings, to renounce every meritorious claim, and receive with gratitude that gracious redemption, which, undiscoverable by reason, the sacred page of Revelation alone discloses.

SERMON VI.

ROMANS iii. 24, 25.

Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption, that is in Jesus Christ, whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood.

FEW subjects have afforded more scope for controversy, or produced a greater variety of distinctions without a difference, of definitions sometimes inaccurately conceived on one side, and often totally misrepresented on the other, than the plain doctrine of faith in the propitiatory blood of a Redeemer. Human ingenuity has been exhausted to prove, what, at the time it was stated, human intellect cannot comprehend: the appeal has been made to feeling rather than to argument; to certain internal persuasions and convincing experiences, as they have been called, which mock the powers of language to describe, and elude all rational investigation. While

the judgment has been restrained, the imagination has received an unlimited indulgence; and the love of mystery frequently superseded the sober enquiry after truth. But to questions of this description, as the spurious productions of a more recent period, the topic, which comes next to be discussed, is in no respect allied. Averting therefore from more modern and of course irrelevant disquisitions upon this subject, brought forward by a class of theological disputants, who had in view a new object, and consequently gave a new turn to the question, I shall endeavour simply to consider it, as it was originally contested between the Lutherans and the Church of Rome.

But here, to avoid a misconception of the argument, it seems necessary previously to state in what sense the word *Justification*, which comprehends the sole ground of contention, was used by the opposing parties. Upon both sides it was supposed entirely to consist in the remission of sin (¹).

The Scholastics on this head were remarkably distinct in their ideas, and express in their language. They represented it as an effect produced by the infusion of

divine grace into a mind properly disposed; not as consequent to a well spent life, but as preceding all remunerable obedience, as the intervening point between night and day, the gloom of a guilty and the light of a self-approving conscience; or in other words, and to adopt their own phraseology, as the exact boundary where merit of congruity ends, and merit of condignity begins, the infallible result of a previous disposition on our part, which never fails of alluring from on high that supernatural quality, which, being itself love, renders the soul beloved (²).

While the Lutherans however adhered to the general import of the term, as understood in the Schools, they waged an incessant warfare upon another point; while they allowed, that justification consists in the remission of sin, they denied, that this remission is to be acquired by the merit of the individual. Their opponents maintained, that man is justified in the sight of God in consequence of his own preparation, and on account of his personal qualities. They on the other hand argued, with an inflexibility, which admitted of no compromise, that, possessing not merits of his own to plead, he freely received for-

givenness through the mercy of God solely on account of the merits of Christ. The effective principle, therefore, or *meritorious cause* of justification; it should be observed; was the great point contested.

But before I particularize the doctrine of the Lutherans upon this subject, it will be requisite more at large to explain that of their adversaries.

To investigate it however minutely, to trace it through its circuitous channels, and mark its progress, winding in all the fantastical curves of metaphysical vanity, would prove a tedious as well as unnecessary task. The principle of it still remains the same, and constantly recurs to the eye how much soever varied.

When the sinner, conscious of his past transgressions, enquired where he was to seek the expiation of his crime, and deliverance from the dreadful consequences of it, their general answer was in the merit of penitence, a merit capable of annihilating guilt, and appeasing the anger of incensed Omnipotence. He, they argued, who, having disobeyed the laws of heaven, is desirous of returning into that state of acceptance, from which he has fallen, must not expect free forgiveness; but previously

by unfeigned sorrow of heart deserve the restoration of grace, and with it the obliteration of his offences. To effect this desirable purpose he is bound strictly to survey and detest his former conduct, accurately to enumerate his transgressions, and deeply feel them, and, impressed with a due sense of their magnitude, impurity, and consequences, to condemn his folly, and deplore his fault, which have made him an outcast of heaven, and exposed him to eternal misery. So far he can proceed by that operation of the mind, which they denominated Attrition, and which being within the sphere of his natural powers they regarded as congruous piety meritorious of justification, as a preparation of the soul more or less necessary to receive and merit justifying grace. When he is arrived therefore at this point, attrition ceases, and contrition commences; the habit of sin is expelled, while that of holiness is superinduced in its stead, and with the infusion of charity, the plastic principle of a new obedience, justification becomes complete. But even here it was not conceived, that a total deliverance takes place; a liberation from guilt and eternal punishment is effected; but not from temporal, which is

never remitted, unless either by the infliction of some personal suffering or satisfactory compensation required of him, who is already justified and approved by Heaven. To accomplish however this remaining object nothing more is wanting, than a continuation to a sufficient intensity of that compunction of heart, which is now denominated Contrition, grace supplying the defects of nature, and enabling penitential merit not only to justify, but obtain exemption from punishment of every species (*).

Such was the favourite doctrine of the Scholastics respecting penitence, and such the efficacy, which they attributed to it. But so great appeared to them the frailty of man and the severity of God, that no inconsiderable difficulty occurred in the due application of it to individuals; for the means of expiation they imagined ought always to be proportionate to the magnitude of the offences. How, they reasoned, are we to be assured, that our contrition has been either sufficient or sincere, and whether it has been so in the obliteration not only of one crime, but of all; whether it has atoned for past transgressions of every kind, the number of which may perplex, as well as their guilt confound us?

Hence, they added, in ordinary cases a constant succession of doubts must arise in the mind of the penitent; to which soever side he turns, a cloud of uncertainty hangs over the darkening prospect; nor is it possible for his conscience to be at rest, while all is gloom without, and terror within.

Instead therefore of penitence in its strictest acceptation, as a perfect virtue, God, they said, in condescension to human infirmity, has substituted for general practice the Sacrament of it, which requires only for the attainment of full remission a moderate compunction of soul, with confession to the Priest, and the discharge of such satisfaction, as he may enjoin. And, still lower to reduce the terms of acceptance, they even argued, that it is not absolutely necessary for the penitent to experience an entire conversion of heart, but only not to oppose the impediment of mortal crime, to feel some displeasure at his past conduct, and to express a resolution of amending it in future (*).

But after all, and in spite of the boasted authority of the Keys, complete confidence in divine forgiveness was never inculcated; for it was neither the interest nor inclina-

tion of the Church of Rome to teach the simple doctrine of Christian Faith, but rather to involve it in metaphysical obscurity. Under the pretext therefore of relieving the throbbing breast from its apprehensions, they had recourse to numerous inventions for propping the insecure fabric of penitential hope; asserting among other extravagances, that the Sacraments are in themselves efficacious by virtue of their own operation, exclusively of all merit in the recipient; and that the Sacrament of the altar in particular acts so powerfully in this respect as to communicate grace, not only to those, who partake of it, but to others, for whom it is received by substitution, provided that its operation be not impeded by flagrant immorality. And so deeply rooted in the public mind was the persuasion of its thus effecting the best of purposes, and that even without the necessity of an actual participation of it by him, upon whom the benefit is conferred, that the celebration of the Mass was universally regarded as the means of appeasing the anger of Heaven and obtaining pardon and peace, of procuring divine assistance for the living, and for the dead deliverance from the bitter pains of purgatory (^s).

Nor by the Sacraments alone, but, as I have already sufficiently remarked, by every good external work, as well as internal disposition, was justifying grace supposed to be merited congruously, and satisfaction for sin to be made condignly.

In monastical institutions likewise were found no mean materials for similar purposes, particularly for the latter; "in those feigned religions," as our Homilies describe them, "the devotees of which boasted of having lamps, which ran always over, conceiving themselves capable of satisfying not only for their own sins, but likewise for all other their benefactors, brothers, and sisters of religion and therefore keeping in divers places (as it were) marts and markets of merits, being full of their holy relics, images, shrines, and works of overflowing abundance ready to be sold." (6) Yet whether the dubious penitent was instructed to derive consolation from the efficacy of the Sacraments, from his own personal qualities, or from any of what Cranmer aptly termed "the fantastical works of man's invention," (7) it should be observed, that he was not directly taught to consider these, as wholly superseding the virtue of repent-

ance, but as supplying his deficiencies in the performance of it; an incongruous system of atonement, fabricated by the avarice of Rome, and the obsequiousness of scholastical philosophy, to augment the treasures and extend the influence of the Church, to extinguish the light of Gospel truth, and, while keeping the world at large in ignorance, to hold the conscience of the individual in slavery.

Upon the whole then the Scholastics maintained, that justification is unattainable without repentance, at least without some degree of attrition on our part; but in the common apprehension of the doctrine even this seems to have been forgotten, and merit of congruity considered in a general point of view as alone efficacious. Thus good works of every species preceding grace were said to deserve it; and by deserving grace to deserve the justifying principle. And always were they careful to impute the cause of forgiveness, not to the mercy of God in Christ, but to the sole change in the individual, to his transmutation from a state of unrighteousness to one of righteousness, "*transmutationem a statu injustitiæ ad statum justitiæ,*" to his possession of a quality, which renders him a

worthy object of divine approbation (8). For in every instance personal merit was conceived to be the solid basis, upon which rests the complete remission of sin. To this they constantly looked as to that sun of righteousness, which illuminating the heart of man attracts the eye of heaven to the brightness of its rising ; forgetful of the prophetic announcement to the Church of Christ, " the Lord shall be unto thee an " everlasting light, and thy God, thy glory." (9)

Having thus briefly explained the doctrine of the Scholastics on this subject, I proceed to that, which on the other side was opposed to it by the Lutherans.

Upon no one point, perhaps, has the opinion of Luther been more misrepresented than upon this. For, unmindful of that, with which only it ought to have been contrasted, some have ascribed to it a solidian tendency, if not of the most enthusiastical, at least of the most unqualified, description. It must however be confessed, that the cursory reader of his works is at all times liable to mistake him, in consequence of the involved construction of his style, too frequently confused by a verbose circumlocution, which, as he was him-

self fully sensible, oppressed the exuberance of his conception, and the energy of his expression⁽¹⁰⁾. When therefore we find, that particular passages have been selected from his voluminous productions, (productions often republished, but never revised,) and wrested from their true meaning, although we may regret the perversion, we cannot be surprised at it.

But upon the question before us, it seems indeed impossible accurately to comprehend the position, which he maintained, if we examine it in an insulated point of view, unless we connect it with that, of which in the Church of Rome it properly formed a part, and from which he never intended to separate it, the doctrine of penitence. In opposing the absurdity of Papal indulgences, the first impiety against which his manly mind revolted, a ray of light, before unnoticed, darted upon him, and opened a completely new scene, which, while it stimulated his efforts as a Reformer, animated his hopes as a Christian. Hence averting with disdain from the speculations of Sophists, and turning to the sacred page of Revelation, he there beheld an affiance very different from what the Schools inculcated; and thus, while *their* vain language was,

“ Repent, and trust to the efficacy of your
“ contrition, either with or without extra-
“ neous works, according to the degree of
“ its intensity, for the expiation of your
“ offences,” *his*, more scriptural and more
consoling, became simply this; “ Repent,
“ and trust not for expiation to your own
“ merits of any kind, but solely to those
“ of your Redeemer.”

In contemplating therefore the tenet of the Lutherans, we ought never to consider it as detached from penitence. Rejecting the dreams of their adversaries with respect to the nature and effects of this important duty, they represented it as consisting of two essential parts, contrition, and faith, the latter as always associated with the former. Hence in the apology of their Confession they repeatedly declared a disavowal of all faith, except such as exists in the contrite heart⁽¹¹⁾. Far was it from their intention to encourage the presumptuous or fanatical sinner in a false security; their object was very different and more laudable; they laboured to fix the eye of him, who both laments and detests his offences, upon the only deserving object of human confidence and divine complacency. Properly then, as they frequently remarked,

their doctrine of justification was appropriated to troubled consciences, at every period of true repentance, and particularly at the awful hour of death, when the time for habitual proofs of amendment has elapsed, and when the past appears replete with guilt, and the future with terror⁽¹²⁾. At such moments, they taught not, with the Schools, an affiance in human merit, but in the gratuitous mercy of God through Christ: to contrition, as a preparatory qualification, or previous requisite, they added faith, and from faith they deemed every principle of real piety and virtue inseparable. When therefore they urged a justification by faith alone, they meant not to exclude repentance, and every good disposition connected with it; but merely to oppose that, for which their adversaries principally contended, and which, in their conception, struck at the very root of Christianity, the obliteration of crime by the merit of the individual, instead of the atonement of a Saviour⁽¹³⁾.

But although they stated penitence to consist only of the two parts alluded to, when they strictly defined it as embracing, according to the idea of the Schools, the means and immediate effects of justification,

yet when they considered it, as a general rule of Christian duty and a total conversion, they added a third part, actual obedience⁽¹⁴⁾. In this point of view, and in this alone, good works, or the outward fruits of an inward renovation of mind, were said to follow remission of sins, internal necessarily preceding external reformation. For the individual, they argued, must himself be good before the action can be so denominated, be justified before it can be deemed just, and accepted before it can prove acceptable, distinguishing between the primary admission into God's favour and the subsequent preservation of that favour. The terms then of acceptance on the sinner's part they held to be Contrition, (or as in modern language it is more usually termed, Repentance,) and Faith connected with every devout affection; the necessary consequences as well as proofs of this state of acceptance, good works, or external acts of obedience; and the rule of retribution in the world to come, the whole of man, including both his inward impressions and outward demonstrations of holiness⁽¹⁵⁾.

After having thus endeavoured to remove from the doctrine of the Lutherans those dark spots, which in the eye of some,

who contemplate it through an indistinct medium, appear to obscure its lustre, there will be little occasion of dwelling upon that, which our own Church maintains in the same sense and on a similar principle. Both in their object and tendency perfectly accord; but the latter is, if possible, more guarded than the former against the obliquities of Enthusiasm. Our Church asserts, "that we are accounted righteous before God, for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for our own works and deserving;" and then adds, that "justification by faith alone is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort, as is more largely expressed in the Homily upon that subject." By referring to the Homily alluded to, we find the obvious meaning of the Article to be, that we are esteemed righteous in the sight of God solely for the sake of Christ, and not rendered perfectly so in point of fact, as the Papists held, by our own virtues, which we are told "are far too weak, insufficient, and imperfect, to deserve the remission of our sins;" and that we are thus reputed righteous, not on account of the act but the object of faith, on account of him, in whom alone

we are to trust, yet in whom we are not entitled to trust, except upon a previous condition, except “we truly repent, and “turn to God unfeignedly.”⁽¹⁶⁾ For when we are said, as the same Homily remarks, to be justified by faith only, it is not meant “that this our own act to believe in “Christ doth justify us, for “that were to count ourselves to be justified by some act or virtue that is within “ourselves, nor that the said justifying faith is alone in man without true “repentance, hope, charity, the dread and “fear of God at any time and season ;” but the purport of such expressions “is to “take away clearly all merit of our works, “as being unable to deserve our justification at God’s hands, Christ himself only being the cause meritorious “thereof.”⁽¹⁷⁾

To enter into a minuter examination of the doctrine, which our Church inculcates on this point, after what has been advanced, seems unnecessary. It ought not however to be omitted, that the very definition, which she gives of the word Faith in another Homily composed at the same period, is admirably calculated to preclude the worst of errors upon the most important

topic of Christianity; it is defined to be a trust in God that our offences are obliterated by the blood of Christ, not when we believe them to be thus obliterated, but “whensoever we repenting truly return to him with our whole heart, stedfastly determining with ourselves through his grace to obey and serve him in keeping his commandments.”⁽¹⁸⁾ It is likewise worthy of observation, that in our office for the Visitation of the Sick, the Minister, after rehearsing to the person visited the Articles of our Belief, is directed to require of him, not to ascertain what some in the present day would perhaps think preferable, whether he ever possessed a consciousness of that saving principle, which when once obtained is supposed never afterwards to be lost, or whether he feels an internal confidence, that his name is written in the book of life, but “forasmuch as after this life there is an account to be given unto the righteous Judge, by whom all must be judged without respect of persons, to examine himself and his estate both towards God and man, so that accusing and condemning himself for his own faults he may find mercy at our heavenly Father’s hand for Christ’s sake, and not

“ be accused, and condemned in that
“ fearful judgment.” Indeed through every
part both of our Homilies and Liturgy the
necessity of something more is enforced
than a bare persuasion of faith : but no
where with more perspicuity and energy,
than in the following passage. “ Where-
“ fore, it is said, as you have any zeal for
“ the right and pure honouring of God, as
“ you have any regard to your own souls,
“ and to the life that is to come, which is
“ both without pain and without end,
“ apply yourselves chiefly above all things
“ to read and hear God’s word, mark di-
“ ligently therein what his will is that you
“ shall do, and with all your endeavour
“ apply yourselves to follow the same.”⁽¹⁹⁾

To conclude, from a retrospect of the
whole it appears, that the great point in
dispute was this : Whether he who sincerely
repents of his past transgressions should
trust (for affiance must be somewhere
placed) in the efficacy of his own merits, or
in that of his Redeemer’s. But while our
Reformers, like the Lutherans, pertina-
ciously contended for an affiance of the
latter description, they never dreamed of
imputing to it any mysterious operation, or
of investing it with a higher character of

certainty, than what it derives from the stable foundation, upon which it rests. Without reserve or hesitation they declared, that he, who contemplates it as an act of the mind in itself capable of justifying him, disregarding all internal change of disposition, and external emendation of life, only trifles with God, and deceives himself ⁽²⁰⁾. Repentance and amendment they inculcated as no less necessary to a state of acceptance, than faith, not indeed as meritorious, but as requisite conditions, as conditions, without which it is neither to be obtained nor preserved. Never therefore should it be forgotten, that when they spoke of justification by faith alone, they solely opposed the scholastical system, so frequently alluded to, which attributed to our merits the expiation of crime, and a readmission into the favour of God ; this, with an inflexibility not greater than the occasion demanded, they constantly laboured to annihilate, and to restore in its stead the plain doctrine of a perfect propitiation and satisfaction for sin by the death of Christ : a doctrine which had been lost to the world during centuries of intellectual darkness, and with which had disappeared the genuine splendour of Christi-

anity. But, although a long and gloomy night succeeded, the Day Spring from on high at length returned ; when Reformation approached, the dawn again began to break, and the Day Star arose in the penitential heart, diffusing around it consolation and joy.



SERMON VII.

1 PETER i. 2.

Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father.

THE doctrine of Predestination, the last subject which I proposed to consider, has been so frequently involved in metaphysical obscurity, and disgraced by enthusiastical conceit, that men of moderate principles have been averse from admitting it in any sense. Yet even in its harshest construction we cannot deny, that it has sometimes found advocates among writers of worth and talent, although it has been thus generally supported by those, who possessed more vanity than piety, and zeal than ability. This, above all other controversies, has contributed to augment the scorn of Infidels, to dissolve the bonds of Christian charity, and obliterate the characteristic simplicity of Gospel redemption. While the wise have been perplexed by the

turn, which its discussions have occasionally taken, the weak have been alarmed, and the feelings even of the good, lost in its circuitous mazes, almost excited to despair.

The unfathomable depths of divine Pre-science and Predetermination, human reason in vain attempts to sound; finite faculties to scan infinite; the limited intellect of man to comprehend the immensity of the Godhead. Erasmus, a peculiar favourite with the Reformers of our own country, when contemplating this inexplicable subject, observed, that in the holy Scriptures there are certain secret recesses, which God is unwilling for us too minutely to explore, and which if we endeavour to explore, in proportion as we penetrate further and further, our minds become more and more oppressed with darkness and stupefaction, that thus we might acknowledge the inscrutable majesty of the divine wisdom, and the imbecility of the human mind (1). Congenial also with the feelings and sentiments of Erasmus upon this point, were those of Luther. To acquire any knowledge, he remarked, of a Deity not revealed in Scripture, to know what his existence is, his actions, and dispositions,

belongs not to me ; my duty is only this ; to know what are his precepts, his promises, and his threatenings. Pernicious and pestilent is the thought of investigating causes, and brings with it inevitable ruin, especially when we ascend too high, and wish to philosophize upon Predestination (2).

How differently Calvin felt upon the same subject, and with what little reserve, or rather with what bold temerity, he laboured to scrutinize the unrevealed Divinity, is too well known, to require any thing beyond a bare allusion to the circumstance. His sentiments however, as on a former occasion I noticed, were much less regarded by our Reformers, than some are disposed to allow ; and upon the particular question before us, so far were they from having attained their full celebrity at the period under consideration, that they were not taught without opposition, even in his own unimportant territory of Geneva. For at that precise æra he was publicly accused of making God the author of sin ; and although, not contented with silencing, he first imprisoned, and afterwards banished, his accuser, yet he

could not expel the opinions of his adversary (°).

Turning then from the devious track which he was pursuing, our Reformers, as generally on other occasions, trod in the wary steps of the Lutherans, who, while the Church of Rome maintained a predestination to life of one man in preference to another individually, on account of personal merit, taught on the other hand a gratuitous predestination of Christians collectively, of those, whom God has chosen in Christ out of mankind; and by this single point of difference were the contending opinions principally contradistinguished.

My object in the present Lecture will be, to point out the Scholastical and Lutheran sentiments upon this much agitated question, reserving those of our own Church for a future consideration.

With us the system of Calvin for so long a period superseded every other, and even still retains so many zealous advocates, that to a modern ear the very term Predestination seems to convey a meaning only conformable with his particular system. It should however be observed, that the

word was in familiar use for centuries before the Reformation, in a sense very different from what he imputed to it; not as preceding the divine prescience, but as resulting from it, much in the same sense as that in which it has since been supported by the Arminians. Yet, obvious as this appears, writers of respectability strangely persuade themselves, that immediately prior to the Reformation the doctrines of the Church of Rome were completely Calvinistical; a conclusion, to which certainly none can subscribe, who are sufficiently conversant with the favourite productions of the time; who possess enough of fortitude to encounter the barbarisms of scholastical argument, and of patience to investigate its real object. So far indeed was this from being the fact, that Calvin peculiarly prided himself in departing from the common definition of the term, which had long been adopted by the adherents of the Schools, and retained with a scrupulous precision. For while they held, that the expression *prædestinati* is exclusively applicable to the elect, whom God, foreknowing as meritorious objects of his mercy, predestinates to life; and appropriated that of *præsciti* to the non-

elect, whose perseverance in transgression is simply foreknown; he, on the other side, treating the distinction as a frivolous subterfuge, contended, that God, decreeing the final doom of the elect and non-elect irrespectively, predestinates both, not subsequently, but previously to all foreknowledge of their individual dispositions, especially devotes the latter to destruction through the medium of crime, and creates them by a fatal destiny to perish (⁴). Whatsoever therefore modern conjecture may have attributed to the Scholastics, it is certain, that, abhorring every speculation, which tends in the remotest degree to make God the author of sin, they believed, that only salutary good is predestinated; grace to those, who deserve it congruously, and glory to those, who deserve it condignly (⁵).

But to enter more particularly into their leading opinions upon this subject, they maintained, that Almighty God, before the foundations of the world were laid, surveying in his comprehensive idea, or, as they phrased it, in his Prescience of simple intelligence, the possibilities of all things, before he determined their actual existence, foresaw that if mankind were created, al-

though he willed the salvation of all, and was inclined to assist all indifferently, yet that some would deserve eternal happiness, and others eternal misery ; and that therefore he approved and elected the former, but disapproved or reprobated the latter. Thus grounding election upon foreknowledge, they contemplated it, not as an arbitrary principle, separating one individual from another, under the influence of a blind chance, or an irrational caprice ; but, on the contrary, as a wise and just one, which presupposes a diversity of nature between those who are accepted, and those who are rejected (*).

Persuaded then that God is the fountain of all good, that from his divine preordination freely flows the stream of grace, which refreshes and invigorates the soul, they believed, that he has regulated his predetermination by the quality of the soil through which his grace passes, and the effects which in every case it produces, not restricting his favours, but distributing them with an impartial hand over the barren desert and the fruitful field ; equally disposed towards all men, but, because all are not equally disposed towards him, distinguishing only such as prove deserving of his

bounty. Although no adequate cause indeed exists, (according to the strict and accurate meaning of that expression,) why God should confer his gifts even upon the best of men, except in the plenitude of divine munificence, yet they conceived, that a sufficient reason was to be assigned, why he should communicate them rather to this man than to that, why he should elect the good, and reject the bad.

Hence it was, that in order to systematize upon this principle of election, and shew how consistent it is, as well with the justice, as the benevolence of the Deity, the will of God was considered in a double point of view, as absolute and conditional, or, in the technical language of the Schools, as antecedent and consequent. In the first instance, by his absolute or antecedent will, he was said to desire the salvation of every man; in the latter, by his conditional or consequent will, that only of those, whom he foresaw abstaining from sin, and obeying his commandments; the one expressed his general inclination, the other his particular resolution, upon the view of individual circumstances and conditions (?). To the enquiry, why some are unendowed with grace, their answer was, because some

are not willing to receive it, and not because God is unwilling to give it: he, they said, offers his light to all: he is absent from none, but man absents himself from the present Deity, like one who shuts his eyes against the noon-day blaze (⁸).

To the foregoing statement it should be added, that they held an election, or rather an ordination, to grace (which they expressly asserted to be defectible) distinct from an election to glory; that, according to them, a name may be written in the book of life at one period, which at another may be erased from it; and that predestination to eternal happiness solely depends upon final perseverance in well doing (⁹).

On the whole it is evident, that they considered the dignity of the individual as the meritorious basis of predestination; merit of congruity as the basis of a preordination to grace; and merit of condignity as that of a preordination to glory (¹⁰). Thus, not more fastidious in the choice of their terms, than accurate in the use of them, while they denied, that the pre-science of human virtue, correctly speaking, could be the primary cause of the divine will, because nothing in time can properly give birth to that, which has existed

from eternity, they strenuously maintained it to be a secondary cause, the ratio or rule in the mind of the Deity, which regulated his will in the formation of its ultimate decisions ⁽¹¹⁾.

To enter more minutely into the detail of scholastical disquisition upon this topic, appears unnecessary, at least to the illustration of any opinions entertained by the Lutherans, whose peculiar tenets I proceed in the next place to consider.

It should previously however be observed, that, although in the established Confession of their faith all allusion to the subject was avoided, it was nevertheless introduced into another work of importance, and of considerable public authority, the *Loci Theologici* of Melancthon, a production, which, at the period under review, was every where received as the standard of Lutheran divinity ⁽¹²⁾. Both Luther and Melancthon, after their creed became permanently settled at the diet of Augsburg, kept one object constantly in view; to inculcate only what was plain and practical, and never to attempt philosophizing. They perceived, that before the Reformation the doctrine of divine foreknowledge had been grossly misconceived and abused, although

guarded by all the logic of the Schools ; and they felt, that, after it, they had themselves at first contributed to increase the evil, by grounding upon the same high argument, although for a very different purpose, the position of an infallible necessity ; and thenceforward, therefore, they only taught a predestination, which the Christian religion explains, and the Christian life exemplifies.

But to what, it may be said, did the Lutherans object in the theory of their opponents, when they abandoned the tenet of necessity ? Certainly not to the sobriety and moderation of that part of it, which vindicated the justice, and displayed the benevolence, of the Almighty ; but generally to the principles upon which it proceeded ; to its presumption, in overleaping the boundary, which Heaven has prescribed to our limited faculties, and which we cannot pass without plunging into darkness and error ; and to its impiety, in disregarding, if not despising, the most important truths of Christianity. A system of such a nature they hesitated not to reject, anxious to conduct themselves by the light of Scripture alone, nor presuming to be wise above what God has been pleased to

discover. Thus while their adversaries philosophized upon a predestination of individuals, preferred one before another by divine regard; because worthy of such a preference, they taught only that, which has been revealed with certainty, the predestination of a peculiar description of persons, "of a people zealous of good works," of the Christian Church contemplated as an aggregate, not on account of its own dignity, but on account of Christ its supreme Head, and the Author of eternal salvation, to all who obey him. Maintaining, not a particular election of personal favourites, either by an absolute will, or even a conditional one, dependent upon the ratio of merit, but a general election of all, who by baptism in their infancy, or by faith and obedience in maturer years, become the adopted heirs of heaven; they conceived this to be the only election, to which the Gospel alludes, and consequently the only one, upon which we can speak with confidence, or reason without presumption (¹³).

If it be observed, that the selection of an integral body necessarily infers that of its component parts, the answer is obvious; the latter, although indeed it be necessarily

inferred by the former, is nevertheless not a prior requisite, but a posterior result of the divine ordination. What they deemed absolute on the part of God, was his everlasting purpose to save his elect in Christ; or real Christians, considered as a whole, and contrasted with the remainder of the human race; the completion of this purpose being regulated by peculiar circumstances, operating as inferior causes of a particular segregation. For, persuaded of his good will towards all men without distinction, of his being indiscriminately disposed to promote the salvation of all, and of his seriously, not fictitiously, as Calvin taught, including all in the universal promise of Christianity, they imputed to him nothing like a partial choice, no limitation of favours, nor irrespective exclusion of persons; but, assuming the Christian character as the sole ground of individual preference, they believed that every baptized infant, by being made a member of Christ, not by being comprised in a previous arbitrary decree, is truly the elect of God, and, dying in infancy, certain of eternal happiness; that he, who in maturer years becomes polluted by wilful crime, loses that

state of salvation, which before he possessed; that nevertheless by true repentance, and conversion to the Father of mercy and God of all consolation, he is again reinstated in it; and that, by finally persevering in it, he at length receives the kingdom prepared for every sincere Christian before the foundation of the world (14). Can any man, whom prejudice has not blinded, rank these sentiments with those of Calvin?

While restoring to the doctrine of predestination, perplexed and disfigured by the vanity of the Schools, scriptural simplicity, they studiously and anxiously preserved every trace of that universal benevolence, by which Christianity is peculiarly distinguished. Let us, they said, with both our hands, or rather with all our heart, hold fast the true and pious maxim, that God is not the author of sin; that he sits not in heaven, writing Stoical laws in the volumes of fate; but, endowed with a perfect freedom himself, communicates a liberty of action to his creatures; firmly opposing the position of necessity as false, and pernicious to morals and religion. God, we may be assured, is no cruel and

merciless tyrant ; he does not hate and reject men, but loves them, as a parent loves his children (¹⁵).

Universal grace, indeed, was at all times a favourite topic with the Lutherans ; nor would they admit of any predestination, except that of a beneficent Deity, who was in Christ reconciling the world to himself ; except a predestination, conformable with that order of things, which he has established, and with the use, or abuse, of the means, which he has ordained. The Almighty, they said, has seriously willed and decreed, from eternity, all men to be saved, and to enjoy everlasting felicity ; let us not therefore indulge in evil suggestions, and separate ourselves from his grace, which is as expanded as the space between heaven and earth ; let us not restrain the general promise, in which he offers his favour to all without discrimination, nor confine it to those, who, affecting a peculiar garb, wish to be alone esteemed pious and sanctified. If many perish, the fault is not to be imputed to the divine will, but to human obstinacy, which despises that will, and disregards a salvation destined for all men (¹⁶). And because many are called, but few are chosen, let us not, they added,

entertain an opinion highly impious, that God tenders his grace to many, but communicates it only to a few; for should we not in the greatest degree detest a Deity, by whose arbitrary will we believed ourselves to be precluded from salvation? ⁽¹⁷⁾

Upon the important point likewise of the conditional acceptance of the individual; their ideas were not more distinct, than their language was explicit. If God chose; they argued, certain persons only; in order to unite them to himself, and rejected the remainder in all respects alike, would not such an election without causes seem tyrannical? Let us therefore be persuaded, that some cause exists in us, as some difference is to be found between those who are, and those who are not, accepted ⁽¹⁸⁾. Thus they conceived that, predestinating his elect in Christ, or the Christian Church, to eternal salvation, he excludes none from that number by a partial adoption of favourites; but calls all equally, and accepts of all, who obey his calling, or in other words, become true Christians, by possessing the qualifications, which Christianity requires.

After what has been observed, it may seem perhaps almost unnecessary to subjoin, that they held the Defectibility of

grace, its Indefectibility being a position supported but by those, who think that the Redeemer died for a selected few alone. He, they stated, who falls from grace, cannot but perish, completely losing remission of sin, with the other benefits which Christ has purchased for him, and acquiring in their stead divine wrath and death eternal (19). Let us execrate, said Melancthon, who, it should be remarked, in his private correspondence expressly termed Calvin the Zeno of his day (20), let us execrate the Stoical disputations which some introduce, who imagine, that the elect always retain the Holy Spirit, even when they commit atrocious crimes; a manifest and highly reprehensible error; and let us not confirm in fools security and blindness (21).

Upon the whole then it appears, that the Lutherans, affecting not in any way to philosophize, but committing themselves solely to the guidance of Scripture, differed from the Church of Rome in several important particulars. For although on some points they coincided with her, although they inculcated with equal zeal, and upon a better principle, both the Universality and Defectibility of grace, as well as a con-

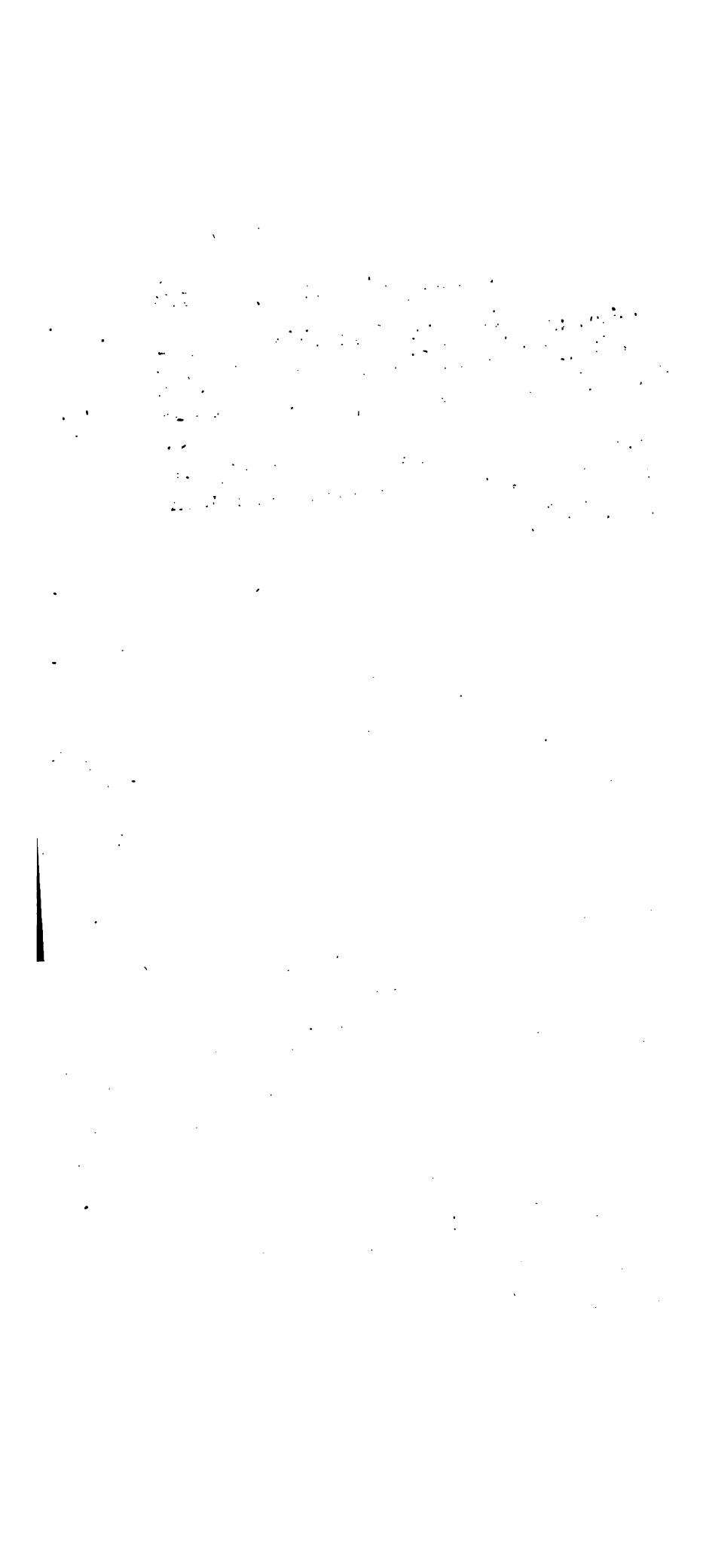
ditional admission into the number of the elect, they nevertheless were entirely at variance with her upon the very foundation of the system. Thus while their opponents taught, that predestination consists in the prospective discrimination of individuals by divine favour, according to the foreseen ratio of every man's own merit, works of congruity deserving grace here, and works of condignity eternal life hereafter, and that in this way it principally rests upon human worth; they, on the other side, disclaiming every idea of such a discrimination, placed it upon the same basis as they assumed in the case of justification, that of an effectual redemption by Christ (²²). Instead therefore of holding the election of individuals as men, on account of personal dignity, they maintained the election of a general mass, as Christians, on account of Christ alone; adding, that we are admitted into that number, or discarded from it, in the eye of Heaven, proportionably as we embrace or reject the salvation offered to all, embracing it with a faith inseparable from genuine virtue, or rejecting it by incredulity and crime. For neither in this, nor in the instance of justification, did they exclude repentance and

a true conversion of the heart and life, as necessary requisites, but only as meritorious causes, from the contemplation of God's omniscient intellect. Let those, said Luther, who wish to be elected, avoid an evil conscience, and not transgress the divine commandments (²³). Instructed then by the unerring page of truth, they asserted no other predestination, except what is there expressly revealed; that of the good and gracious Father of mankind, who from eternity has been disposed to promote the happiness and welfare of all men, has destined Christ to be the Saviour of the whole world, and withholden from none the exalted hope of the Christian calling. Convinced that this is the only predestination which Christianity discloses, and consequently the only one which we can either with safety or certainty embrace, they discouraged every attempt at investigating the will, out of the word, of God; every attempt at effecting impossibilities, at unveiling the secret counsels of him, who shrouds his divine perfections in darkness, impervious to mortal eyes. With such investigations, indeed, the world had already been sufficiently bewildered by the Scholastics, who, endowed with a ready ta,

lent at perplexing what before was plain, and at rendering abstruseness still more abstruse, had made the subject totally inexplicable, vainly labouring to develop with precision that mysterious will, upon which the wise must ever think it folly, and the good impiety, to speculate.

I shall conclude with the memorable sentiments of Luther upon disquisitions of this presumptuous nature, which, from a personal experience of their mischievous tendency, he abjured himself, and deprecated in others. Are we, miserable men, he exclaimed, who as yet are incapable of comprehending the rays of God's promises, the glimmerings of his precepts and his works, although confirmed by words and miracles, are we, infirm and impure as we are, eager to comprehend all, that is great and glorious in the Solar light itself, in the incomprehensible light of a miraculous Godhead? Do we not know, that God dwells in splendour inaccessible? And yet do we approach, or rather do we presume to approach it? Are we not aware, that his judgments are inscrutable? And yet do we endeavour to scrutinize them? And these things we do, before we are habituated even to the faint lustre of his pro-

mises and precepts, with a vision still imperfect, blindly rushing into the majesty of that light, which, secret and unseen, has never been by words or miracles exhibited. What wonder then, if, while we explore its majesty, we are overwhelmed with glory! (24)



SERMON VIII.

EPHES. i. 5.

Having predestinated us to the adoption of children by Jesus Christ.

THE doctrine of Predestination, according to the system adopted by the Lutherans, the outline of which on a former occasion I endeavoured to trace, was never intended to excite enthusiasm, or encourage presumption, but rather to administer solid consolation to pious and reflecting minds. Thus, they said, amidst the mutabilities of all things temporal, the subversions of ecclesiastical establishments, and the ruins of empires, we may with comfort and confidence assert, that God has predestinated the perpetual existence of a Church, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail; of a Church, which, founded upon the rock of his promise, can never fall, so that in vain the rains come,

and the floods descend, and the tempests beat against it (¹).

While maintaining therefore the election of a collective mass on account of Christ, and not that of each separate individual on account of his own merits, they at the same time inculcated the important truth, that Almighty God is no respecter of persons, no capricious tyrant (²), but just and equitable in his proceedings; that he has sent his Son to be the Saviour of the whole world; and has in consequence predestinated to the adoption of children those, who duly receive and apply the means of salvation, which he has thus gratuitously provided for them, excluding none from his affections, except such as exclude themselves. Nor should it, they thought, be esteemed a point of indifference to be persuaded of his good will towards us as men, and to be assured of it as Christians, as well as to be convinced of possessing a certain title to everlasting happiness; “to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved for us in heaven,” of which nothing but our own contumacy in crime can deprive us.

But the sentiments of the Lutherans on this head I have already sufficiently de-

tailed. I proceed, therefore, in the last place, to consider what our own Church has established in her Article upon the same subject; a subject, perplexing only by being contemplated as Calvin contemplated it, who, with all the confidence of the Schools, and the vanity of his country, endeavoured to explain that, which his better judgment should have told him was inexplicable. So far indeed is the Article in question from sanctioning the creed of the French Reformer, that, like those already reviewed, it seems to have been framed in perfect conformity with the less abstruse, and more scriptural, opinions of the Lutherans. With them it teaches an election of Christians out of the human race, conceives abundant consolation derivable from such an election, when piously surveyed, and not perverted by a profligate fatalism; and, lastly, represents its position upon the point as consistent with God's universal promises and revealed will, expressly declared to us in the holy Scriptures.

But in order accurately to comprehend its scope, it will be requisite to examine it more minutely.

“Predestination to life” it defines to be

“ the everlasting purpose of God, whereby,
“ before the foundations of the world were
“ laid, he hath constantly decreed, by his
“ counsel secret to us, to deliver from curse
“ and damnation those, whom he hath
“ chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to
“ bring them by Christ to everlasting sal-
“ vation, as vessels made to honour.” The
tendency and propriety of the leading
terms adopted in this definition, we im-
mediately perceive, when we recollect the
system of the Scholastics, to which it was
opposed. They believed predestination to
be God’s everlasting purpose to confer
grace and glory upon individuals, who de-
serve the first congruously, and the latter
condignly; conceiving us competent by
our own virtues to extricate ourselves from
crime, and its alarming consequences.
Our Church, on the other hand, always
keeping the idea of redemption in view,
states it to be the everlasting purpose of
the Almighty, to deliver from a state of
malediction and destruction, (“ a male-
“ dicto et exitio liberare,”) from a guilt,
which none can themselves obliterate; and
to render eternally happy, through Christ,
or Christianity, as vessels before dishonour-
able thus formed to honour, those, whom

he has elected not as meritorious individuals separately, but as a certain class of persons, as Christians collectively, "whom he has chosen in Christ out of mankind."

After having explained the nature, and slightly alluded to the objects, of that predestination, which alone it inculcates, the Article proceeds to enlarge upon the latter point, and to specify the peculiar characteristics of this highly favoured community. "Wherefore," it is added, "they which be endued with so excellent a benefit of God, be called according to his purpose, by his Spirit working in due season," *Spiritu ejus opportuno tempore operante*; by his Spirit operating, not irresistibly at pleasure, without regard to time and circumstances, but conformably with the established constitution of human nature, at a seasonable period, when the mind is indisposed to resistance, or, as in infancy, incapable of it (^s); "they through grace obey the calling, they are justified freely;" are justified without any expiation or satisfaction for sin on their part, Christ himself only being the meritorious cause of it;" "they are made the children of God by adoption; they walk religiously in good works; and at length by God's mercy,"

not by condign merit, "attain everlasting felicity." Such is the description given of those, who are predestinated to life; a description, which, when connected with the preceding clause, manifestly points out the election of a part out of the whole, yet not, according to the tenet of the Romish Church, the election of men preferred one before another on account of their personal qualities, but of Christians, distinguished as an aggregate from the remainder of the human race, by a characteristical discrimination, by being called, justified, and sanctified, through Christianity.

The definition of the doctrine being completed, the subsequent passage, still carrying on the contrast with the Church of Rome, touches, in guarded but not ambiguous language, upon the application of it. "As the godly consideration," it remarks, "of predestination and our election in Christ," of the election of us Christians, "is full of sweet, pleasant, and unspeakable comfort to godly persons, and such as feel in themselves the working of the Spirit of Christ," *vim Spiritus Christi*; the influence of that holy Spirit, of which the Gospel speaks, and not of that meritorious principle, which the Schools termed

Charity, “ mortifying the works of the flesh,
“ and drawing up the mind to high and hea-
“ venly things ; as well because it greatly
“ establishes and confirms *our* faith of
“ eternal salvation to be enjoyed through
“ Christ,” *fidem nostram de æterna salute*
consequenda per Christum, our confidence
in Christian salvation generally, and not
theirs particularly, a change of the pro-
noun adopted in the Latin not without de-
sign, “ as because it fervently kindles our
“ love towards God ; so for curious and
“ carnal persons, lacking the Spirit of
“ Christ, to have continually before their
“ eyes the sentence of God’s predestina-
“ tion,” to believe, that God has prede-
termined something certain respecting their
final doom, “ is a most dangerous downfall,
“ whereby the Devil doth thrust them into
“ desperation, or into wretchedness of
“ most unclean living, no less perilous than
“ desperation.” In this important clause
we are taught, that none except the truly
pious can derive consolation from the doc-
trine of our election in Christ, of *ours* col-
lectively in a religious, and not of *theirs*
individually in a personal, capacity ; and
that the opposite idea of a predestination
which regards the persons of men, fixing the

fate of each irrevocably; when entertained by those, whose curiosity and crime exceed their piety, tends to drive them into despair, from a persuasion of their being exposed to the wrath of heaven, as the non-elect, or from a presumption of their ultimate security, as the elect, into the most abandoned profligacy (4).

But the conclusion of the Article, as distinctly expressive of the basis, upon which the doctrine is founded, and admirably calculated to prevent every misapplication of it, is worthy of particular observation. "Furthermore," it is said, "we must receive God's promises in such wise as they are generally set forth to us in holy Scripture, and in our doings that will of God is to be followed, which we have expressly declared to us in the word of God." When we consider the preceding parts of the Article, the connexion of the whole, and the sentiments of the Lutherans, whose very style upon the subject seems particularly attended to, is it possible for a moment to imagine, (according to the conception of some,) that the object of this clause is to admit an absolute predestination in theory, but to proscribe it in practice? So far indeed from adopting such a

conclusion; we ought rather to be persuaded, that the tendency of it is very different; and that, instead of allowing in one sense, what it disallows in another, it rejects the same in both. For, assuming God's universal promises as the groundwork of Predestination, it requires us to embrace them, not as confined to certain favourites previously ordained to bliss, but as general to the whole human species, to whom our Church elsewhere considers eternal life as offered without discrimination⁽⁵⁾, and not to indulge every evil propensity of our nature, under the pretence of being over-ruled by a secret will of Heaven, which we can neither promote nor resist; but to act in conformity with that will, which is clearly revealed to us in holy Scripture; a disposition in the common Parent of all men to effect the salvation of all, who obstruct not his operations on their part, discarding "the means of grace, and the hope of glory." That the Lutherans perpetually urged the universality of the divine promises and will, I have already pointed out; and it should be remarked, that our Reformers on this occasion kept an eye even upon the language, as well as opinions, of Melancthon⁽⁶⁾.

Had they been inclined to favour the tenet of Calvin, we may be assured, that they would not have countenanced an idea, which gave particular offence to that Reformer, which he never alluded to, unless to explain it away, and which he prided himself upon having refuted, as an error. "Aliquid disserui," he remarks in his Institute, "eorum errorem refellens, quibus generalitas promissionum videtur æquare totum humanum genus." Lib. iii. cap. 24. §. 1. What was the utmost latitude of expression upon the subject, which, had they been his disciples, they would have admitted, we may learn from the Helvetic Confession, which speaks indeed of God's promises being universal, but, instead of extending that universality to all, restricts it to the faithful, "Promissiones Dei sunt universales fidelibus." (?)

Having considered the whole of the Article, in a point of view, which no less exhibits the moderation of our Church, than her wisdom and piety, I shall simply refer, in confirmation of what has been advanced, to our baptismal service, which every where proceeds upon the principles suggested. There we are directly taught the benignity of our gracious Creator towards us all,

without distinction, his election of us as Christians, and his subsequent rejection only of those, who, polluted by vice, divest themselves of that sacred character. So strikingly prominent indeed are these sentiments in the office alluded to, that in order not to perceive them, or to deny their existence, we must shut our eyes against the obvious construction of the English language. It expressly asserts, that the good will of our heavenly Father is equal towards all, who are brought to his holy baptism, that he favourably receives them, and embraces them with the arms of his mercy, gives unto them the blessing of eternal life, and makes them partakers of his everlasting kingdom⁽⁸⁾. But, lest even this should be deemed equivocal, or at least not sufficiently declarative of the object in view, the baptized are further said not only to be regenerated with his holy Spirit, and made his own children by adoption, but, still more explicitly, to be admitted “into the number of the children of God, and heirs of everlasting life.”⁽⁹⁾ Was it possible for words more precise, distinct, and expressive, to be adopted? And yet there are writers who contend, that all infants are not supposed to be thus

regenerated, and numbered among the elect of God, but only a fortunate few; irrespectively chosen, regeneration not always taking place in point of fact, but only in the judgment of charity; and that the words, upon which so much stress is laid, are only general expressions adapted to general forms. But those, who advance this argument in opposition to the plain import of the terms in contemplation, forget, or perhaps do not know, that we find no such general expressions, no such charitable judgment in the formulary of baptism drawn up and used by Calvin⁽¹⁰⁾; and that the office of our own Church is principally borrowed from that of the Lutherans⁽¹¹⁾, whose well known sentiments on the subject it is unnecessary to repeat. decisive of the question, subjoined in the Rubric, which declares it to be certain, that baptized children, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved⁽¹²⁾; a declaration which would be useless and absurd, if it could be so interpreted as to mean those alone, who are included in an absolute, and to us inscrutable, decree of predestination. Let us not however hence imagine, that our Reformers intended to

establish any opinion inconsistent with the salvation of infants unbaptized. On the contrary, no less here, than upon an occasion formerly alluded to, the very reverse appears to have been the fact. For it should be observed, that the passage before us is not original, but borrowed from a work of popular instruction, composed in the reign of Henry, which, after stating, that by this Sacrament we are made the very sons of God, adds, "Insomuch that infants and children, dying in their infancy, shall undoubtedly be saved thereby; and else not." (13). Now, while the omission of the latter part of the clause in our Liturgy evidently points out the improvement in the creed of our Reformers, the insertion of the short sentence prefixed, "it is certain by God's word," seems no less convincingly to prove, that they speak only of that, which the lips of truth have revealed, and placed beyond conjecture, the covenanted mercy of Almighty God.

On the whole, by explaining this Article in conformity with our baptismal service, we instantly perceive, upon what principles divine election is supposed to proceed, and what is that general promise and will of God, of which it speaks, as expressly de-

clared in the word of God ; we perceive, that grace, according to the Lutheran doctrine, is directly taught to be both Universal and Defectible⁽¹⁴⁾, circumstances, which necessarily preclude every idea of an arbitrary selection of individuals. Our benevolent Creator, we are told, possesses no private partiality for certain preordained objects of his bounty, but is equally disposed to all, embraces all indiscriminately with the arms of his mercy, and receives all, when dedicated to him by baptism, into the number of his elect ; and when, at any subsequent period of our existence, he withdraws from us the light of his heavenly countenance, the cause of that deplorable change is not imputable to him, but to us, who prove defective on our parts, forfeiting in maturer years our title to eternal happiness, and excluding ourselves from salvation. Thus, when captivated with the pleasures of the world, and subdued by its temptations, we cease “ manfully to fight under the banner of Christ,” we completely lose that state of security, in which we before were placed ; for it is not sufficient to be once regenerated, and made the children of Heaven by adoption, unless we are daily renewed by the holy Spirit,

which we can never be, while we despise his dominion, resist his influence, and pollute the hallowed sanctuary, which he has established in our hearts. Hence therefore, from this diversity in us, (some finally abandoning the hope of their calling, and perishing in their crimes, others by repentance and amendment recovering it,) arises the rule of a personal discrimination in the mind of God; for although his purpose is indeed immutable, and his predestination of the elect, as a collective body, consequently absolute, yet our continuation in that number, or rejection from it, is evidently conditional, depending not upon his irrespective decree, but upon our Christian conduct, "upon our being endued with heavenly virtues," by which alone, through the merits and for the sake of Christ, we are "everlastingly rewarded." (15) And when we recollect, what our Church maintains in her Article of Free Will upon the point of human cooperation with divine agency, we see, that, according to her sentiments, widely differing from those of Calvin, in ourselves is to be found one essential requisite towards the performance of that condition, upon which, when erased

by guilt, our names are again inscribed in the book of life.

In the preceding observations upon this Article, I have endeavoured to make our Church her own interpreter, and, omitting as unnecessary the elucidations, which might have been easily adduced from other parts of her Liturgy, confined myself to those, which her office of Baptism so appropriately and eminently affords (¹⁶). The private sentiments of our Reformers on this occasion, it seems of little importance to ascertain, because, in truth, the question turns not upon what they privately and individually believed, but upon what they publicly and collectively taught; it may notwithstanding be satisfactory to know, that, as far as we are enabled to judge from their writings, they maintained nothing which invalidates, but rather much which confirms, what has been advanced (¹⁷). One of them indeed, who was the most copious and explicit upon the subject, has been given up by the Calvinists (if the anachronism be allowable) as a complete Arminian. But this concession proves more, than was perhaps intended by those who made it; it proves, that Arminianism

and Lutheranism are precisely the same thing; for it is remarkable, that some of the passages, usually quoted from the works of Bishop Hooper, for the purpose under consideration, were literally translated from the *Loci Theologici* of Melancthon (1^o).

After having completed the illustration which I proposed, it only remains for me to restate, in few words, the various topics, which have been discussed. In adverting, however slightly, to each, we immediately perceive, that the leading object of our Reformers in every instance was to christianize the speculations of the Schools; to point out, as I have had frequent occasion to observe, the necessity and efficacy of redemption. According to the perverted theology of their opponents, by whom the oracles of divine truth were little studied, and less regarded, the corruption of our nature, as far at least as it relates to the mental faculties, was deemed wholly ideal; by congruous merit we were thought competent to obtain God's favour here, and by condign the fruition of his glorious Godhead hereafter; while it was conceived, that on account of both we were predestined to salvation. Fascinated there-

fore by the potent magic of the Schools, when the soul of man surveyed her powers and her prospects, instead of viewing herself as a sinful and fallen creature, contaminated by original, and ruined, beyond all hope of human remedy, by actual depravity, she beheld herself transformed into an angel of light. Contemplating the approbation of Heaven, not as a boon to be supplicated, but as a reward to be deserved, she disdained to accept it gratuitously, but claimed it as the recompense of her virtues, and challenged it as her due. To her own merits she imputed her justification in this life, and her proud title to bliss in the life to come, unmindful of those, which the Christian ought alone to plead at the throne of mercy, and which by repentance and faith he makes his own. Nor did her complacency in her own good qualities and superior endowments rest even here. Arrayed in all the dignity of moral excellence, and the graces of genuine piety, she beheld herself eternally present to the eye of God, elected before others for her intrinsic worth, and predestinated to everlasting felicity, because deserving of it. Where, in such a system, is to be found a place for the full, perfect, and sufficient

oblation and satisfaction of him, who came to seek and to save that which was lost?

On the other hand, when contrasted with the scholastical doctrine, in how advantageous a point of view, how much more consistent with Gospel truth, and declarative of Gospel beneficence, appears that of the Church of England! The ever-memorable Divines, who compiled her Offices, and reformed her Creed, instead of exercising their talents in abstruse theory and vain speculation, directed their attention wholly to the word of God. Upon this grounding every position which they established, they taught, with no less simplicity than sincerity, that we possess by nature a tendency to evil, which in itself is no innocuous quality, but one offensive to a just and holy God, when abstractedly considered; that we cannot ourselves in any way atone for sin; but that an atonement has been once made for all by the common Saviour of mankind; and that consequently, instead of attempting to expiate it by our own merits, whether congruous or condign, we ought rather, with a lively faith, united to a truly penitent and contrite heart, to trust in the expiation of Christ alone, because something

more is requisite than we can perform, to appease the displeasure and satisfy the justice of Heaven. Thus while their adversaries laboured to promote pharisaical pride, and render the cross of Christ of no effect, they solely endeavoured to inculcate Christian humility, and to demonstrate the inestimable value of Christian redemption; not indeed in a Calvinistical sense, as if faith were appropriated to the elect only, for that would have been to exchange one species of personal conceit for another; but in a sense, which both Scripture and Reason approve, which makes the light of the evangelical as general in its influences, as that of the natural day. For upon the subject of Predestination, as well as upon every other, which has been alluded to, their prudence was not less conspicuous than their piety. Approaching it with reverence, and treating it with circumspection, they indulged not, like many in the Church of Rome, and like some who were enumerated among the friends of reformation, in abstruse disquisitions upon the nature of the divine will; they boasted not of a philosophy, which affected to soar above vulgar view, and fix its sublime abode in the bosom of

God himself. That he, whom the wonders of created being perplex, who knows not half the wisdom of the meanest insect, that man, equally imperfect as impure, should presume to investigate the arcana of the omniscient mind, appeared to them the height of extravagance and crime. Their feelings recoiled at the idea of passing the boundary, which the Scriptures have prescribed, and of exploring without an infallible guide the abyss of the unrevealed Godhead; what no human intellect can comprehend, they were contented in silence to adore. Every attempt therefore to explain the will of the unknown God, as he exists in his native majesty, amid clouds of impenetrable darkness, they utterly disclaimed, and spoke only of that consolatory effect of it, which the sacred volumes disclose to us, and represent as certain, the predestination of Christians to eternal life. With this express object in view they intimately blended the doctrine of election with the holy ordinance of baptism, including all in the universal promise, and regulating the decrees of God by our assumption or rejection of the Christian character; persuaded that the contrary tenet of a predestination by individual destiny is

attended with the worst of consequences; that while it furnishes the profligate sinner with a pretext for his vices, it increases the agony of the desponding, whose petitions for mercy and forgiveness seem never to reach the throne of grace, but return to his afflicted soul disregarded, if not despised; adding tenfold horror to his despair.

To conclude, we perceive with much concern, and feel perhaps with some resentment, that upon the subjects, which have been considered in these Lectures, the creed of our Church has been often ignorantly misconceived, or maliciously misrepresented. Contemplated as the inflexible advocate of fatalism, by some she has been extravagantly applauded, and by others unreasonably traduced. The Socinian in particular has been often gratified in imputing to her obnoxious opinions, has sometimes added insult to injury, and, where her liberality should have been commended, has insidiously held up her supposed bigotry to public scorn and detestation. Let us not however, on this account, abandon her cause, or cease to vindicate her real sentiments; but rather persevere in our efforts with the firmness of men, and the temper of Christians, supported by the

consoling assurance, that truth will not hang for ever suspended between calumny and falsehood, but will at length assert its genuine character; “ Non semper pendent inter latrones Christus; resurget aliquid quando crucifixa Veritas.”⁽¹⁹⁾

NOTES.



NOTES ON SERMON I.

Page 8, note (').

THIS is sufficiently evinced by the well known attempts of the Calvinists, both in the reign of Elizabeth and James, to procure the insertion of the Lambeth Articles among the established Articles of our Church. Upon the accession of the latter Prince, a conference was publicly held at Hampton Court, in which the innovation alluded to, with others of equal importance, was suggested. The particulars of this conference were subsequently published, in which the spokesman of the Calvinists is stated to have moved his Majesty, "That the Book of Articles of Religion, concluded in 1562, might be explained in places obscure, and enlarged where some things were defective. For example, whereas Art. 16. the words are these, *After we have received the Holy Ghost, we may depart from grace,* notwithstanding the meaning be sound, yet he desired, that, because they may seem to be contrary to the doctrine of God's Predestination and Election in the 17th Article, both these words might be explained with this or the like addition; *yet neither totally nor finally*; and also that the nine assertions orthodoxall, as he termed them, concluded upon at Lambeth, might be inserted into that book of Articles." p. 24. To this conference James himself alluded in his Proclamation for authorizing an uniformity of the Book of Common Prayer. "At our very first entry (he remarked) into

“ this realm, being entertained and importuned with
“ informations of sundry ministers complaining of the
“ errors and imperfections of the Church here, as well
“ *in matter of doctrine* as of discipline, although we had
“ no reason to presume &c. . . . yet because the impor-
“ tunity of the complainers were great, their affirmations
“ vehement, and the zeal wherewith the same did seem
“ to be accompanied very specious, we were moved
“ thereby to make it our occasion to discharge that
“ duty which is the chiefest of all kingly duties, that is,
“ to settle the affairs of religion and the service of God
“ before their own. Which while we were in hand to
“ do, as the contagion of the sickness reigning in our
“ city of London and other places would permit an as-
“ sembly of persons meet for that purpose, some of
“ those who misliked the state of religion here esta-
“ blished, presuming more of our intents, than ever we
“ gave them cause to do, and transported with humour,
“ began such proceedings, as did rather raise a scandal
“ in the Church than take offence away. For both
“ they used forms of public serving of God not here
“ allowed, held assemblies without authority, and did
“ other things carrying a very apparent shew of sedi-
“ tion, more than of zeal; whom we restrained by a
“ former proclamation in the month of October last,
“ and gave intimation of the conference we intended to
“ be had with as much speed as conveniently could be,
“ for the ordering of those things of the Church, which
“ accordingly followed in the month of January last, at
“ our Honour of Hampton Court, where before ourself
“ and our Privy Council were assembled many of the
“ gravest Bishops and Prelates of the realms, and many
“ other learned men, as well of those, that are conform-
“ able to the state of the Church established, as of those
“ that dissented. Among whom what our pains were,
“ what our patience in hearing and replying, and what

“ the indifference and uprightness of our judgment in
 “ determining, we leave to the report of those who
 “ heard the same, contenting ourself with the sincerity
 “ of our own heart therein. But we cannot conceal,
 “ that the success of that conference was such, as hap-
 “ peneth to many other things, which, moving great
 “ expectation before they be entered into, in their issue
 “ produce small effects.”

The *nine assertions orthodoxal* referred to on this occasion, or the nine predestinarian propositions originally drawn up at Lambeth, in consequence of some public disputes at Cambridge, were the following ;

“ 1. Deus ab æterno prædestinavit quosdam ad vitam, quosdam reprobavit ad mortem.

“ 2. Causa movens aut efficiens prædestinationis ad vitam, non est prævisio fidei aut perseverantiæ, aut bonorum operum, aut ullius rei quæ insit in personis prædestinatis, sed sola voluntas beneplaciti Dei.

“ 3. Prædestinatorum præfinitus et certus est numerus, qui nec augeri nec minui potest.

“ 4. Qui non sunt prædestinati ad salutem, necessario propter peccata sua damnabuntur.

“ 5. Vera, viva, et justificans fides, et Spiritus Dei justificantis, non extinguitur, non excidit, non evanescit, in electis aut finaliter aut totaliter.

“ 6. Homo vere fidelis, id est, fide justificante præditus, certus est plerophoria fidei de remissione peccatorum suorum, et salute sempiterna sua per Christum.

“ 7. Gratia salutaris non tribuitur, non communicatur, non conceditur universis hominibus, qua servari possint, si velint.

“ 8. Nemo potest venire ad Christum, nisi datum ei fuerit, et nisi pater eum traxerit, et omnes homines non trahuntur a patre, ut veniant ad filium.

“ 9. Non est positum in arbitrio aut potestate unius cujusque hominis servari.”

Although the Calvinists failed under James in their attempt to correct what they deemed to be "*the errors and imperfections of the Church, as well in matter of doctrine as discipline,*" nevertheless under his unhappy Successor, or rather under the authority of a Parliament in opposition to the Sovereign, they commenced an actual Reformation of our Articles. In the year 1643 "the Assembly of Divines," as the Committee alluded to has been usually styled, revised the first fifteen, "with a design," as the historian of the Puritans himself observes, "to render their sense more express, and determinate in favour of Calvinism." Neal's History of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 48. ed. 1754. The 9th Article of Original Sin was thus amended by them; "Original Sin standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pelagians do vainly talk, but [*together with his first sin imputed*] it is the fault and corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is propagated from Adam, whereby man is *wholly deprived of* (not as before, *very far gone from*) original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined [*only*] to evil . . . yet the Apostle doth confess, that concupiscence and *lust is truly and properly sin*" (instead of *hath of itself the nature of sin*). In the 10th Art. upon Free Will they made only one interpolation, but that of some importance. After the words, "without the grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will," they inserted, "*and working so effectually in us, as that it determineth our will to that which is good.*" And again in the 11th Art. upon Justification, another explanation of no less importance was introduced. "We are justified," it was said, "that is, we are counted righteous before God, and have remission of sins not for nor by our own works or deservings, but freely by his grace, only for our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ's sake, *his whole obedience and satisfac-*

tion being by God imputed unto us, and Christ with his righteousness being apprehended and rested on by faith only." Ibid. Appendix, No. 1. Do not these emendations prove, that the respective opinions introduced were not, in the judgment of those who proposed them, at least necessarily contained in the original Articles? An unprejudiced Calvinist might perhaps admit a stronger conclusion to be warrantable.

That the Assembly of Divines proceeded no further in their labours than to the review of the 15th Article, might be owing to a persuasion of the attempt being hopeless, from the incorrigibility of the ancient creed; or perhaps to a prospect, which then began rapidly to open upon the Puritanical cause, not merely of reforming the Church, but altogether of subverting it.

Page 10, note (2).

Ego persuasus sum sine literarum peritia prorsus stare non posse sinceram theologiam, sicut hactenus, ruentibus et jacentibus literis, miserrime et cecidit et jacuit. Quin video, nunquam fuisse insignem factam verbi Dei revelationem, nisi primo, velut præcursoribus Baptistis, viam pararit surgentibus et florentibus linguis et literis. Lutheri Epistol. vol. ii. p. 307. Vitæ German. Theologorum a Melchiore Adamo, p. 164.

Page 12, note (3).

"How not only *men of the new learning* (as they be called) but also the very Papistical authors do allow, &c." Letter from Cranmer to Henry VIII. Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. i. Addenda, p. 319. "But when a good number of the best learned men reputed within this realm, some favouring the old, and some *the new learning*, as they term it, &c." Cranmer's Letter to Queen Mary, Fox's Martyrology, vol. ii. p. 1715. ed. 1610.

Page 13, note (4).

After the commencement of our Reformation, Me-

lancthon was repeatedly pressed personally to assist in completing it, both in Henry's and Edward's reign. An invitation of this kind certainly took place so early as March 1534; for in a letter of that date he thus expresses himself; "Ego jam alteris literis in Angliam vocor," Epist. p. 717. And again in the October of the following year; "Ego rursus Anglicis non solum literis, sed etiam legationibus, et vocor et exerceor." Epist. p. 732. lib. iv. epist. 179. *Ed. Lond.* 1642. The cause however why he came not then, as at first he intended, (for the Elector of Saxony had consented to his journey, and Luther was anxious for it,) he explains in another letter to Camerarius; "Anglicæ professionis cura prorsus liberatus sum. Postquam enim tragici casus in Anglia acciderunt, magna consiliorum mutatio secuta est. Posterior Regina" (viz. Ann Boleyn) "magis accusata, quam convicta, adulterii, ultimo supplicio affecta est." Anno 1536. Epist. lib. iv. epist. 187. In 1538 he was again solicited. Upon the return of Fred. Myconius, and the other Germans, who had been sent hither by the Protestant Princes of Germany, with the hope of obtaining Henry's accession to their religious league, that monarch wrote thus to the Elector of Saxony; "Mutuas vero has actiones nostras ubi vestra excellentia ex suis oratoribus penitus cognoverit, ipsi pro sua singulari prudentia, et innato quodam conatus quosque optimos promovendi studio, quam maxime probatum iri non ambigimus; et pro his, quæ feliciter agi cœpta sunt, felicius absolvendis concludendisque expectamus, ut Dominum Philippum Melancthonem, in cujus excellenti eruditione et sano judicio a bonis omnibus multa spes reposita est, doctosque alios et probos viros, primo quoque tempore, ad nos mittat." Seckendorf. *Histor. Luther.* lib. iii. §. 66. add. 1. The same wish also on the part of Henry those Ambassadors noticed, in the report of their pro-

ceedings here. "Mira," says Seckendorf, "in illa (viz. relatione) narratur Regis humanitas, ut legatos, præsentibus aulæ proceribus, honorifice admiserit, amplexu suo dignatus sit, benigne audiverit, placidissime responderit, sæpe etiam Melancthonis præsentiam desiderari a se testatus sit." Ibid. Melancthon indeed was so much valued by that Monarch, that Gardiner (who certainly more deserved the appellation of Henricianus, than Cranmer, to whom it has been insidiously applied) thought it proper to profess the greatest regard for him. "How highly," said the latter to the former, in their controversy upon the Eucharist, "you have esteemed Melancthon in times past, it is not unknown." Answer to Gardiner, p. 138.

During the short reign of Edward, solicitations of a similar nature appear to have been frequent. Latimer, in a sermon preached before the King, March 22, 1549, thus alludes to a report of the time: "I heard say master Melancthon, that great clark, should come hither. I would wish him, and such as he is, to have two hundred pound a year. The king should never want it in his coffers at the year's end." Latimer's Sermons, p. 47. Ed. Lond. 1635. In the subsequent year his presence here was a second time requested. "Ego," he remarks in a letter to J. Camerarius, "rursus in Angliam vocor." Epist. p. 915. lib. iv. ep. 780. anno 1550. May 17. And lastly, again immediately before the death of that much lamented Prince; "Regiis literis vocor in Angliam, quæ scriptæ sunt mense Maio. Postea secuta est mors nobilissimi adolescentis, qui etiam exemplum est humanæ imbecillitatis." J. Camerario, ibid. p. 930. lib. iv. epist. 813. anno 1553. The latter circumstance Strype notices in his Ecclesiastical Memorials; "Had not," he says, "the King died so soon, the moderate, learned, and wise Melancthon would have come into England, and been placed in

“ the University of Cambridge. For in the month of
 “ May a letter in Latin was sent to him from the King,
 “ signifying, that the King had elected him to supply
 “ that place, which Martin Bucer, deceased, had in
 “ that University. And June 6 following, a warrant
 “ was issued to the Treasurer of the Augmentations, to
 “ deliver to the Archbishop of Canterbury 50 pounds,
 “ to be sent over the seas by him, for the expences of
 “ the same learned man coming to the King’s presence.”
 Vol. ii. p. 401.

If the reader compares the date of Melancthon’s first invitation to England, with that of the publications in the following note, he will find, that it preceded every doctrinal reformation in this country. Nor perhaps is it too much to suppose, that the formularies of faith, which were promulgated in the reign of Henry, originated in the advice of Melancthon, as contained in a letter to that Prince, dated March 3, 1535, and that they were formed, in part at least, upon his decisions of certain points committed to writing. “ Nec vero dubi-
 “ to,” remarks the Lutheran Reformer, “ quin et ipsæ
 “ religionum controversiæ mitigarentur, si regia ma-
 “ jestas tua, cum auctoritatem suam conferret ad reges
 “ cæteros ad moderationem flectendos, tum vero *cum*
 “ *doctis hominibus de genere doctrinæ deliberaret.* Nam
 “ et illud minime obscurum est, in Ecclesiam abusus
 “ quosdam non dissimulandos irrepsisse; neque tamen
 “ operam dare reges, *ut extet aliqua simplex et certa*
 “ *doctrinæ forma.* . . . D. Antonius” (Dr. Barnes, after-
 wards a Martyr, but at that time Henry’s Ambas-
 sador in Germany) “ summa fide et diligentia *de certis*
 “ *Articulis nobiscum disputavit, de quibus meum iudicium*
 “ *ipsi perscriptum dedi.*” Epistolæ Londin. p. 11. In
 the very next year certain Articles of Religion were
 drawn up and edited in the King’s name, which were
 evidently of a Lutheran tendency. Indeed the defini-

tion of so interesting a topic as that of Justification was evidently translated from the *Loci Theologici* of Melancthon. "The word Justification," it was said, "signifieth remission of our sins, and our acceptation or reconciliation into the grace and favour of God." Melancthon's words are; "Justificatio significat remissionem peccatorum, et reconciliationem, seu acceptationem personæ ad vitam æternam." *Loci Theologici de Gratia et Justific.*

Page 14, note (5).

The first public attempt at a reformation of opinion was made in the year 1536, when a short code of doctrine was published, under the title of "Articles devised by the King's Highness Majesty, to stablish Christian quietness and unity among us, and to avoid contentious opinions, which Articles be also approved by the consent and determination of the whole clergy of this realm."

In the subsequent year appeared a larger work of religious instruction, commonly called *The Bishops' Book*, because it was principally composed by the Bishops, although not without the assistance of other able Divines. This, which was denominated "The Institution of a Christian Man," contained an exposition of the Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Sacraments, the Ave Maria, Justification, and Purgatory. The two last, with the doctrine upon Baptism, Penitence, and the Eucharist, were taken word for word from the preceding Articles.

By some unaccountable mistake Collier states, that "this book was drawn up in a convocation three years before;" *Eccles. History*, vol. ii. p. 139. when the Articles above mentioned, parts of which were introduced in it, were not in existence. While Collier blunders about its date, Strype misconceives the work altogether, imagining it to have been nothing more

than the Articles themselves. In the first vol. of his Ecclesiastical Memorials, p. 381, he says, "The Institution is *reprinted* in the Addenda to the first vol. of "the History of the Reformation." By referring to the page of Burnet, which he quotes, the Articles only are to be found. In fact, had Burnet ever seen the production, (which is very doubtful,) it would have been too voluminous for insertion.

Afterwards, in 1543, a similar performance came out with the royal sanction, under the title of "A necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man;" and therefore usually termed *The King's Book*. It was confined to the same subjects as the foregoing, with the addition of some explanations upon the points of Faith, Free Will, and Good Works; and although not a mere revision of the "Institution," it nevertheless contained little more than the sentiments of that work (the doctrine of Transubstantiation alone excepted) differently, and perhaps something more sophistically, expressed.

Before its publication it was approved by the Convocation then sitting, in which it was examined in parts, as appears evident from the minutes of that assembly, in Wilkins's *Concilia Magnæ Britanniae*, vol. iii. p. 868. Yet Burnet twice remarks, that it was never introduced there. See his *History of the Reformation*, vol. i. p. 286. and his *Supplement*, p. 159. This is the more remarkable, as he seems to have perused a copy of the authentic record of the transaction. *Supplement*, p. 161. But we cannot be surprised at any want of accuracy in this historian, when we read the following confession; "I did, in my second volume, publish a commission to Cromwell, thinking it was that, which constituted him the King's vicegerent, which I, in reading the *beginning* of it, took to be so; *but this was one of the effects of the haste, in which I wrote that work.*" *Supplement*, p. 142. This haste however is

not only visible in the work itself, but in the Supplement to it. For unfortunately in the very instance under consideration, he observes, "In the Convocation of the year 1548, we have only *this short word*; that on the 29th of April the Archbishop treated of the Sacraments, and on the next day on the Article of Free Will. This is all that I could gather from the copy of the minutes of the Convocation." p. 161. If the reader turns to the minutes alluded to, which are preserved in Wilkins, as above quoted, he will find, that something more than Burnet's short word was recorded; he will perceive, that on the 20th of April the Exposition of the Lord's Prayer in English was considered; on the 21st, that of the five first precepts of the Decalogue; on the 24th and 25th, that of the remaining five, with another of the Sacraments, and not on the 29th, as Burnet states; on the 27th, that of the word Faith, of the 12 Articles of Faith, of Justification, Works, and Prayer for the dead; and on the 30th, that of the Article of Free Will. Upon which latter day the minute runs thus; "Quo die lectos et publice expositos in vulgari Articulos liberi Arbitrii tradidit Reverendissimus Prolocutori eo animo, ut ipse eundem tractatum coram Prælati inferioris Domus perlegeret. Quem lectum restituerunt superiori Domui cum hac approbatione, quod pro catholicis et religiosis eos acceptarunt, necnon gratias ingentes patribus egerunt, quod tantos labores, sudores, et vigiliis religionis et reipublicæ causa, et unitatis gratia, subierunt." Now the different expositions thus considered, comprise the several parts of the "Necessary Erudition," published in that year.

If these productions be minutely examined, not only the ideas, but sometimes the very language, of the Lutherans will appear to have been closely copied in both, upon the subject at least before me. The reader may

find the Articles in Burnet's *Hist. Reform.* vol. i. Addenda, p. 805; some account of "The Necessary Erudition" in the same work, vol. i. p. 286. and of "The Institution" in Collier's *Eccles. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 139.

I have fixed the date of the "Necessary Erudition" in 1543, as Collier has correctly done, and not in 1540, according to Burnet. The latter observes, "It was finished and set forth in this year, (viz. 1540,) with a preface written by those of the Clergy, who had been employed in it," (a preface however, which never existed except in his own imagination.) "To this the King *added* another preface some years after." Vol. i. p. 293. But this is not all. To corroborate his statement, Burnet misquotes an Act of Parliament, which passed in the year when the work actually appeared, but before it was completed for publication. In this statute (he remarks) all the Books of the Old and New Testament of Tindal's translation are forbidden to be kept or used in the King's dominions, "with all other books *contrary to the doctrine set forth in the year 1540.*" And again, "Every person might read and teach in their houses *the book set out in the year 1540.*" Vol. i. p. 322. Now the words of the Act are these: in the first instance, "contrary to that doctrine, which, *since* the year of our Lord 1540, *is*, or any time hereafter during the King's Majesty's life, &c. . . . *shall be set forth by his Highness;*" and in the second instance, (not *the book set out in the year 1540*, but) "*all such doctrine*, as, since the said year of our Lord 1540, *is or shall be set forth by the King's Majesty, &c.*" expressions certainly conveying a meaning very different from that of Burnet. The truth was, that the commissioners appointed to draw up the work in question (as mentioned in the subsequent note) did certainly meet in 1540; but that the work itself was not published until after the prorogation of the Parliament, on

the 12th of May, 1543. During the last week in April we find it in the hands of the Convocation; and on the following 29th of May it was printed.

I have been the more particular on this occasion in pointing out the inaccuracies of Burnet, because he seems in general to have been too implicitly trusted, misleading perhaps subsequent writers by his loose style, and looser statements, more than any other historian.

Page 15, note (6).

In the year 1540, a motion was made by Cromwell, in the upper House, for the appointment of a committee "of Bishops and Divines, to draw up an exposition of those things, that were necessary for the institution of a Christian man." Burnet, vol. i. p. 274, and Journal of the House of Lords, in which Cromwell's Speech is given. The committee was accordingly appointed, and drew up, not the work entitled, "The Institution of a Christian Man," which had been published three years before, but that which was termed, "A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man." Cromwell's motion for the appointment of the committee was made April 13, 1540; upon the 13th of June following, he was arrested and sent to the Tower, and upon the 28th of July beheaded. Seven days before his execution, a bill passed both Houses of Parliament, which empowered this committee, or any other which the King might appoint, "to declare *the principal Articles of the Christian belief*, with the ceremonies, and way of God's service to be observed." It appears by Fox's Martyrology, vol. ii. p. 1693. ed. 1610, that at this precise period these Commissioners attempted to establish such Doctrines, as might tend to the revival of Popish error and superstition; that even Bishop Heath and Bishop Skip (who were in the commission, and friendly to the Protestant cause) earnestly entreated Cranmer

not to oppose the design, for fear of incurring the King's displeasure; but that he resisted their entreaties, disdainingly, as Fox terms it, to deal colourably on the occasion, notwithstanding the dread of Henry's anger, and the alarming effects of it visible in the sudden fall and expected fate of Cromwell; "and that in the end, " by discharging his conscience, and declaring the truth " unto the King, God so wrought with the King, that " his Highness joined with him against the rest, so that, " the book of Articles passing on his side, he won the " goal from them all, contrary to all their expectations, " when many wagers would have been laid in London, " that he should have been laid up with Cromwell, at " that time in the Tower for his stiff standing to his " tackle. After that day," adds the historian, " there " could neither Counsellor, Bishop, or Papist, win him " out of the King's favour." The Articles in question, or what are given as such, may be seen in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. Appendix, p. 306. They were probably intended, as the same writer observes, (vol. i. p. 356.) to contain " the public judgment and " professed doctrine of the Church of England," as they constantly commence with the phrases, " Docemus, credimus." From them, parts of our 25th, 26th, and 34th Articles were borrowed. In our 25th Art. (as worded in 1552,) the Sacraments are thus defined; " Sacramenta a Christo instituta non tantum sunt notæ professionis Christianorum, sed certa quædam potius testimonia, et efficacia signa gratiæ atque bonæ in nos voluntatis Dei, per quæ invisibiliter ipse in nobis operatur, nostramque fidem in se non solum excitat, verum etiam confirmat." This was manifestly taken from the production of the year 1540, above alluded to. " Docemus," it is there said, " quod Sacramenta, quæ per verbum Dei instituta sunt, non tantum sunt notæ professionis inter Christianos, sed magis certa quæ-

“dam testimonia et efficacia signa gratiæ, et bonæ voluntatis Dei erga nos, per quæ Deus invisibiliter operatur in nobis, et suam gratiam in nos invisibiliter diffundit, siquidem ea rite susceperimus. Quodque per ea excitatur et confirmatur fides in his, qui eis utuntur.” Strype’s Eccles. Mem. vol. i. Appendix, p. 306. But even this passage is derived from the following in the Augsburg Confession; “De Sacramentorum usu docent, quod Sacramenta instituta sunt, non modo ut sint notæ professionis inter homines, sed magis ut sint signa, et testimonia voluntatis Dei erga nos.” Art. 13. August. Confess.

26th Article of our Church.

“Quamvis in Ecclesia visibili bonis mali sunt semper admixti, atque interdum ministerio verbi et Sacramentorum administrationi præsent, tamen cum non suo, sed Christi nomine agant, ejusque mandato et autoritate ministrent, illorum ministerio uti licet, cum in verbo Dei audiendo, tum in Sacramentis percipiendis, neque per illorum malitiam effectus institutorum Christi tollitur, aut gratia donorum Dei minuitur, quoad eos, qui fide et rite sibi oblata percipiunt, quæ propter institutionem Christi, et promissionem efficacia sunt, licet per malos administrantur.”

Articles of 1540.

“Et quamvis in Ecclesia secundum posteriorem acceptionem mali sunt bonis admixti, atque etiam ministeriis verbi et Sacramentorum nonnunquam præsent, tamen, cum ministrent non suo, sed Christi nomine mandato et autoritate, licet eorum ministerio uti, tam in verbo audiendo quam recipiendis Sacramentis, juxta illud, *Qui vos audit, me audit*. Nec per eorum malitiam imminuitur effectus, aut gratia donorum Christi rite accipientibus. Sunt enim efficacia propter promissionem et ordinationem Christi, etiamsi per malos exhibeantur.”

Augsburg Confession.

“Cum in hac vita multi hypocritæ et mali admixti sint, licet uti Sacramentis, quæ per malos administrantur, juxta vocem Christi, Matt. xxiii. 2. *Sedent Scribæ et Pharisei in cathedra Moysi, &c.* Et Sacramenta et verbum propter ordinationem et mandatum Christi sunt efficacia, etiamsi per malos exhibeantur.”
Art. 8.

34th Article of our Church.

“Traditiones atque ceremonias easdem non omnino necesse est esse ubique, aut prorsus consimiles. Nam et variæ semper fuerunt, et mutari possunt pro regionum, temporum, et morum diversitate, modo nihil contra verbum Dei instituatur.”

Articles of 1540.

“Traditiones vero et ritus atque ceremonias, quæ vel ad decorem, vel ordinem, vel disciplinam Ecclesiæ ab hominibus sunt institutæ, non omnino necesse est, ut eædem sint ubique aut prorsus similes. Hæ enim et variæ fuere, et variari possunt pro regionum atque morum diversitate ac commodo, sic tamen, ut sint consentientes verbo Dei.”

Augsburg Confession.

“Nec necesse est ubique similes esse traditiones humanas, seu ritus, aut ceremonias ab hominibus institutas.” Art. 7.

In contemplating the doctrinal Reformation of Henry's reign, we should not perhaps attribute so much importance to the counsels of Cromwell, as we usually do; for, by a diligent perusal of these Articles, we perceive how ably Cranmer could contend without him. Nor ought we to regard it as detached from that which followed; because we see that the same person was principally concerned in both, and in the latter instance not forgetful of what he had effected in the former.

Page 16, note (7).

The origin of our Common Prayer is by no means dubious. An abridgment of the Service of the Romish Church, with such alterations and amendments, as were judged requisite to purify it from error and superstition, became the Liturgy of the Lutherans. Our own was modelled in the same way, being little more than a compilation of the ancient forms, selected with prudence, corrected with judgment, and arranged with simplicity. In most parts of it our Reformers kept in view a work of a similar description, then recently drawn up by Melancthon and Bucer, for the use of the Archbishopric of Cologne. This I shall have occasion to notice hereafter.

Calvin, on the other hand, (who equally approved of public forms, and never, like his followers in aftertimes, dreamed of praying by the Spirit,) chose rather to become an author than compiler, preferring the task of composing a new Liturgy, to that of reforming an old one. A performance of this kind he originally prepared in French, and seems to have first used, when he taught at Strasburg. This he afterwards translated into Latin, with emendations, and published at Geneva, as the form of that Church, in the year 1545. See his *Opuscula*, p. 39. Another translation of the same work was printed at London, in 1551, by Valerandus Pollanus, his successor at Strasburg, then a refugee in England. Now it is certain, that our own Liturgy, as it first appeared in 1549, bore not the most distant resemblance to this novel production. In 1552 however, when the same was revised and republished, the introductory Sentences, Exhortation, Confession, and Absolution, then added at the beginning of our Daily Prayer, were in some degree taken from it, yet not from Calvin's own translation, but from that of Pollanus, which was printed in England at the very period when the Book of

Common Prayer was under revision. This is evident from the circumstance, that the translation of Pollanus alone contains *an Absolution*, Calvin's not having the slightest trace of one. If it be conjectured, that our Reformers took the hint alluded to from the former translation, because they were ignorant of the latter, it shews how little the production of Calvin was at that time known; if because they preferred the former, it shews how little it was regarded.

After all, the idea only of such forms, or at most an occasional allusion or two, seems to have been borrowed. In proof of which I shall subjoin the Latin of Pollanus. "Die Dominico mane, hora octava, cum jam adest populus, Pastore accedente, Choraules incipit clara voce, Leve le Cueur, ac populus accinit cum modestia et gravitate summa, ut ne quid voluptati aurium, sed serviant omnia reverentiæ Dei et ædificationi tantorum canentium quam audientium, si qui fortasse adsint non canentes. Cum absolverint primam tabulam" (viz. Decalogi), "tum Pastor, mensæ astans, versus ad populum sic incipit;

'Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini, qui fecit cœlum et terram. Amen.'

"Deinde clara et distincta voce, populum admonet de confessione peccatorum, hisque verbis præit;

'Fratres, cogitet unusquisque se coram Deo sisti, ut peccata et delicta sua omnia simplici animo confiteatur, et agnoscat, atque apud vosmetipsos me præeuntem sequimini his verbis;'

Confessio Peccatorum.

'Domine Deus, Pater æternæ et omnipotens, agnoscimus et fatemur ingenue apud sanctissimam majestatem tuam, peccatores esse nos miseris, adeoque a prima origine, qua concepti et nati sumus, tam ad omne malum esse pronos, quam ab omni bono alienos; quo vitio tuas leges sanctissimas assidue trans-

‘ gredimur, eoque nobis exitium justissimo tuo iudicio
 ‘ conquirimus. Attamen Domine Deus, pœnitet sic
 ‘ offendisse bonitatem tuam, proindeque nos et facta
 ‘ nostra omnia nimium scelerata damnamus, orantes,
 ‘ ut tu pro tua clementia huic nostræ calamitati suc-
 ‘ curras. Miserere igitur nostri omnium, O Deus et
 ‘ Pater clementissime ac misericors, per nomen Filii tui
 ‘ Jesu Christi, Domini nostri, te obtestamur; ac deletis
 ‘ vitiis, ablutisque sordibus cunctis, largire atque adauge
 ‘ indes Spiritus tui Sancti vim et dona in nobis, quo
 ‘ vere et serio nostram miseriam intelligentes, nostram-
 ‘ que injustitiam agnoscentes, veram pœnitentiam aga-
 ‘ mus; qua mortui peccato deinceps abundemus fructi-
 ‘ bus justitiæ ac innocentiae, quibus tibi placeamus per
 ‘ Jesum Christum Filium tuum, unicum Redemptorem
 ‘ ac Mediatorem nostrum. Amen.’

Absolutio.

“ Hic Pastor ex Scriptura sacra sententiam aliquam
 “ remissionis peccatorum populo recitat, in nomine Pa-
 “ tris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.”

Another circumstance likewise strongly corroborates
 the observation which has been made. In the amended
 Liturgy of Edward VI. besides the additions mentioned,
 the Ten Commandments, with the Responses subjoined
 to them at the beginning of our Communion, were first
 introduced. That the propriety of such an introduction
 was suggested by the work of Pollanus, appears almost
 certain from the circumstance of the Decalogue being
 there ordered to be read at the beginning of the Sunday
 Service, with the following Prayer after it; “ Domine
 “ Deus, Pater misericors, qui hoc Decalogo per servum
 “ tuum Mosen nos legis tuæ justitiam docuisti, *dignare*
 “ *cordibus nostris eam ita tuo Spiritu inscribere, ut &c.*”
 words almost precisely corresponding with our conclud-
 ing response, “ Write all these thy laws in our hearts,
 “ we beseech thee.” That it could not be suggested by

Calvin's publication, is beyond conjecture, because neither the reading of the Decalogue, nor the subsequent Prayer, is there to be found. A short account of the Strasburg Liturgy, in many respects different from that of Geneva, may be seen in Strype's *Eccles. Mem.* vol. i. p. 243. Except in the instances pointed out, I can trace no resemblance between the Strasburg Liturgy and our own.

Page 16, note (3).

See note 4.

Page 17, note (3).

The Catechism alluded to Cranmer first published in the year 1547. In his answer to Gardiner it is thus noticed;

“ Winchester.

“ Justus Jonas hath translated a Catechism out of Dutch into Latin, taught in the city of Noremberg in Germany, where Osiander is chief Preacher.
“ which Catechism was translated into English, in this author's name, about two years past.” Answer to Gardiner, p. 14.

“ Canterbury.

“ And as for the Catechism of Germany, by me translated into English.” Ibid. p. 199.

To the niece of Osiander, it should be observed, Cranmer was married. Justus Jonas was the friend and fellow-labourer of Luther and Melancthon, whose son resided long at Lambeth, and seems to have been the principal medium of correspondence between the Archbishop and the Lutherans. In the College library of C. C. C. Oxford, there is a copy of Luther's works, the two first volumes of which appear to have belonged to the Primate. In the title-page of both is written “ Thomas Cantuarien.” apparently in his own hand-writing, and at the bottom, the following inscription, probably in that of Jonas; “ Reverendissimo in Christo patri, ac

“Domino Domino Thomæ Cranmero Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, fideli primati Angliæ, dominio suo clementissimo exhibuit Justus Jonas Junior, 1548.” Indeed, as Strype observes, to Germany “he had a particular kindness he had many exhibitioners there; and held at least a monthly correspondence to and from learned Germans.” Memorials of Cranmer, p. 287. That the doctrine upon the Eucharist contained in this Catechism is completely Lutheran, has never been denied. “This,” said Cranmer, “I confess of myself, that not long before I wrote the said Catechism, I was in that error of the real presence, as I was in many years past in divers other errors, as of transubstantiation, &c.” Answer to Gardiner, p. 402.

Page 18, note (10).

“But as for any untrue report made by me herein, willingly against my conscience, (as you untruly report of me,) by that time I have joined with you throughout your book, you shall right well perceive, I trust, that I have said nothing wittingly, but what my conscience shall be able to defend at the great day, in the sight of the everliving God.” Answer to Gardiner, p. 50.

In the year 1550, he published his principal work, entitled, “A Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament, &c.” This was almost immediately attacked by the Bishop of Winchester; and supported in an able refutation of his opponent’s arguments by Cranmer. Gardiner (as might have been expected) failed not to point out the inconsistency between the Catechism and the new production, which evidently militated against Consubstantiation, as well as Transubstantiation, accusing its author of having been first a Papist upon this point, afterwards a Lutheran, and at last a Zuinglian. The same accusation was likewise brought against him by another adversary, of the name

of Smith. To this charge the Archbishop pleaded guilty, feeling no disgrace in a change of opinion for the better, and explaining the progress of improvement in his mind with no less simplicity than sincerity. "After," he observed, "it had pleased God to shew unto me by his word a more perfect knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ, from time to time, as I grew in knowledge of him, by little and little I put away my former ignorance. And as God of his mercy gave me light, so through his grace I opened my eyes to receive it, and did not wilfully repugn unto God, and remain in darkness. And I trust in God's mercy and pardon for my former errors, because I erred but of frailness and ignorance." Answer to Gardiner, p. 402. And again, "It is lawful and commendable for a man to learn from time to time, and to go from his ignorance, that he may receive and embrace the truth. As for me, I am not, I grant, of that nature, that the Papists for most part be, who study to devise all shameful shifts, rather than they will forsake any error, wherewith they were infected in youth." Ibid. p. 62. Those who have accurately investigated his character, and duly appreciate its value, must read with pleasure the following awful appeal to heaven, against the false imputation of a time-serving flexibility in his religious sentiments. "I will not here answer for myself, but leave the judgment to God, who seeth the bottom of all men's hearts, and at whose only judgment I shall stand or fall, saying, that this I will say before him, (who is every where present, and knoweth all things that be done,) that as for seeking to please men in this matter, I think my conscience clear, that I never sought herein, but only the pleasure and glory of God." Ibid. p. 403.

It may not perhaps be altogether irrelevant to the subject of this note, as bespeaking his confidence in the

goodness of his cause, if I add here the admirable strictures which he passes upon the argument of his opponents. "Wherefore," he remarks, "inasmuch as I purpose, God willing, in this defence of my former book, not only to answer you, but by the way also to touch D. Smith; two things I would wish in you both. The one is, truth with simplicity; the other is, that either of you both had so much learning as you think you have, or else, that you thought of yourselves no more than you have indeed. But to answer both your books in few words. The one sheweth nothing else, but what railing, without reason or learning, the other what frowardness armed with wit and eloquence, be able to do against the truth." Ibid. p. 39. "Thus have I answered to all that you have brought against my fourth book, not obscurely, (as you like a cuttel have done, hiding yourself in your dark colours,) but plainly, to the capacity of all men, as much as I can. And this have I done with some pain of writing, but little or no study of the matter; it being a very easy thing, for defence of the truth, to answer by God's word and ancient authors to an ignorant lawyer, well exercised in neither, but making such divinity as he can dream in his sleep, or devise of his own brain, or hath sucked out of Papistical laws and decrees; and for lack of argument furnishing up his book with pretty toys, with glorious boasting, and scornful tauntings." p. 249. ". . . . But to avoid and dally away these words, that be so clear and plain, there must need be laid on load of words, the wit must be stretched out to the utmost, all fetches must be brought in that can be devised, all colours of rhetoric must be sought out, all the air must be cast over with clouds, all the water darkened with the cuttel's ink, and, if it could be, (at the least as much as may be,) all men's eyes also must be put out, that

“they should not see. But I could wish, that you
 “stood not so much in your own conceit, trusted not
 “so much in your inventions and devices of wit, in elo-
 “quence, and craftiness of speech, and multitude of
 “words, looking that no man should dare encounter
 “you, but that all men should think you speak well,
 “because you speak much, and that you should be had
 “in great reputation among the multitude of them that
 “be ignorant, and cannot discern perfectly those, that
 “follow the right way of truth, from others, that would
 “lead them into error and blindness.” p. 312.

Page 19, note (11).

“He had a good judgment, but no great quickness
 “of apprehension, nor closeness of style, which was
 “diffused and unconnected; therefore when any thing
 “was to be penned that required more nerves, he made
 “use of Ridley.” Burnet’s History of the Reforma-
 tion, vol. ii. p. 336. The same censure is copied into
 the Biographica Britannica, and retained in the last
 edition.

The above passage respecting the incapacity of Cran-
 mer seems to insinuate, that he only was the nominal,
 and Ridley the real, author of those compositions, to
 which his name was affixed. This however was placed
 before none, except the Catechism above alluded to, and
 his treatise upon the Sacrament. Of the Catechism the
 Archbishop expressly declares himself to have been the
 translator. Besides, it does not appear, that upon the
 point of the real presence, his supposed assistant was
 ever a Lutheran. That Ridley was not the author of
 the latter and more important work, his own testimony
 remains on record; “Now, quoth he then; and how
 “can ye make but a figure or a sign of the Sacrament,
 “as that book doth, which is set forth in my Lord of
 “Canterbury’s name? I wiss, ye can tell who made it.
 “Did not ye make it? And here was much murmur-

“ing of the rest, as if they would have given me the glory of the writing of that book, which yet was said of some of them to contain the most heinous heresy that ever was.” He then, without hesitation, answered, “That book was made by a great and learned man, and one that was able to do the like again. And that as for himself, he assured them, and bad them not to be deceived in him, that he was never able to do or write any such thing; and that the writer passed him no less than the learned master, his young scholar.” Ridley’s Conference in the Tower, written by himself, and published in Fox’s Martyrology, p. 1298. That this book must have been Cranmer’s treatise on the Sacrament, cannot be doubted, when it is recollected, that no other was set forth in the Archbishop’s name, (the defence of it against Gardiner I consider as a part of the same work,) except the Lutheran Catechism of 1547, which, from its sentiments upon the subject of the Lord’s Supper, could not have been the production alluded to. The marginal conjecture, therefore, of Fox, that it was the Catechism, is evidently erroneous.

Nor ought we on this occasion to suspect any inaccuracy in the detail of Ridley’s conference, because it was written by himself. When Fox reports, through the medium of his adversaries, he wishes not always (p. 1702.) too implicitly to be trusted.

But in truth no stronger evidence upon this point seems requisite, than what the remains of Ridley, preserved by the Martyrologist, themselves afford; the style of which is manifestly different from that exhibited in the writings ascribed to Cranmer. In my own idea, much inferior to it.

It is singular however, that while the Papists affected to believe, that Ridley was the author of the Archbishop’s work upon the Sacrament, they accused the Arch-

bishop of having written P. Martyr's treatise upon the same subject. "Item, that the said Thomas Cranmer did compile, and cause to be set abroad, divers books. Whereunto, when the names of the books were recited unto him, he denyed not such books, which he was the true author of. As touching the treatise of P. Martyr upon the Sacrament, he denyed that he ever saw it, before it was abroad; yet did approve and well like it." Fox, p. 1704.

Perhaps their object was similar in both instances; they might have hoped in the first, to obtain more positive and alleageable proof, than they seemed at the time to possess, against Ridley, whose love of truth would have induced him, if at all concerned in it, not to disavow it; and in the second, to procure an additional charge against Cranmer.

Page 20, note (12).

"Itaque fuit crematus Angliæ primas, maximæ vir eruditionis et autoritatis." Sleidani Commentarii, anno 1556.—"Quibus perceptis, antiquissimos tam Græcos quam Latinos patres evolvit: concilia omnia, et antiquitatem, ad ipsa Apostolorum tempora, investigavit. Theologiam totam, detracta illa, quam Sophistæ obduxerunt, vitiata cute, ad vivum resecauit; quam tamen non doctrina magis quam moribus atque vita expressit." Archbishop Parker's Antiquit. Britannicæ, p. 331.—"Quæque vir humanissimus a Gratiis et Musis factus promisit, ea omnia cumulatissime præstitit." Melchior. Adam. Vitæ Theologorum Exterorum, p. 18. Other testimonies might be adduced from P. Martyr's preface to his tract on the Sacrament, Andr. Osiander, &c. Tremellius, as Gilpin remarks, terms him, "homo φιλόθενος, nec minus φιλόλογος." Life of Cranmer, p. 231.

Page 21, note (13).

Probably one short specimen of the manner, in

which, when he pleased, he was capable of expressing himself, may be sufficient to disprove the censure of Burnet. After noticing with some severity that the Romish Antichrist and his Ministers, in their doctrine of deliverance from Purgatory, "take upon them to do for us, that thing which Christ either would not, or could not do," he thus exclaims; "O haynous blasphemy, and most detestable injury against Christ! O wicked abomination in the temple of God! O pride intolerable of Antichrist, and most manifest token of the Son of Perdition, extolling himself above God, and with Lucifer exalting his seat and power above the throne of God!" Preface to his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament. Ought he, who was master of language like this, to be slighted as incoherent, spiritless, and inelegant? But to form a thorough conception of his style, it is necessary to consult his writings themselves, in which, to use his own expressions, he flattered himself, that he had made "more clearly appear the light from the darkness, the truth from false sophistical subtleties, and the certain word of God from men's dreams and phantastical inventions." Ibid. p. 14. He is not indeed always nervous, but he is always clear and flowing, eloquent and impressive.

Page 22, note (14).

To give an adequate idea of his diction seems difficult. It has a certain unobtrusive elegance about it, which mocks description;

Illam—

Componit furtim, subsequiturque decor.

Tibullus Eleg. iv. 2. 8.

Page 22, note (15).

The difference of style in Henry's and Edward's time, from that which began to prevail in Elizabeth's, appears striking, when we compare the works of the

same person at the different æras. In the reign of Henry, an author of the name of Taverner, who was "Clerk of the Signets" to that Monarch, wrote a paraphrase upon the Epistles and Gospels of the year, which was very gravely and decently composed. The same person is said by Antony Wood to have delivered a singular Sermon (being a licensed preacher, although a layman) at St. Mary's, Oxford, in the reign of Elizabeth, which thus commenced; "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's, in the stony stage where now I stand, I have brought some biscuits, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." History and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, vol. ii. p. 152. Indeed, at an intervening period, we perceive some occasional traces of so perverted a taste in the letters of those, who were imprisoned by Mary for their attachment to the Reformation; but these principally occur in the compositions of illiterate men. Careless, a Coventry weaver, thus expresses himself in a letter to a fellow-prisoner, whose name was Green. "Oh blessed Green! Thou meek and loving lamb of the Lord! How happy art thou to be appointed to die for his sake! A full dainty dish art thou for the Lord's own tooth. Fresh and green shalt thou be in the house of the Lord, and thy fruits shall never wither nor decay." Fox's Martyrol. p. 1746. And again, in a letter to Philpot; "Oh my good master Philpot, which art a principal pot indeed, filled with most precious liquor, as it appeareth by the plenteous pouring forth of the same! Oh pot most happy, of the high Potter ordained to honour, which dost contain such heavenly treasures in the earthen vessel! Oh pot thrice happy!" Id. 1745.

What a complete contrast does the language of this unlettered man form with the following extract from an

epistle of Lady Jane Gray to her sister, at the same period; "Be penitent for your sins, and yet despair not: be strong in faith, and yet presume not." Ibid. p. 1292.

Page 22, note (16).

How highly the composition of our Liturgy ranked in the estimation of so good a judge as Swift, appears from the following passage in his letter to the Lord Treasurer, containing a proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English tongue. "Then," he remarks, "as to the greatest part of our Liturgy, compiled long before the translation of the Bible now in use, and little altered since, there seem to be in it as great strains of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language; which every man of good taste will observe in the Communion Service, that of Burial, and other parts."

Indeed so admirable was the style of those who composed it, that even in the parts which are direct translations from the ancient Latin forms, they preserved all the grace and spirit of original composition. In proof of this assertion may be alleged the following passage in our Communion Service, which is almost literally taken from the Preface to the Canon of the Mass; "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should, at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, holy Father, Almighty, Everlasting God! Therefore, with angels and archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious name, evermore praising thee, and saying, Holy, holy, holy Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to thee, O Lord most high."

Compared with this, in how disadvantageous a point of view, how flat and heavy, appears the subsequent translation of the same preface, by a Roman Catholic

Bishop of the present day. "It is truly meet and just, right and wholesome, that we always, and in all places, should give thanks to thee, O holy Lord, Almighty Father, Everlasting God, through Christ our Lord. Through whom the angels give praise to thee, the dominations adore, the powers tremble, the heavens, and the virtues of the heavens, and the blessed seraphims, with common jubilee join in glorifying thy Majesty. With whom we beseech thee, that thou wouldst order our voices also to be admitted, saying with a most humble confession, Holy, holy, holy Lord God of Sabaoth. The heavens and the earth are full of thy glory; hosanna in the highest; blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." See p. 89. of a small tract, entitled, "The Garden of the Soul; or a Manual of Spiritual Exercises, &c." by the Ven. and R. R. Dr. Richard Challoner, Bishop of Debra, and Vicar Apostolic. Lond. 1799.

The collect for the 7th Sunday after Trinity commences in these words; "Deus virtutum, cujus est totum, quod est optimum, insere pectoribus nostris amorem tui nominis, &c." With what spirit is it thus rendered; "Lord of all power and might, who art the author and giver of all good things, graft in our hearts the love of thy name, &c."

But the superiority in the language of our Liturgy will appear perhaps more striking, if we contrast a short prayer in it, first translated from the Latin Breviary for the Primer of Henry VIII. (in which, indeed, the whole of our present Litany is to be found,) with another, derived from the same source, and published at the same period. "Deus, cui proprium est misereri semper et parcere, suscipe deprecationes nostras, ut, quos delictorum catena constringit, miseratio tuæ pietatis absolvat per Christum Dominum nostrum."

"O God, whose nature and property is ever to have

“mercy and to forgive, receive our humble petitions;
“and, though we be tied and bound with the chain
“of our sins, yet let the pitifulness of thy great mercy
“loose us, for the honour of Jesus Christ, our Media-
“tor and Advocate.”

“God, to whom it is appropriated to be merciful
“ever and to spare, take our prayer, and let thy mer-
“ciful pity assoil them, that be bound with the chain
“of sins, by Christ our Lord. So be it.” The Primer
in English and Latin, after the use of Sarum, &c.
anno 1543, published by F. Petit.

Page 24, note (17).

Answer to Gardiner, p. 402.

Page 25, note (18).

Id. p. 59.

Page 26, note (19).

That our own Liturgy was by no means formed upon
the model of Calvin's, I have already pointed out in note 7.
It will be shewn in the subsequent Sermon, (see pages
48, 49, 50, and notes 17, 18.) that, when our Church
was founded, neither his name nor doctrines had ac-
quired that importance to the Protestant world, which
both afterwards attained.



NOTES ON SERMON II.

Page 30, note (1).

ONE of Luther's early publications was entitled, "De Captivitate Babylonica."

Page 31, note (2).

According to Strype, Cranmer received an order to prepare a book of Articles in the year 1551, which, when compiled, was communicated to the Bishops in the same year. In May 1552, the Articles thus drawn up were laid before the Privy Council. In the following September they were revised, arranged in a different order, received titles which had not been before affixed to them, and considerably augmented. Thus improved, they were finally returned to the Privy Council in November; and in the early part of the year 1553, were ratified and published. Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p. 272.

Page 32, note (3).

"As for the Catechism, the book of Articles, with the other book against Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his doing." Fox's Martyrology, p. 1704.

Page 32, note (4).

"Ridley. I put forth no Catechism.

"Cole. Did you never consent to the setting out of those things, which you allowed?"

“*Ridley*. I grant that I saw the book, but I deny
 “that I wrote it. I perused it after it was made, and
 “*I noted many things for it*. So I consented to the
 “book. *I was not the author of it*. These Articles
 “were set out, I both willing, and consenting to them.”
 Ridley’s Examination in Fox’s Martyr. p. 1317. In
 this and in other passages of Fox, where the Catechism
 and the Articles are mentioned, the latter are evidently
 comprehended under the appellation of the former.
 The fact is, that a Catechism drawn up at this period,
 “a pio quodam et erudito viro,” (as it is expressed in
 the preface,) was published, and commended by royal
 authority to the use of schools, having the Articles
 usually subjoined to it. The title-page was, “Catechis-
 “mus brevis, Christianæ disciplinæ summam continens,
 “omnibus ludimagistris autoritate regia commendatus.
 “Huic Catechismo adjuncti sunt Articuli, de quibus in
 “ultima Synodo Londinensi, anno Dom. 1552, ad tol-
 “lendam opinionum dissessionem, &c. inter episcopos
 “et alios eruditos viros convenerat, regia similiter au-
 “thoritate promulgati.” The title therefore of the Ca-
 techism never imported, that it was set forth by Convo-
 cation, which that of the Articles seemed to do. We
 cannot be at a loss to fix a proper meaning upon the
 expression, “the Catechism,” in the following quota-
 tion, and from thence may estimate the sense in which
 it is used by Fox on other occasions. “And for that,
 “said he,” (viz. Weston the Prolocutor) “there is a
 “book late set forth, called *the Catechism*, which he
 “shewed forth, bearing the name of this honourable
 “Synod, and yet put forth without your consents, as I
 “have learned, being a book very pestiferous and full
 “of heresies; and likewise a book of Common Prayer,
 “very abominable, as it pleased him to term it; I
 “thought therefore best first to begin with *the Articles*
 “of *the Catechism*, concerning the Sacrament of the

“Altar, &c.” Account of the Disputation in the Convocation, p. 1282.

I have already remarked, that the Articles were generally, although not always, annexed to the Catechism, whence probably arose the confusion in the phraseology of the Martyrologist. It is singular however, that, while both were frequently printed together, and both sanctioned by royal authority, one, in a single point at least, should directly contradict the other. In the Catechism a millenium is thus, plainly asserted; “Adhuc non est occisus Antichristus, quo sit ut nos desideremus et precemur, ut id tandem aliquando contingat et impleatur, *utque solus Christus regnet cum suis sanctis, secundum divinas promissiones, utque vivat et dominetur in mundo.*” In petit. Domin. Oral. “Adveniat regnum tuum.” In the Articles it is as plainly rejected; “*Qui millenariorum fabulam revocare conantur, sacris literis adversantur.*” Art. 41.

But leaving those who are disposed to explain our Articles by this Catechism, (which, by the way, seems to have been composed after them, and, when once thrown aside, was never again brought forward,) to reconcile this difference, I must add, that the dubious expression of Fox alluded to, has led an author of respectability into an error so gross, as to carry with it its own refutation. Strype, in his Ecclesiastical Memorials, (vol. ii. p. 32.) absurdly supposes, that Cranmer’s Lutheran Catechism, published in 1547, (not distinguishing between the two Catechisms,) was again printed towards the end of Edward’s reign, and was approved of by a Convocation!

On this occasion, to shew what little dependence is to be placed upon the authority of the most artless historian of the period under our consideration, without constant reference to original documents, I shall subjoin another mistake of the same writer, still more

strange, who appears never to err with design, and who certainly is never seduced from the plain path of simple narrative, by the temptation of a well turned period. Speaking of Alexander Aless, he observes, "And as Melancthon made use of him in composing his thoughts into a handsome style," (of which however no proof is adduced,) "so did another great light of the same nation; I mean Bucer. In King Edward's days he had wrote a book in the German, that is, in his own country language, about Ordination to the Ministry in this kingdom of England, intituled, 'Ordinatio Ecclesiae seu Ministerii Ecclesiastici, in florentissimo Angliae regno;' this our Aless turned into Latin, and published for the consolation of the Churches every where in these sad times, as it ran in the title." Memorials of Cranmer, p. 403. Now it is certain, that Bucer never wrote any work in German, nor Aless in Latin, upon such a subject. Had Strype looked beyond the title of the treatise he referred to, and even that he palpably misconceived, he could not have fallen into so unaccountable an error. Among the Scripta Anglicana of Bucer, occurs the following; "Ordinatio Ecclesiae, seu Ministerii Ecclesiastici, in florentissimo regno Angliae, conscripta sermone patrio, et in Latinam linguam bona fide conversa, et ad consolationem Ecclesiarum Christi ubicunque locorum ac gentium, his tristissimis temporibus, edita ab Alex. Alessio." p. 370. This is no other than a translation of our own Common Prayer Book, as originally compiled, into Latin; a translation which Bucer, who was unacquainted with English, used in the observations, which he made upon it, previously to its revision by a Committee of Bishops and Divines in the latter part of Edward's reign.

Upon the general question of Ridley's aid in the composition of our Articles, it is curious to mark the progress of conjectural assertion. Strype conceives "that

sub
sar.
Cra
yen
me
ab
k

“the Archbishop was the penner, or at least the great director, of them, with the assistance, as is very probable, of Bishop Ridley.” Memor. of Cranmer, p. 272. Burnet makes a similar remark. When this gets into the hands of Neal, we find “that it was resolved in Council to reform the Doctrine of the Church, and that Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley were appointed to this work.” History of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 49.

Page 33, note (5).

Hugoni Latimero quem passim vocabant *Apostolum Anglorum*. Saunders de Schismate Anglicano, p. 116.

Page 36, note (6).

Before I quote the Epistles of Melancthon, upon the subject more immediately referred to, it may be necessary previously to state, that his correspondence with Cranmer had been of long standing. So early as in the year 1535, it appears, that he submitted to the judgment of the Archbishop a work, which he was then about to publish, with a dedication to Henry. His letter on this occasion was thus expressed: “Cum autem non dubitarem, quin ad cæteras virtutes humanitatem summam adjunxisses, duxi tibi commendandum esse hunc bonum virum Alexandrum Alesium Scotum. Is proficiscitur in Britanniam ut exhibeat Reverentiæ tuæ quoddam meum scriptum, in quo R. P. T. animadvertet me conatum esse, ut diligenter et utiliter explicarem, et, quantum possem, mitigarem plerasque controversias. Sed judicium de toto scripto libenter et R. P. et similibus viris doctis et piis permitto, a quorum judicio nunquam in Ecclesia Christi dissentiam. Itaque si vel studium meum vel scriptum probabis, rogo, ut R. P. T. adjuvet hunc Alexandrum, ut Regiæ Majestati libellum exhibere possit. Judicium vero suum de meo

“scripto poterit mihi R. P. T. per hunc Alexandrum
 “significare.” August. 1535. Epistolarum Libri Lond.
 p. 521. Perhaps the reader may not dislike to see
 what passed between Melancthon and the King himself
 upon the same subject. “Serenissime et inclyte Rex,”
 his Letter commences, “etsi publicæ quædam causæ
 “impulerunt me, ut scriptum quoddam meum R. M. T.
 “dedicarem, tamen multum me etiam privatim admi-
 “ratio ingenii tui et virtutis movit, ut, hac qualicunque
 “significatione iudicii mei, studium R. M. T. meum
 “declararem. Dedi igitur libellum huic Alexandro
 “Scoto, viro docto et pio, qui virtutem et pietatem
 “tuam mihi et aliis multis in Germania magno studio
 “prædicare solitus est. Pollicitus est se meum scrip-
 “tum exhibiturum esse R. M. T. Quod ut æquo
 “animo accipiat R. M. T. etiam atque etiam, oro.
 “Equidem opto et animum meum et scriptum ipsum
 “probari R. M. T. Sed de scripto permitto iudicium
 “R. M. T.” Id. p. 489. This letter, written in August,
 was answered by Henry in the following October. The
 answer thus begins: “Quod Christianæ religionis ip-
 “siusque veritatis propugnandæ studiosissimum te per-
 “cepimus, sic eo nomine sincerissimo istius tui animi
 “instituto jampridem afficimur, ut nihil æque in votis
 “habeamus, ac aliquam sese offerre occasionem sanc-
 “tissimos istos tui pectoris conatus quacunque nostra
 “opera juvandi et promovendi. Ad hujus vero nostræ
 “in te dilectionis non vulgaris animum, quam maxima
 “nuper accessit ex literis abs te per A. Alesium ad nos
 “datis, quæ etsi tui candoris et amicissimi erga nos
 “studii indices essent satis locupletes, id tamen non ob-
 “scuro egregii destinati muneris testimonio pulcherrime
 “testari voluisti. *Munus certe ex sui ipsius excellentia*
 “*dignum, quod boni omnes complectantur, et quod nostro*
 “*nomini dicatum est nobis omnium quam maxime, carum*
 “*et acceptum.* Ob igitur istam bene erga nos affectæ

“voluntatis significationem ingentes, et quantas possu-
 “mus ex animo gratias tibi habemus, persuasumque
 “esse volumus, nos rectissime istis tuis et cum Deo
 “conjunctis studiis nullo unquam tempore aut loco de-
 “futuros esse.” Octob. 1, 1535. Seckendorf. *Histo-*
ria Lutheran. lib. iii. §. 39. Add. b.

Upon some point connected with the compilation of a public creed, Melancthon was consulted by Cranmer in May 1548, through the medium of J. Jonas, Junior, who at that period was resident with the Archbishop in England. This was the precise æra, when our Liturgy was first in preparation. The letter of Jonas is not extant; but the answer of Melancthon was couched in the following terms.

“Reverende Domine. Literis, quas Jonæ filius de
 “sermone tuo mihi scripsit ante mensem respondi.
 “Quo diutius autem de vestra deliberatione, qua nulla
 “gravior et magis necessaria in genere humano institui
 “potest, cogito, eo magis et opto, et vos adhortandos
 “esse censeo, ut de universo doctrinæ corpore edatis
 “confessionem veram et perspicuam collatis judiciis
 “eruditorum, quorum et nomina adscribantur, ut apud
 “omnes gentes extet illustre testimonium de doctrina
 “gravi autoritate traditum, et ut posterus normam
 “habeat, quam sequatur. Nec vero multum dissimilis
 “ea confessio nostræ erit futura, sed paucos quosdam
 “articulos velim extare ad posteritatem magis explica-
 “tos, ne ambiguitates postea occasionem præbeant no-
 “vis dissidiis. Nunc et a Carolo imperatore proposita
 “est moderatio controversiarum, quam fortassis editu-
 “rus est, sed quia conjungere dissidentes conatur, idque
 “eo modo fieri posse existimat, posita aliqua generali
 “sententia, quam nemo propter generalitatem rejicere
 “possit, cothurnos facit, qui novas discordias excitabunt,
 “et quædam intexit confirmatura abusus. In Ecclesia
 “rectius est Scapham Scapham dicere, nec objicere

" posteris ambigua dicta, ut in fabulis dicunt, ponantur
 " *ἴσθης*; objectam esse deabus in convivio sedentibus.
 " Si in Germania nostrarum Ecclesiarum consensus in-
 " teger fuisset, in has miseras non incidissemus. Mag-
 " nopere igitur te hortor, ut incumbas in hanc curam,
 " et cogitationem, ut Ecclesiis vere consulatur. Si meum
 " iudicium et suffragium etiam flagitabis, libenter et
 " audiam alios doctos viros, et dicam ipse sententiam
 " meo loco, et sententiæ causas ostendam, *τὸ πρὸς τοὺς*
 " *τὰ δὲ κριθῆσθαι*; ut decet in colloquio purum. Vincant
 " autem semper veritas, gloria Dei, et salus Ecclesiæ
 " non privati affectus tui." Epist. libri Lond. Epist. 66.
 lib. i.

Shortly after, in the same year, Melancthon wrote
 another letter to Cranmer of a similar import, relative
 to a particular question, upon which likewise he seems
 to have been consulted. The subject is thus adverted
 to. ". . . . Quod cum fecissem, ecce adferuntur tui
 " Johæ literæ, in quibus mihi sermonem quendam tuum
 " narrat de quæstione non obscura, sed quæ duriter
 " concussit Ecclesiam, et concutiet durius, quia guber-
 " natores illi tantæ rei non quærunt vera remedia.

" Nihil autem in hac epistola præter meum dolorem
 " indicare volo, qui tantus est, ut exhauriri non possit,
 " vel, si tantum funderem lacrymarum, quantum vehit
 " undarum Albis froster, aut apud vos Taimesis. Vi-
 " des multiplices explicationes et olim excogitatas esse,
 " et nunc excogitari, quia negligitur simplex et sincera
 " vetustas. Ac longiorem disputationem nunc non eo
 " tantum omitto, quia properant tabellarii, sed etiam,
 " quia non amo labyrinthos, ut vides omne meum stu-
 " dium in multis materiis fuisse, ut extarent plane
 " evolutæ.

" Illud autem te oro, ut deliberes cum viris bonis,
 " ac vere doctis, et quod statuendum et quæ modera-
 " tione initio in dicendo opus sit. Ego optarem, ut in

"priore epistola scripsi, non tantum de hac questione,
 "sed de quibusdam aliis rebus edi summam necessarias
 "doctrinæ sine privato ullo affectu, deliberatis et ad
 "scriptis suffragiis piorum et doctorum, qui essent ad-
 "hibiti ad eam deliberationem, nec relinqui posteris
 "ambiguitates, tanquam *μηλον ἴσθες*. Synodus Tri-
 "dentina veteratoria decreta facit, ut ambiguis dictis
 "tueatur suos errores. Hanc sophisticam præcul ab
 "Ecclesia abesse oportuit. Minimum est absurdum in
 "rebus veris recte propositis. Invitaret igitur et re-
 "rum bonitas, et perspicuitas ubique bonas mentes.

"*Nimis horridæ fuerunt initio Stoicæ disputationes*
 "*apud nostros de fato, et disciplina nocuerunt. Quare te*
 "*rogo, ut de tali aliqua formula doctrinæ cogites."* Id.
 Epist. 44. lib. 3. Although it does not clearly appear
 to what the particular question in this last epistle re-
 lated, we may nevertheless conjecture, that it was in
 some way allied to that of Predestination, from the ex-
 pressions, "*qua moderatione initio in dicendo opus sit,*"
 coupled with the concluding clause.

The project of establishing an authoritative standard
 of faith, by a general congress of Reformed Divines,
 had been long a favourite idea with Melancthon. We
 find him thus alluding to it in the year 1542. "Quod
 "autem sæpe optavi, ut aliquando autoritate seu re-
 "gum, seu aliorum piorum principum, convocati viri
 "docti de controversiis omnibus libere colloquerentur,
 "et relinquerent posteris firmam et perspicuam doctri-
 "nam, *idem adhuc opto.*" Preface to his Works, Epi-
 stolæ Londin. p. 147. The same wish is likewise ex-
 pressed in the epistle before it, p. 141 and 142. This
 circumstance, in addition to the obvious drift of the
 preceding correspondence, proves the mistake of his-
 torians, in supposing the plan to have originated with
 Cranmer.

Page 38, note (7).

What is here stated may be collected with certainty from the correspondence of Calvin, in which occur two epistles to Cranmer, and both upon this identical proposal. They are without dates, but are arranged by Beza in the year 1551.

“Tu quidem, illustrissime Domine, vere et prudenter in hoc tam confuso Ecclesiæ statu nullum aptius afferri posse remedium judicas, quam si inter se convenient pii cordati, et in Dei schola probe exercitati homines, qui suum in pietatis doctrina consensum profiteantur.” He then points out the propriety of the undertaking, from the corruptions of Popery, and the ignorance of teachers, and thus proceeds; “Deinde scio non ita unius Angliæ haberi abs te rationem, quin orbi simul universo consulas. Regis quoque serenissimi non modo generosa indoles, sed rara etiam pietas merito exosculanda, quod sanctum consilium de habendo ejusmodi conventu favore suo prosequitur, et locum in regno suo offert. Atque utinam impetrari posset, ut in locum aliquem docti et graves viri ex præcipuis Ecclesiis coirent, ac singulis fidei capitibus diligenter excussis, de communi omnium sententia certam posteris traderent scripturæ doctrinam.” Then, after lamenting the divisions of the reformed, he adds; “Quantum ad me attinet, si quis mei usus fore videbitur, ne decem quidem maria, si opus sit, ob eam rem trajicere pigeat; si de juvando tantum Angliæ regno ageretur, jam mihi ea satis legitima ratio foret. Nunc cum quæratervis et ad scripturæ normam probe compositus doctorum hominum consensus, qua Ecclesiæ præcul alioqui dissitæ inter se coalescant, nullis vel laboribus vel molestiis parcere fas mihi esse arbitror. Verum tenuitatem meam facturam spero, ut mihi parcat.

“ Si votis prosequar, quod ab aliis susceptum erit, partibus meis defunctus ero. D. Philippus (Melancthon) longius abest, ut ultro citroque commeari brevi tempore literæ queant. D. Bullingerus tibi forte rescripsit. Mihi utinam par studii ardori suppeteret facultas. Porro quod me facturum principio negavi, ipsa rei, quam sentis, difficultas tentare me cogit; non ut te hortor modo, sed etiam obsteter ad pergendum; donec aliquid saltem effectum fuerit, si non omnia ex voto succedant. Vale, &c.” Calvini Epistolæ, p. 100. edit. Gen. 1575.

If this epistle be compared with those quoted in the preceding note, it will be evident, that Cranmer had then just begun to act upon the precise plan, suggested to him by Melancthon three years before.

But this was almost immediately followed by another letter from Calvin, from which it appears, that the project was finally abandoned.

“ Quando hoc tempore minime sperandum fuit, quod maxime optandum erat, ut ex diversis Ecclesiis, quæ puram Evangelii doctrinam amplexæ sunt, convenirent præcipui quique doctores, ac ex puro Dei verbo, certam, de singulis capitibus hodie controversis, ac dilucidam ad posteros confessionem ederent, consilium, quod cepisti, Reverende Domine, vehementer laudo, ut mature *apud se* religionem Angli constituent, ne diutius rebus incertis vel minus rite compositis, quam decebat, suspensi hæreant plebis animi. In quam rem ita omnes, qui gubernacula istic tenent, communibus studiis incumbere oportet, *ut tamen præcipuæ sint tuæ partes*. Vides quid locus iste postulet, vel magis, quid pro munere, quod tibi injunxit, ratione abs te suo jure exigat Deus. Summa est in te auctoritas, quam non magis tibi honoris amplitudo conciliat, quam concepta pridem de tua prudentia et integritate opinio. Conjecti sunt in te bonæ partis oculi, vel ut

" tuum motum sequantur, vel ut cessationis tue pro-
 " textu torpeant. Atque utinam, te duce, *aliquanto*
 " *longius* jam ante triennium progressi forent, ne tantum
 " hodie negotii crassis superstitionibus tollendis, ac cer-
 " taminum restaret. Fateor equidem, ex quo serio
 " reffloruit Evangelium in Anglia, intra breve tempus,
 " non parvas accessiones esse factas. Verum si reputas,
 " et quid adhuc desit, et quam nimis fuerit in multis re-
 " bus cessatum, non est, quod remissius ad metam, quasi
 " magna stadii parte confecta, properes." In the con-
 cluding part of the letter Calvin censures what he con-
 ceived to be the slow progress of our Reformers in ex-
 tirpating superstition; and endeavours to stimulate the
 Primate, too tardy in his idea, to stronger measures,
 and more active exertions. Id, p. 101, anno 1551.

Page 39, note (8).

See last Lecture, note 4. Bucer died at Cambridge,
 Feb. 17, 1551. In the summer of that year the first
 sketch of the Articles was prepared, but no publication
 took place till the spring of the year 1553. During the
 whole of this period, the Professorship alluded to re-
 mained vacant, which we ultimately find was intended
 for Melancthon.

Indeed, after the year 1548, when the persecution in
 consequence of the Interim took place, which drove
 Bucer out of Germany, Melancthon himself every day
 dreaded a similar fate. The probability therefore that
 he would at length comply with what he knew to be
 the anxious wish of his best friends in this country,
 naturally grew stronger, when it was considered, that a
 public and honourable situation could be given to him;
 a situation, which would prevent his being contem-
 plated in the light of a mere Pensionary.

That our Reformers were less anxious to have him
 here in this than in the preceding reign, it is impossible
 to suppose. And in addition to what has been already

observed on that head, we may add what he states to Camerarius in September 1535. "Ab Anglis bis vocatus sum, sed exspecto tertias literas." Epist. p. 722. And again, in April 1536; "Et sic me Angli exercent, *vir ut respirare liceat.*" Id. p. 738.

Page 40, note (9).

See note 2.

Page 41, note (10).

The title of this publication is, "Responsio venerabilium Sacerdotum, Henrici Jollisse et Roberti Johnson, sub protestatione facta ad illos Articulos Joannis Hooperi, Episcopi Vigorniae, nomen gerentis, in quibus a Catholica fide dissentiebat: Una cum confutationibus ejusdem Hooperi, et replicationibus Reverendissimi in Christo Patris bonae memoriae Stephani Gardineri, Episcopi Wintoniensis, tunc temporis pro confessione fidei in carcere detenti. Antwerpiae 1564." Hooper visited his new diocese of Worcester in July 1552, where he found two Prebendaries of the Cathedral unwilling to subscribe to certain Articles which he proposed, (Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, book ii. cap. 18.) with whom he maintained a public dispute upon the subject. It was one of these Prebendaries, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, published the whole controversy at Antwerp, containing the Articles, the objections to them, with Hooper's answer, and what was considered as a confutation of that answer, by Gardiner.

That the Articles alluded to were the first sketch of those afterwards published by authority, is evident both from their general resemblance, and from the following passages in Hooper's Answer. "Quae in Articulos regios scripsisti." p. 7. "Quid hic de regis majestate qui mihi author fuit, ut haec suis omnibus, tam qui in Clero sunt, quam qui in promiscua multitudine proponerem, suspicamini, aliis divinandum relinquo."

“ Me vero meique loci et ordinis alios, qui his jam pridem subscripsimus, quo ingenio *aliquos*; nota libere-
 “ retis, non video, postquam hos Articulos, quos verbo-
 “ veritatis freti approbavimus, sacræ Scripturæ et Ec-
 “ clesię determinationi vestra censura adversantur.”

p. 9.

Although delivered to the Bishops, and perhaps generally offered for subscription, they were not yet sanctioned by any public authority, as appears from the following letter of Hooper to Cecil, dated July 6, 1552: “ For the love of God, cause the Articles, that
 “ the King’s Majesty spoke of, when we took our oaths,
 “ to be set forth by his authority.” Strype’s Memorials of Cranmer, Append. p. 135.

Page 41, note (11).

Besides the five first of our present Articles, with others unconnected with my subject, the 9th, upon Original Sin, the 10th, upon Free Will, and the 17th, upon Predestination, were wanting. In the following note it will be seen, that some of the additional ones, introduced into the work before publication, were derived from the Augsburg Confession.

Page 42, note (12).

The first of our Articles was taken almost verbatim from the first of the Augsburg Confession.

1st Article.

“ Unus est vivus et verus Deus, æternus, incorpo-
 “ reus, impartibilis, impassibilis, immensæ potentiæ,
 “ sapientiæ, et bonitatis, creator et conservator omnium,
 “ tum visibilium, tum invisibilium. Et in unitate hu-
 “ jus divinæ naturæ tres sunt personæ, ejusdem essen-
 “ tiæ, potentiæ, ac æternitatis, Pater, Filius, et Spiritus
 “ Sanctus.”

Augsburg Confession.

“ Videlicet, quod sit una essentia divina, quæ et ap-
 “ pellatur et est Deus, æternus, incorporeus, impari-

“bilis, immensa potentia, sapientia, et bonitate, creator et conservator omnium rerum, visibilium et invisibilium. Et tamen tres sunt personæ, ejusdem essentia et potentia, et coæternæ, Pater, Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus.”

The same likewise may be said of our second Article, except of the words, “Ab æterno a Patre genitus, verus et æternus Deus, ac Patri consubstantialis,” which were added in 1562.

2d Article.

“Filius, qui est verbum Patris in utero beatæ Virginis, ex illius substantia naturam humanam assumpsit, ita ut duæ naturæ, divina et humana, integre atque perfecte in unitate personæ fuerint inseparabiliter conjunctæ, ex quibus est unus Christus, verus Deus et verus homo, qui vere passus est, crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, ut Patrem nobis reconciliaret, essetque hostia non tantum pro culpa originis, verum etiam pro omnibus actualibus hominum peccatis.”

Augsburg Confession.

“Item docent, quod verbum, hoc est, Filius Dei, assumpserit humanam naturam in utero beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ut sint duæ naturæ, divina et humana, in unitate personæ inseparabiliter conjunctæ, unus Christus, vere Deus et vere homo, natus ex virgine Maria, vere passus, crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, ut reconciliaret nobis Patrem, et hostia esset non tantum pro culpa originis, verum etiam pro omnibus actualibus hominum peccatis.” Art. 3.

The 9th Article evidently kept the same Confession, although more remotely, in view.

9th Article.

“Peccatum originis non est ut fabulantur Pelagiani, sed est vitium et depravatio naturæ cujuslibet hominis ex Adamo naturaliter propagati unde in unoquoque nascentium iram Dei atque damnatio-

“ non meretur Peccati tamen in sese rationem
 “ habere concupiscentiam fatetur Apostolus.”

Augsburg Confession.

“ Item docent, quod post lapsum Adæ omnes ho-
 “ mines secundum naturam propagati, nascantur cum
 “ peccato, hoc est, sine metu Dei, sine fiducia erga
 “ Deum, et cum concupiscentia, quæque hic morbus
 “ seu vitium originis vere sit peccatum, damnans, et
 “ afferens nunc quoque æternam mortem his, qui non
 “ renascantur per baptismum et Spiritum Sanctum.
 “ Damnant Pelagianos, et alios, qui vitium originis
 “ negant esse peccatum.” Art. 2.

The 16th likewise was principally derived from the
 same source.

16th Article.

“ Post acceptum Spiritum Sanctum, possumus
 “ a gratia data recedere atque peccare, denuoque per
 “ gratiam Dei resurgere ac respiscere. Ideoque illi
 “ damnandi sunt, qui se, quamdiu hic vivant, amplius
 “ non posse peccare affirmant, aut vere respiscentibus
 “ penitentiae locum denegant.”

Augsburg Confession.

“ Damnant Anabaptistas, qui negant semel justifica-
 “ tos iterum posse amittere Spiritum Sanctum. Item,
 “ qui contendunt, quibusdam tantam perfectionem in
 “ hac vita contingere, ut peccare non possint. Dam-
 “ nantur et Novitiani, qui nolebant absolvere lapsos
 “ post baptismum redeuntes ad penitentiam.” Art. 11.

The 25th, 26th, and 34th, have already been alluded
 to in note 6 of the preceding Lecture.

The last which I shall particularize is the

31st Article.

“ Oblatio Christi semel facta perfecta est redemptio,
 “ propitiatio, et satisfactio, pro omnibus peccatis totius
 “ mundi, tam originalibus, quam actualibus”

Augsburg Confession.

"Passio Christi fuit oblatio et satisfactio, non solum pro culpa originis, sed etiam pro omnibus reliquis peccatis." De Missa.

Besides these, however, it should be added, that the 39th, proving the Resurrection to be not yet past, the 41st, against the supporters of a Millenium, and the 42d, against the doctrine of Origen respecting the final salvation of all men, (which were omitted in 1562,) were all clearly suggested by the 17th of the Augsburg Confession.

Page 43, note (13).

Archbishop Parker was the editor of the early Historians of England, and some valuable Saxon manuscripts. His book *De Antiquitate Ecclesie Britannicæ* is well known. See his life in the *Biographica Britannica*.

Page 44, note (14).

Strype, in his *Annals of the Reformation under Elizabeth*, (p. 288.) gives the particulars of this MS. preserved among Parker's other papers in Bennet College Library, Cambridge. While the alterations, emendations, &c. of Edward's Articles appear to be inserted in the Archbishop's own hand-writing, the signatures exhibit the autographs of the respective members of the Convocation. A complete and critical account of the same document is likewise given in Bennet's *Essay on the XXXIX Articles*, chapters 4, 5, and 6.

The original records of the proceedings in Convocation at this interesting period perished in the memorable fire of London. The following short summary, however, has been preserved.

"Et ulterius proposuit, quod *Articuli in Synodo Londinensi, tempore nuper regis Edwardi sexti editi, traditi sint quibusdam aliis viris in cætu dictæ domus inferioris, ad hoc etiam electis, ut eos diligenter perspi-*

“ ciant, examinent, et considerent, ut prout iis visum fuerit, corrigant et reforment, ac in proxima sessione etiam exhibeant. Et tunc Reverendissimus hujusmodi negotia per dictum Prolocutorem et Clerum incepta approbavit; ac in eisdem erga prox. sessionem, juxta eorum determinationem procedere voluit et mandavit.

“ De hisce Articulis sacrosanctam Christi religionem concernentibus, 20, 22, 25, 27 diebus mensis Januarii, tam in Ecclesia D. Pauli Londin. domo capitulari, præmissis semper precibus, tractatum fuit, donec 29 die ejusdem mensis, tandem super quibusdam Articulis Orthodoxæ fidei inter Episcopos, quorum nomina eis subscribuntur, unanimiter convenit.” Concilia Magnæ Britannicæ, vol. iv. p. 232 and 233.

Page 45, note (15).

The Articles, either partly, or wholly, copied from the Wirtemberg Confession, are the 2d, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 20th; which, indeed, contain the principal additions and elucidations upon doctrinal points, (that of the Eucharist alone excepted,) adopted at that period.

2d Article.

“ Ab æterno a Patre genitus, verus et æternus Deus, ac Patri consubstantialis.”

Wirtemberg Confession.

“ Credimus et confitemur Filium Dei, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, ab æterno a Patre suo genitum, verum et æternum Deum, Patri suo consubstantialem.” Art. de Filio Dei.

5th Article.

“ De Spiritu Sancto.

“ Spiritus Sanctus, a Patre et Filio procedens, ejusdem est cum Patre et Filio essentialis, majestatis, et gloriæ, verus ac æternus Deus.”

Wirttemberg Confession.

"De Spiritu Sancto.

"Credimus et confitemur Spiritum Sanctum ab æterno procedere a Deo Patre et Filio, et esse ejusdem cum Patre et Filio essentiae, majestatis, et gloriae, verum ac æternum Deum."

6th Article.

"..... Sacras Scripturas nomine eos Canonicos libros veteris et novi Testamenti intelligimus, de quorum auctoritate in Ecclesia nunquam dubitatum est."

Wirttemberg Confession.

"De Sacra Scriptura.

"Sacram Scripturam vocamus eos Canonicos libros veteris et novi Testamenti, de quorum auctoritate in Ecclesia nunquam dubitatum est."

10th Article.

"Ea est hominis post lapsum Adæ conditio, ut sese, naturalibus suis viribus et bonis operibus, ad fidem et invocationem Dei convertere ac præparare non possit."

Wirttemberg Confession.

"De Peccato.

"Quod autem nonnulli affirmant homini post lapsum tantam animi integritatem relictam, ut possit sese, naturalibus suis viribus et bonis operibus, ad fidem et invocationem Dei convertere ac præparare, haud obscure pugnat cum Apostolica doctrina, et cum vero Ecclesiae Catholicae consensu."

11th Article.

"Tantum propter meritum Domini ac Servatoris nostri Jesu Christi, per fidem, non propter opera et merita nostra, justi coram Deo reputamur."

Wirttemberg Confession.

"De Justificatione.

"Homo enim fit Deo acceptus, et reputatur coram eo justus, propter solum Filium Dei, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, per fidem."

Id. "De Evangelio Christi.

"Nec veteris nec novi Testamenti hominibus contingat æterna salus propter meritum operum Legis, sed tantum propter meritum Domini nostri Jesu Christi, per fidem."

12th Article.

"Bona opera, quæ sunt fructus fidei, et justificatos sequuntur, quamquam peccata nostra expiare, et divini judicii severitatem ferre non possunt, Deo tamen grata sunt et accepta in Christo."

Wirtemberg Confession.

"De bonis Operibus.

"Non est autem sentiendum, quod iis bonis operibus, quæ per nos facimus, in judicio Dei, ubi agitur de expiatione peccatorum, et placatione divinæ iræ, ac merito æternæ salutis, confidendum sit. Omnia enim bona opera, quæ nos facimus, sunt imperfecta, nec possunt severitatem divini judicii ferre."

20th Article.

"Habet Ecclesia ritus sive ceremonias statuendi jus, et in fidei controversiis auctoritatem."

Wirtemberg Confession.

"De Ecclesia.

"Credimus et confitemur quod hæc Ecclesia habeat jus judicandi de omnibus doctrinis, juxta illud, *Probate Spiritus, num ex Deo sint*; et, *Cæteri dicent.*"

"Quod hæc Ecclesia habeat jus interpretandæ Scripturæ."

The last passage quoted from the 20th Article, is the celebrated clause, which was formerly the subject of much controversy. It was certainly not in the Articles of 1552. The question is, was it inserted, or not, by authority, in the revision under Elizabeth? That it was, does not its similarity to the clause of the Wirtemberg Confession, with which I have contrasted

it, furnish additional proof, when it is considered, that the principal of the other augmentations then adopted by the Convocation were manifestly derived from that Confession?

Page 46, note (16).

“ Res in eo tum statu erant, ut nobis peculiaris confessio conscribenda, et Tridentino Conventui exhibenda esset, qua tamen tantum abest, ut ab Augustana confessione recesserimus, ut eam potius compendio quodam complecti et repetere voluerimus.” Præf. Ducis Wirtemb. The Wirtemberg Confession was composed in 1551, and in the following year exhibited by the Wirtemberg Ambassadors in the Council of Trent.

Page 48, note (17).

So little known was the fame of Calvin in England about this period, that one of his works was translated, and published in 1549, under the following title; “Of the Life and Conversation of a Christian Man; a right godly treatise, written in the Latin tongue, by Master John Calvin, a man of right excellent learning, and of no less conversation.” Ames’s *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 620. ed. W. H. Does not this encomium prove, that his name, in consequence, if not of its obscurity, at least of its little celebrity, stood in need of some commendation? How differently is Luther’s announced in the following work, of rather an earlier period (viz. about the year 1547)! “The Disclosing of the Canon of the Popish Mass. With a Sermon annexed, of the famous Clerk of worthy memory, Dr. Martin Luther.” See *Strype’s Eccles. Mem.* vol. ii. p. 28.

Indeed in this very year it was, that Calvin first freed himself from the suspicion of being a Lutheran in the doctrine of the Eucharist, by subscribing to an agreement with the Zuinglians; “Cæterum,” observes Beza

in his life of Calvin, " hoc Ecclesiis Germanicis inflictum
 " vulnus contrario beneficio Dominus apud Helvetios
 " compensavit; Farello simul ac Calvino Tigurum pro-
 " fectis: ut, *cum visus esset quibusdam Calvinis Consub-*
 " *stantiationi nonnihil favere, de communi in ea re om-*
 " *nium Helveticarum Ecclesiarum consensu omnibus*
 " *liqueret.*" Anno 1549. The concord, which, in con-
 sequence of this visit to Zurich, took place between the
 Pastors of Geneva and the Zuinglians, was attacked by
 J. Westphal, a Lutheran, in 1552. Mosheim's Eccle-
 siastical History, vol. iv. p. 71. Calvin, however, did
 not answer his opponent, until the years 1556 and 1557.
 When the word Calvinist first became general, in the
 sense alluded to, I have not been able precisely to as-
 certain. Fox, I have remarked, does not use it. Evi-
 dently however in 1585, if not before, it was thus ap-
 plied by Saunders to Crammer, who, in the Book of
 Martyrs, is termed a Zuinglian, and not a Calvinist.
 De Schismate Anglicano, p. 116.

Page 49, note (18).

At the close of the year 1551, commenced his first
 public controversy upon the doctrine of Predestination.
 " The opposition," observes Mosheim, " which was
 " made to Calvin, did not end here. He had contests
 " of another kind to sustain against those, who could
 " not relish his theological system, and more especially
 " his melancholy and discouraging doctrine in relation
 " to eternal and absolute decrees. These adversaries
 " felt, by a disagreeable experience, the warmth and
 " violence of his haughty temper, and that impatiencé
 " of contradiction, that arose from an over-zealous con-
 " cern for his honour, or rather for his unrivalled su-
 " premacy. He would not suffer them to remain at
 " Geneva; nay, in the heat of the controversy, being
 " carried away by the impetuosity of his passions, he
 " accused them of crimes, from which they have been

“fully absolved by the impartial judgment of unpreju-
 “diced posterity. Among these victims of Calvin’s
 “unlimited power and excessive zeal; we may reckon
 “Sebastian Castellio, master of the public school at
 “Geneva, who, though not exempt from failings, was
 “nevertheless a man of probity, and was also remark-
 “able for the extent of his learning, and the elegance
 “of his taste. A like fate happened to Jerome
 “Bolsec His imprudence, however, was great,
 “and was the principal cause of the misfortunes that
 “befel him. It led him, in the year 1551, to lift up
 “his voice in the full congregation, after the conclusion
 “of divine worship, and to declaim, in the most inde-
 “cent manner, against the doctrine of absolute de-
 “crees; for which he was cast into prison, and soon
 “after sent into banishment.” Mosheim, vol. iv. p.
 124 and 125.

To prevent the suspicion of quoting a partial autho-
 rity, I shall give an account of the first public dissen-
 sion upon the point under consideration, as recorded
 by Calvin himself and his associates. A circular letter
 on the occasion was written by the ministers of Geneva,
 to the different Helvetic Churches. In this the trans-
 action is thus alluded to: “Est hic Hieronymus qui-
 “dam, qui, abjecta Monachi cuculla, unus ex circum-
 “foraneis medicis factus est, qui fallendo et frustrando
 “tantum sibi impudentiæ acquirunt, ut ad quidvis au-
 “dendum prompti sint ac parati. Is jam ante octo
 “menses in publico Ecclesie nostræ cœtu doctrinam
 “de gratuita Dei electione, quam ex verbo Dei accep-
 “tam vobiscum docemus, labefactare conatus est. Ac
 “tunc quidem, quæ fieri potuit moderatione, sedata fuit
 “hominis protervia. Postea non destitit locis omni-
 “bus obstrepere, ut simplicibus hoc fidei caput excu-
 “teret, tandem virus suum nuper aperto gutture ewo-
 “muit. Nam cum pro more nostro unus e fratribus

" illum Johannis locum exponeret, ubi pronunciat Chris-
 " tus ex Deo non esse, qui verba Dei non audiunt,
 " dixissetque, quotquot Spiritu Dei renati non sunt,
 " pervicaciter usque in finem Deo resistere; quia pe-
 " culiare sit obedientiæ donum, quo Deus suos electos
 " dignatur; surrexit nebulo ille, ac dixit, *falsam et im-*
 " *piam opinionem, cujus auctor fuit Laurentius Valla,*
 " *nostro seculo exortam esse, quod Dei voluntas rerum*
 " *omnium sit causa. Hoc autem modo peccata et malorum*
 " *omnium culpam in Deum transcribi, et illi affingi ty-*
 " *rannicam libidinem, qualem poetæ veteres in suo Jove*
 " *commenti sunt. Postea ad alterum caput descendit, non*
 " *ideo salutem consequi homines, quia electi sunt, sed ideo*
 " *eligi, quia credunt; nec reprobari quenquam nudo Dei*
 " *placito, sed eos tantum, qui se communi electione pri-*
 " *vant. In hac quæstione agitanda, multis et atrocibus*
 " *convitiis in nos invecus est. Præfectus urbis, re au-*
 " *dita, eum duxit in carcerem, præsertim quia tumul-*
 " *tuose plebem hortatus fuerat, ne se decipi a nobis*
 " *sineret."* Inter Calvini Epistolas, p. 104. ed. 1575.
 Beza, in his life of Calvin, anno 1551, gives the exact
 dates of these transactions: " Palam ausus est in ipso
 " congregationis cœtu *decimo sexto Octobris. . . . Ade-*
 " *rat in ipso audientium cœtu Assessorum Prætoris*
 " *unus, quorum in urbe jus prehensionis est. Is illum,*
 " *dimisso cœtu, tanquam seditiosum in custodiam tra-*
 " *dit. Quid plura? Causa multis disputationibus agi-*
 " *tata, senatus Helveticarum etiam Ecclesiarum sen-*
 " *tentiam percontatus, illum, tum ut seditiosum, tum*
 " *ut mere Pelagianum, vicesimo secundo Decembris pub-*
 " *lice damnatum urbe expulit."*

Calvin, in consequence of this dispute, immediately
 drew up his first tract upon Predestination, under the
 title of " De Æterna Dei Prædestinatione," which was
 published in January 1552. In the preface of this
 work, he thus speaks of Bolsec's tenets: " *Asserit fidem*

“ ab electione non pendere, quia potius electionem esse in
 “ fide sitam : nullos in cæcitate manere ob ingenitam na-
 “ turæ corruptionem, quia rite omnes illuminentur a
 “ Deo; nos Deo facere injuriam, quia deseri tradimus
 “ quos Spiritus sui illuminatione non dignatur : trahi ge-
 “ neraliter et ex æquo omnes homines, nec discrimen nisi a
 “ contumacia incipere : quum Deus se ex lapideis cordi-
 “ bus cornea facturum promittit, nihil aliud intelligi,
 “ quam ut gratiæ Dei simus capaces, idque promiscue ad
 “ totum genus humanum extendi, quod singulare Eccle-
 “ siæ privilegium esse Scriptura dilucide affirmet.” *Opus-*
cula, p. 949. ed. 1576.

With respect to the opinions imputed to Bolsec, they seem to have differed but little, if at all, from those of the Lutherans. Indeed, he directly appealed to the authority of Melancthon; a circumstance, to which Calvin himself alludes in the following letter to that Reformer: “Referam, quid nobis, in hac Ecclesia, summo piorum hominum cruciatu acciderit. Ac jam annus integer elapsus est, ex quo inter has pugnas jactamur. Quidam nebulones, quum nobis de gratuita Dei electione, et misera humani arbitrii servitute, litem moverent, et publice tumultuarentur, nihil ad nos gravandos habuerunt magis plausibile nominis tui prætextu. Quum experti essent, quam nobis promptum esset, quæcunque ingerebant, commenta refellere, hoc scilicet artificio nos obruere tentabant, nisi vellemus palam abs te discedere. Et ea quidem servata fuit a nobis moderatio, ut minime extorserint, quod astuti captabant. *Professi ergo sumus* ego et collegæ omnes mei eundem, quo tendis, in doctrina scopum nobis esse propositum. Nec verbum in tota disceptatione excidit, vel in te minus honorificum, quam par erat, vel quod tibi fidem detraheret. Nec tamen fieri potest, quin me interea vehementer urat tacita ista cogitatio; improbis post mortem nos-

“*tram vexandas Ecclesie occasionem, quoties libuerit, relinqui, dum pugnantes eorum sententias in certamen committent, quos velut uno ore unum idemque loqui dicerat.*” Dated December 1552. Epist. Calv. p. 108.

The consequences of this attack upon Calvin's theory of Predestination are thus recorded by Beza: “*Anno vero deinceps secuto, (1552) magis apparuit quantum flammam accendisset impurus ille, licet communi tot Ecclesiarum iudicio damnatus. Etenim tum ipsa questionis nondum satis a plerisque veteribus explicata, nec eodem semper exitu agitata, difficultas curiosa præsertim ingenia ad hoc ipsum disquirendum accendebat, tum factiosi præclaram sibi oblatam occasionem ad omnia, Calvino ejectione, subvertenda putabant. Itaque dici non potest, quæ non in urbe tantum, verum etiam ultro citroque, veluti si classicum ipse Satanas cecinisset, contentiones sint consecutæ. Etsi enim pulchre inter præcipuarum Ecclesiarum pastores conveniebat, non deerant tamen, qui in vicinis Bernensium Ecclesiarum Calvino litem intenderent, quasi Deum faceret peccati autorem, parum certe memores hoc ipsum pestilentissimum dogma fuisse a Calvino jam pridem ex professo adversus libertinos refutatam Neque hæc fuit paucorum annorum controversia.*” Vita Calvini, ann. 1552.

Beza likewise remarks, that S. Castellio, whom he ironically terms, “*bonus ille et simplex homo,*” at that time began plainly to defend Pelagianism, and Melancthon to point out the Reformers of Geneva as the introducers of a Stoical fate; “*Genevenses Stoicum fatum invehentes notare;*” circumstances, he adds, which poignantly affected Calvin; “*Pungebant ista gravissime, sicuti par erat, illius animam, et eo quidem acerbius, quod ea fuit interdum per id tempus erroris efficacia, ut publica etiam auctoritate alicubi obstructum os veritati videretur.*” It may be here no-

cessary to remark, that Beza was incorrect, when he stated, that Melancthon first *began* in the year 1552 obliquely to censure the Stoicism of Calvin, because these expressions in the Loci Theologici, "Studiosi satis perspicue intelligent nequaquam Stoicas opinionones in Ecclesiam invehendas esse," to which he seems to allude, certainly occur in an edition of the year 1545. Another inaccuracy in his account it is likewise proper to notice. He speaks of a complete concord among the ministers of the principal Helvetic Churches upon the point in dispute; "Etsi," are his words, "*pulchre* inter præcipuarum Ecclesiarum pastores conveniebat." Now it appears by a letter of Turretin, addressed to Archbishop Wake in the year 1727, and inserted in the Acta Eruditorum, Supp. t. vii. sect. 8. that this supposed agreement was by no means general. Turretin remarks, (and he consulted on the occasion the original documents preserved at Geneva,) that with the answer of Bullinger from Zurich Calvin was by no means satisfied; "Calvin ne fut pas content de cette lettre; il s'en plaignit à Bullinger, qui tâcha de se justifier; mais en se tenant toujours à des termes fort généraux, et à des excuses fort vagues. Licet vero, dit-il, in causa Hieronymiana non per omnia *potis tuis* responderim, ideo tamen non odi." Bibliothèque Germanique, (in which Turretin's letter is likewise published,) vol. xiii. p. 208. The answers of the ministers of Bern and Basle were equally moderate with those of Bullinger, and probably equally unsatisfactory to Calvin; at least we may conceive, that the following assertion of Universal Grace, as expressed in the answer from Basle, could not be very pleasing to him: "Verbum illud mittitur per mundum universum. Vult enim Deus omnes homines salvos fieri, et ad agnitionem veritatis venire. Communis est Deus

“omnium. *Communis et Christus Servator omnium.*”
Ibid.

So far indeed was Calvin's system at that period from obtaining universal approbation in Switzerland, that in the year 1555, a combination, or what Beza calls a faction, of some neighbouring ministers was formed against him: “Aliud denique Calvinum hujus anni (1555) solidum gaudium gaudere prohibuit, *paucorum* videlicet vicinorum pastorum factio, qui sponte alioqui currentes, Bolseco præterea instigante, ut sibi nomen aliud quod ex tanti viri reprehensione quærerent, homines alioqui multis jam notis aspersi, non aliter in eum debacchabantur, quam si Deum idcirco faceret malorum auctorem, quod ab æterna Dei providentia et ordinatione nihil excluderet.” But let us hear a less prejudiced Calvinist upon the same transaction: “Les années suivantes il y eut diverses contestations dans le canton de Berne, sur les matières de la Prédetermination. *Plusieurs ministres*” (Beza calls them a few) “s’y déclarèrent contre le sentiment de Calvin, et l’accusèrent de faire Dieu auteur du péché. Cela obligea Messieurs de Geneve de députer à Berne; et Calvin fut un des députez. Mais Messieurs de Berne ne voulurent prendre aucun parti sur ces disputes. Ils dirent simplement qu’ils exhorteroient leurs ministres à parler avec retenue de ces matières; et ils exhorterent aussi les Genevois à parler peu et avec beaucoup de circonspection de matières relevées, comme la Prédetermination, dont la connoissance n’est point nécessaire au salut, et qui ne sont propres qu’à engendrer des doutes: Que ce n’est point aux hommes à pénétrer dans les secrets de Dieu: Que plus on y veut creuser, plus on les trouve impénétrables: Qu’ils ne vouloient approuver ni condamner les écrits et la doctrine de Calvin, mais qu’ils vou-

“loient, empêcher, que l'on ne disputât dans leur pais “sur ces matières.” *Bibliothèque Germanique*, vol. xiii. p. 116. Turretin adds, that edicts were promulged in the canton of Berne, conformable with this declaration.

Castellio, who, at the time under consideration, resided in Basle, was ranked by Beza among Calvin's opponents upon this subject, so early as in 1552. It was not, however, until the year 1554, that Calvin publicly attacked him, in a short treatise replete with invective, as the supposed author of two offensive tracts against the Predestination of the Genevan school, which Castellio himself declared (*Opuscula*, p. 343.) that he had never seen. This distinguished scholar, whom Beza sneeringly characterizes as “quadam ταπεινο-φροσύνης specie ineptissime ambitiosus, ac plane ex eorum genere, quos Græci *ιδιογνώμονας* appellant,” (*Vita Calvini*, anno 1544,) was particularly patronised by Calvin at Geneva; but having the resolution publicly to differ from that Reformer upon two points, viz. respecting the inspiration of Solomon's Song, and the descent of Christ into hell, (*Opuscula*, p. 353,) he was obliged to quit Geneva in the year 1544, and resided at Basil, in the capacity of Greek Professor, at the time alluded to. The modesty of his defence against the calumnies of his opponent was remarkable. He had been termed, “Blasphemum, calumniatorem, malignum, canem latrantem, plenum ignorantiae et bestialitatis, plenum impudentiae, impostorem, sacrarum literarum impurum corruptorem, impudentem, impurum canem, impium, obscœnum, torti perversique ingenii, vagum balatronem.” After recounting these opprobrious epithets, he adds, “Nihil tam tectum est, quod non sit detegendum. *Non semper pendebit inter latrones Christus: resurget aliquando crucifixa veritas. Sed tu videas etiam atque etiam, ut possis tot convitiorum,*

“ quæ in eum, pro quo mortuus est Christus, congre-
 “ sisti, reddere rationem Deo. Etiam si ego tam ista
 “ omnia forem, quam non sum, tamen dedecet hominem
 “ tam doctum, tot hominum doctorem, tam excellent
 “ ingenium demergere in tam sordida fœdaque convitia.”
 Opuscula, p. 344, 345.

Upon the whole, it is evident, that in the year 1552, when our Articles were compiled, the Calvinistical controversy, as it has since been generally termed, was only commencing; and that then Calvin published his first work professedly upon the subject, of which Beza remarks, “ hoc unum istis dissidiis consecuto Satana, ut
 “ caput hoc Christianæ religionis *antea obscurissimum*
 “ dilacidum perspicuumque cunctis non contentiosis
 “ evaserit.” Vita Calv. It is likewise evident, that at the same period the doctrine alluded to was not universally approved even in Switzerland; and that, according to the testimony of Beza himself, such was then the efficacy of error, or, in other words, the attachment to a contrary system, that the mouth of truth, or the preaching of absolute Predestination, was, at that time, somewhere (probably he meant in the canton of Bern) obstructed by public authority; and that the consideration of this deeply affected Calvin, particularly when he perceived Castellio and Melancthon both adverse to his opinions.

Page 50, note (19).

Decretum quidem horribile fateor; inficiari tamen nemo poterit, quin præsciverit Deus quem exitum esset habiturus homo, antequam ipsum conderet, et *ideo præsciverit*, quia decreto suo sic ordinarat. Institut. lib. iii. cap. 23. sect. 7.

Page 50, note (20).

If Calvin's system had been adopted by our Reformers, never surely would they have inserted among our Articles that of Christ's descent into hell, which seems

to have been directly levelled against one of his peculiar opinions, and one which he thought of sufficient importance to make a difference of sentiment upon it a principal ground for the expulsion of his friend Castello from Geneva. Castell. Opuscula, p. 353. As this Article stood in the reign of Edward, it was impossible to mistake its application, for it then contained the following clause, afterwards omitted: "Nam corpus usque ad resurrectionem in sepultura jacuit: spiritus ab illo emissus, cum spiritibus, qui in carcere sive in inferno detinebantur, fuit, illisque prædicavit quemadmodum testatur Petri locus." This circumstance, however, is only incidentally alluded to: much stronger proof is not wanting.

But modern Calvinists, in opposition to the most convincing testimonies, are fond of supposing, that our Liturgy, as well as Articles, was formed upon a Calvinistical model. From an answer however of Beza to an adversary of Calvin, it appears, that *he* at least would have esteemed this supposition no compliment. It had been incorrectly asserted, that Bucer was the author of our Baptismal Service. The reply is thus worded: "Quod ad illam Anglicanam Reformationem attinet, quum dicis eam ex Buceri consilio ac voluntate fuisse institutam, magnam optimo viro injuriam facis, qui cum in illo regno versaretur, propagati illic Evangelii initio, dici non potest, quot et quanta gravibus gemitibus inter cætera deploravit disciplinæ et puritatis rituum in constituendis illis Ecclesiis majorem rationem non haberi. Imo etiam non pigebit, ut de tuo mendacio melius appareat, quædam ascribere ex ipsius literis ad hominem amicissimum Cantabrigiæ scriptis 12 Jan. 1550. in quibus hæc etiam scribit: 'Quod me mones de puritate rituum, scito hic neminem extraneum de his rebus rogari. Tamen ex nobis, ubi possumus, officio nostro

‘ non deamus scriptis et coram ac in primis, ut plebi-
 ‘ bus Christi de veris pastoribus consulatur, deinde etiam
 ‘ de puritate purissima et doctrinæ et rituum.’ Et
 ‘ alio loco; ‘ Sunt qui, humanissima sapientia et eva-
 ‘ nescentibus cogitationibus, velint fermento Antichri-
 ‘ sti conglutinare Deum et Belial.’ Hæc ille, Balduine,
 ‘ paulo ante mortem scripsit, *nedum ut illa forma An-
 ‘ glicana acquieverit, cujus illum authorem falso et impu-
 ‘ denter facis.*” Bezæ Tractationes Theologicæ, vol. ii.
 p. 323. *Ed. Gen.* 1570.

The real fact indeed, with respect to the little influ-
 ence either of Bucer’s or Martyr’s sentiments in the
 revision of our Liturgy, seems to have been put be-
 yond all controversy by G. Ridley, in his *Life of Bi-
 shop Ridley*; and that by a reference to indisputable
 testimonies. He observes, p. 333, 334; “ A review
 “ of it was therefore determined; and many things
 “ were thought proper to be altered. Bucer and Mar-
 “ tyr were desired to give their opinions also, as ap-
 “ pears by a letter from Martyr to Bucer, Jan. 10,
 “ 1551; in which we see, that these foreigners in ge-
 “ neral agreed in censuring the same things. But
 “ they had no further hand in the alterations, than in
 “ delivering their censures separately to the Archbi-
 “ shop; for in the same letter Martyr says, *that what
 “ the points were, that it had been agreed should be al-
 “ tered, he knew not, nor durst presume to ask.* And as
 “ for Bucer, he died the latter end of the month, and
 “ could be no further concerned in it. And as the
 “ reviewers were not moved by them, but by some
 “ members of the Convocation, *so many alterations were
 “ agreed, before these Professors were consulted, as ap-
 “ pears from the same letter.*”

With regard to Peter Martyr, so far was he from
 attempting to dictate upon any point in this kingdom,
 that we find him thus modestly and submissively ad-

dressing himself to Cranmer, in the preface of his tract upon the Eucharist, published in London, anno 1550. After a high eulogy upon the Archbishop, he adds; "Quamobrem non opus fuit, ut meum hunc libellum eo consilio tibi exhiberem, ut ex eo aliquid novi cognosceres, (*cum ego potius majorem doctrinæ partem ex tuis laboribus hauserim,*) sed tantum, ob id ad tuam celsitudinem hoc meum scriptum destinavi, quo tua censura (*cum jure et merito sis Primas totius Angliæ*) de illo statueres, *notaresque in eo quicquid a recto et orthodoxo sensu visum fuerit dissentire; utque auctoritate tua (quæ, veluti est, ita summo loco haberi debet) ea protegeres, tuereris, atque defenderes, quæ judicaveris divinis literis consona, et cum regis majestatis edictis pulchre convenire."* And yet in so high a repute have some supposed the credit of this divine to have been with our Reformers, that they have construed the bare circumstance of his being favoured with an asylum in this country, into an approbation of the doctrine of Predestination, which they conceived him to have publicly maintained. As well might they have construed the extension of the same favour to his friend Bern. Ochin (who came over with him) into an approbation of the doctrine of Polygamy; for as Ochin had not yet written upon the latter, so had not Martyr upon the former subject; his only publication of any kind at that period having been an exposition of the Apostles' Creed in Italian, composed when he first abjured the errors of Popery. *Vitæ Theolog. Exter. p. 56.* But it is likewise certain, that both immediately before and after his arrival here, the sentiments of Cranmer were completely at variance with his, upon one of the most important topics of the day; viz. the Sacramental presence.

Page 51, note (21).

"Nimis horridæ fuerunt initio Stoicæ disputationes

“*apud nostros de fato, et discipline nocuerunt.*” Melanct. Epist. lib. iii. epist. 44.

At the commencement of the Reformation, both Melancthon and Luther held the harsh doctrine of a Philosophical Necessity. To this the former alludes in his letter to Cranmer, from which the above passage is taken. See it quoted at length, note 6. After the Diet of Augsburg in the year 1530, the obnoxious tenet was no more heard of. Indeed, so early as in 1527, these Reformers appear to have abandoned it; at least, when in that year a form of doctrine was drawn up for the Churches of Saxony, Free Will in acts of morality was thus inculcated: “*Voluntas humana est ita libera, ut facere aliquo modo possit justitiam carnis seu justitiam civilem, ubi lege et vi cogitur, ut non furari, non occidere, non mœchari Propterea doceant, in nostra manu aliquo modo esse carnem frænare, et civilem justitiam præstare; et hortentur diligenter ad recte vivendum, quia Deus hanc quoque justitiam exigit, et graviter puniet illos, qui adeo negligenter vivunt. Nam sicut aliis donis Dei bene uti debemus, ita etiam viribus, quas Deus naturæ tribuit, bene uti debemus.*” Cap. de Libero Arbitrio. “*Non enim delectatur Deus ista vitæ ferocitate quorundam, qui cum audierint non justificari nos viribus et operibus, somniant se velle expectare, a Deo donec trahuntur, interea vivunt impurissime; hi maximas penas dabunt Deo. Sunt igitur valde obfurgandi a decantibus in Ecclesia.*” Cap. de Lege. Articuli suspicionis Ecclesiarum Saxonie. Edit. 1530. This work, which is generally termed, “*Libellus Visitationis Saxon.*” was composed by Melancthon in German the year alluded to, and afterwards republished by Luther, with a preface, in which he thus expresses himself: “*Non edimus hæc ut præcepta rigorosa, nec Pontificia decreta denuo cudimus, sed historica et*

“acta referimus, et confessionem et symbolum fidei nostræ.” See Seckendorf, lib. ii. sec. 13. §. 36. When this publication first appeared, Erasmus (whose previous controversy with Luther upon the subject of Free Will probably tended much to produce an amelioration of the Lutheran system) made the following reflexions; “Indies mitescit febris Lutherana, adeo ut ipse Lutherus de singulis propemodum scribat palinodias, ac cæteris habeatur ob hoc ipsum hæreticus ac delirus.” Anno 1528. Epistolæ, lib. xx. ep. 63. And again, lib. xx. epist. 67.

That Melancthon not only abandoned, but reprehended the doctrine in the year 1529, we cannot doubt, because his own express testimony in proof of it remains on record. In a letter to Christopher Stathmio, not long before his death, he notices the subject in these words; “Apud Homerum fortissimus bellator optat concordiam his verbis; ὡς ἔρις ἔκτε δέων, ἔκτ’ ἀνθρώπων ἀπόλοιο. Quanto magis me senem et infirmum optare pacem consentaneum est? Ante annos triginta, non studio contentionis, sed propter gloriam Dei, et propter disciplinam, reprehendi Stoica paradoxa de necessitate, quia et contra Deum contumeliosa sunt, et nocent moribus. Nunc mihi bellum inferunt Stoicorum phalanges, sed in qua sententia possint acquiescere mentes anxie, rursus moderate exposui in responsione quam Bavaricæ inquisitioni opposui . . .” March 20, 1559. Epist. Lib. Lond. p. 407. By consulting the tract, to which he himself alludes, we find him using this strong and unequivocal language; “Palam etiam rejicio et detestor Stoicos et Manichæos furores, qui affirmant omnia necessario fieri bonas et malas actiones, de quibus omitto hic longiores disputationes. Tantum oro juniores, ut fugiant has monstrosas opiniones, quæ sunt contumeliosæ contra Deum, et perniciosæ moribus.” Opera, vol. i. p. 370.

From his *Loci Theologici*, in which he had at first introduced it, he expunged this obnoxious tenet in the year 1535, inserting in its place the opposite one of Contingency. For it is certain, that then appeared a new and enlarged edition of the work, thus amended, (*Buddæi Isagoge*, p. 846,) and that still further additions to it were made in the year 1545. Luther indeed never formally revoked any of his writings; but on this last corrected production of his friend he bestowed the highest commendations. Preface to the first volume of his Works, anno 1546. He nevertheless scrupled not publicly to assert, that at the beginning of the Reformation he had not completely settled his Creed: “*Edidi item meæ fidei confessionem, in qua quid et quomodo credam, et quibus in Articulis tantam acquiescere cogitem, palam testatus sum.*” *Opera Witteb.* vol. vii. p. 139. He seems indeed to have generally avoided the subject, from the period of his controversy with Erasmus, to the publication of his Commentary upon Genesis, his last work of importance: but in this, after a long argument to prove that, as we have no knowledge of the unrevealed Deity, we have nothing to do with those things which are above our comprehension; (“*de Deo quatenus non est revelatus nulla sit fides, nulla scientia, et cognitio nulla. Atque ibi tenendum, quod dicitur, quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos;*”) and that we are not to reason upon Predestination out of Christianity, he thus apologizes for his former opinions; “*Hæc studiose et accurate sic monere et tradere volui, quia post meam mortem multi meos libros proferent in medium, et inde omnis generis errores, et deliria sua confirmabunt. Scripsi autem inter reliqua esse omnia absoluta et necessaria, sed simul addidi, quod aspiciendus sit Deus revelatus, sicut in Psalmo canimus, Jesus Christus est Dominus Zebaoth, nec est alius Deus. Et alias sæpissime.*

“ Sed istos locos omnes transibunt, et eos tantum arri-
“ pient *de Deo abscondito*. Vos ergo, qui nunc me
“ audistis, memineritis me hoc docuisse, *Non esse inqui-*
“ *rendum de Prædestinatione Dei absconditi, sed in illis*
“ *acquiescendum, quæ revelantur per vocationem et per*
“ *ministerium verbi*. . . . Hæc eadem autem alibi quo-
“ que in meis libris protestatus sum, et nunc etiam
“ viva voce trado: *Ideo sum excusatus.*” Opera, vol. vi.
p. 355.

This subject will be again alluded to in note 14,
Serm. IV. and in note 15, Serm. VII.



NOTES ON SERMON III.

Page 55, note (1).

HOW much this important doctrine was suppressed or sophisticated by the School divines, I have endeavoured to point out in various parts of these Lectures. Many maintained, that Christ died only for original sin, or, as it was then supposed to be, imputed guilt; and of this opinion Aquinas was accused: "Quare repudiandus est error Thomæ, qui scripsit corpus Domini semel oblatum in cruce *pro debito originali, jugiter offerri pro quotidianis delictis in altare*; ut habeat in hoc Ecclesia munus ad placandum sibi Deum." Apolog. Confess. August. apud Cælestinum, p. 73. To a similar tenet of the day Luther likewise alludes in the following passages: "Aliqui docuerunt eum *tantummodo pro originali peccato mortuum esse, cæterum de actualibus nosmetipsos satisfacere oportere. Aliqui vero affirmarunt lapsis post baptismum jam nihil prodesse Christum.*" Opera Witteb. vol. i. p. 141. "Præterea plerique ipsorum jam rursus horribili et Satanica audacia et impudentia incipiunt docere, *Christum tantum satisfecisse pro peccato originali, et præteritis peccatis, pro actualibus et sequentibus oportere nos satisfacere. Hoc nihil dissimulanter et palam est facere ex Christianis Turcas et Ethnicos.*"

Opera, vol. vii. p. 239. "Cur jam aperte concionentur, pro peccatis post baptismum commissis Christum non satisfacisse, sed tantum pro culpa originali." Conciones ad 16 Joan. In Seckendorf. Histor. Lutheran. vol. ii. lib. 3. sect. 17. §. 78.

It was in opposition to this prevalent conceit of the time, highly offensive to the Reformers, that the subsequent expressions were inserted in the Augsburg Confession, and transcribed from thence into our 2d Article: "Essetque hostia, non tantum pro culpa originis, verum etiam pro omnibus actualibus hominum peccatis;" and that others of a similar import were used in another part of it, from which the first clause in our 31st Article was derived. See note 12 of Sermon II. It should be likewise observed, that the same allusion to this obnoxious doctrine frequently occurs both in the *Bishop's Book*, and *King's Book*, published in the reign of Henry.

Page 58, note (2).

"Ipsi audivimus excellentes theologos desiderare modum in Scholastica doctrina, quæ multo plus habet rixarum philosophicarum, quam pietatis. Et tamen in his veteres fere propriores sunt Scripturæ, quam recentiores. Ita magis magisque degeneravit istorum theologia. Nec alia causa fuit multis bonis viris, qui initio amare Lutherum cœperunt, quam quod videbant eum explicare animos hominum ex illis labyrinthis confusissimarum et infinitarum disputationum, quæ sunt apud Scholasticos theologos, et canonistas, et res utiles ad pietatem docere." *Apologia Confessionis*, p. 63. apud Cœlestinum. The *Apology or Defence of the Augsburg Confession* was composed by the same author as the Confession itself, and at the same period; and has always obtained an equal authority, being enumerated with it among the symbolical productions of the Lutherans.

Page 59, note (3).

A singular argument upon the corporeal propagation of what the Schoolmen termed Fomes, or Concupiscentia, occurs in the following passage of Scotus: "Diceretur, quod de infecto generatur infectum. Exemplum. De semine patris leprosi generatur corpus filii leprosum. Ergo leo comedens cadaver hominis mortui contraheret secundum hoc fomitem. Probatio consequentiæ. Illud enim cadaver infectum est fomite; et patet de infecto generatur infectum." The solution of this difficulty is thus given; "Virtus illa infecta de infecto semine generat carnem infectam, et tunc non valet instantia de leone, quia virtus ejus activa conversiva in membrum leonis non est infecta." Scotus, lib. ii. distinct. 32.

"Extenuant peccatum originis Scholastici doctores, non satis intelligentes definitionem peccati originalis, quam acceperunt a patribus. De fomite disputant, quod sit *qualitas corporis*, et, ut suo more sint inepti, quærun *utrum qualitas illa contagione pomi, an ex afflatu serpentis contracta sit*; utrum augeatur *medicamentis*." Apolog. Confess. apud Cælest. de Peccato Originali, p. 2. In the same chapter Melancthon thus alludes to other opinions upon this subject: "Quidam enim disputant peccatum originis *non esse aliquod in natura hominis vitium seu corruptionem, sed tantum servitutem, seu conditionem mortalitatis*, quam propagati ex Adam sustineant, *sine aliquo proprio vitio propter alienam culpam*. Præterea addunt neminem damnari morte æterna propter peccatum originis. Sicut ex ancilla servi nascuntur, et hanc conditionem sine naturæ vitii, sed propter calamitatem matris, sustinent."

Page 61, note (4).

Scholastici disputant quod justitia originalis non fuerit connaturalis, sed, *ceu ornatus quidam, additus homini*

tanquam donum. Ut si quis formosæ puellæ coronam imponat. Corona certe non est pars naturæ virginis; sed *quiddam separatum a natura, quod ab extra accidit, et sine violatione naturæ potest iterum adimi.* Quare disputant de homine et dæmonibus, quod etsi originalem justitiam amiserint, tamen naturalia pura manserint, sicut initio condita sunt. Sed hæc sententia, quia peccatum originis extenuat, ceu venenum, fugienda est. Quin hoc statuamus justitiam non fuisse quoddam donum, quod ab extra accederet, separatum a natura hominis; sed fuisse vere *naturalem*, ita ut natura Adæ esset diligere Deum, credere Deo, agnoscere Deum, &c. Lutheri Opera, vol. vi. p. 38. Et notandum, quod ista *carentia* justitiæ, quæ est in propagato, est peccatum originale. Nicolaus de Orbellis, Compendium Doctoris Subtil. dicta complectens, lib. ii. distinct. 30 and 31.

Page 61, note (5).

Upon the point of imputation Lombard thus expresses himself; "Quærit forte, utrum originale peccatum ex voluntate sit? Respondeo, prorsus et originale peccatum ex voluntate esse, *quia hoc ex voluntate primi hominis seminatum est, ut in illo esset, et in omnes transiret.*" Libri Sentent. lib. ii. distinct. 30. The same doctrine was supported by all the Scholastics, in their various Comments upon this passage. "Omnes doctores et sancti catholici tenent et docent tam verbo quam scripto, quod peccatum originale in parvulis non est voluntarium voluntate, vel actu voluntatis personalis ipsius parvuli, *sed solum a voluntate primi hominis.*" Durand. a Sanct. Porcian. in lib. ii. dis. 30. quæst. 2. "Quantum etiam ad secundam partem, scilicet, quod quilibet est debitor hujus justitiæ, probatur, quia justitia originalis data est Adæ, *non in quantum erat singularis persona, sed in quantum erant in eo omnia individua naturæ humanæ virtualiter; et sic accepit justitiam pro se, et pro tota sua posteritate. . . .*

“Ad secundum sicut dictum est, peccatum originale
 “est carentia justitiæ originalis cum debito habendi
 “eam; cum ergo quæritur, per quam viam peccatum
 “intrat, dico, *quod debitum oritur ex datione justitiæ*
 “*Adæ pro se et posteris* Ad quartum dico, quod
 “filius non portabit iniquitatem patris, loquendo de
 “peccato, quo pater peccat, *ut singularis persona.* A-
 “dam autem peccavit, *ut principium totius generis hu-*
 “*mani, cum accepisset justitiam pro se et sua posteritate.*”
 Nicolaus de Orbellis, lib. ii. distinct. 30 et 31. See
 also the same more at large in Aquinas, Summa Theo-
 logiæ, Prima Secund. quæst. 81. art. 1.

With respect to the punishment due to imputed
 guilt, it was supposed to consist merely in a deprivation
 of the beatific vision. See Scotus, lib. ii. Sentent. dis-
 tinct. 33.

Original sin therefore, upon this system, was held to
 be nothing more than such a participation in the
 guilt of Adam, as to bereave us, not of the natural
 gifts of the first creation, but only of its superadded
 graces; as to incapacitate us from acquiring everlast-
 ing happiness, yet not expose us to everlasting mi-
 sery. But the peculiarity of the doctrine cannot be
 better explained than in the words of Luther: “Dis-
 “sentiant tamen a Pelagianis, quod sine Christo non
 “posse bene vivi *meritorie* concedunt: et ita Christus
 “non est mortuus *propter peccatum*, sed *propter non me-*
 “*ritum*. Non fuisset necesse eum mori, ut inferni
 “pœnas solveret, sed tantum, ut mereri cœlum contin-
 “geret. *Nam finge parvulum adolescere sine peccato,*
 “*(id enim, etsi difficile, tamen asserunt possibile,) huic*
 “*non est necessarius Christus redemptor de potestate Dia-*
 “*boli, sed adjutor duntaxat ad cœlum, quia, si is morere-*
 “*tur, nec ad infernum nec cœlum veniret.*”

“Qua theologia mihi videntur asserere neminem
 “nasci filium iræ et filium Diaboli, nisi filium iræ Dia-

“bolique dixeris id esse, quod non meritorium. Et
 “dum sacerdos exsufflat Satanam in parvulis baptizan-
 “dis, ut locum det Spiritui Sancto, intelligitur *solum*
 “*facere ex vase non meritorio meritorium. Sic enim vasa*
 “*iræ Apostolus cogitur nunc demum intellexisse. Et bap-*
 “*tismi Sacramentum confert gratiam non in remissionem*
 “*peccati, sed initium meriti duntaxat, et illud symboli*
 “*confiteor unum baptismum in remissionem peccato-*
 “*rum’ nova glossa oportet intelligi, non de peccatis dam-*
 “*nationis, sed de peccatis non meritoriis.*

“Ac si peccatum originale *nullum damnum intulit,*
 “*nisi quod privavit merito, et visione Dei. Et ea priva-*
 “*tio visionis, id est, omnium bonorum, non est malum,*
 “*nisi voce tantum, scilicet privatio. Sic enim theolo-*
 “*gissamus hodie. Et Christus pro nobis factus male-*
 “*dictum et peccatum, ut de maledicto et peccato nos*
 “*liberaret, non aliter intelligitur, quam quod est fac-*
 “*tus non meritorium, ut de non meritorio nos libera-*
 “*ret. Denique vocabulum illud peccatum per totam*
 “*Scripturam novam accipiet significationem, id est Scrip-*
 “*tura induet confusionem.” Decem Præcept. Witteb.*
 Populo prædicata anno 1516 et 1517. Opera, vol. i.
 p. 13.

It was solely perhaps with an eye to these opinions, that the Lutherans adopted the following terms in their public definition of Original Sin: “Item docent, quod
 “post lapsum Adæ omnes homines secundum naturam
 “propagati nascuntur cum peccato, hoc est, sine metu
 “Dei, sine fiducia erga Deum, et cum concupiscentia;
 “*quodque hic morbus seu vitium originis, vere sit pec-*
 “*catum, damnans et afferens nunc quoque æternam mor-*
 “*tem his, qui non renascuntur per baptismum et Spi-*
 “*ritum Sanctum.” Augsburg Confess. art. 2. orig.*
 edition. Here they appear simply to have maintained the converse of the Scholastical proposition, which stated, that Original Sin consists not in any mental

depravity, nor exposes to the danger of eternal death.

In this extract from the Augsburg Confession no allusion whatsoever is made to imputed guilt. It should be added however, that some years after the Diet of Augsburg, Melancthon became less scrupulous upon that point. "Si quis imaginatur," he observes in his *Loci Theologici*, "peccatum originis tantum esse reatum propter lapsum Adæ sine pravitate in nobis, errat. Si quis autem contendit, nascentes esse reos et propter Adæ lapsum et propter pravitatem nobiscum nascentem, non impedio, quo minus addat eam particulam definitioni, quod peccatum sit tum reatus propter Adæ lapsum, tum defectus, vel inclinatio, vel actio pugnans cum lege Dei, &c. *Sed nolo tenuissime omnia limare.*" p. 106. Hence, with other augmentations, it was subsequently introduced into the Confession itself, in an edition of the year 1540.

Page 62, note (6).

"Ad tertium dico, quod ad istud peccatum concurrunt duo, *carentia justitiæ, scilicet ut formale, et debitum habendi, ut materiale*: sicut in aliis privationibus concurrit privatio et aptitudo ad habitum. Debitum istud a Deo statuente legem istam. Do justitiam tibi, Adæ, et omnibus filiis tuis naturalibus; do eadem datione, quantum est ex parte mea, et ideo ex hac datione tenentur omnes eam habere, et ex parte propagante, per cujus actionem iste est filius naturalis Adæ." Scotus in *Lib. Sentent. lib. ii. dist. 32*. Thus it seems, that Scotus discarded concupiscence wholly from his definition of Original Sin. But this is more evident from the following passage; "Peccatum originale non potest esse aliud, *quam ista privatio; non enim est concupiscentia*: tum quia illa est naturalis, tum quia ipsa est in parte sensitiva, *ubi non est peccatum.*" *Lib. ii. distinct. 30*.

That concupiscence was not sin, the Papists of every sect constantly maintained: "Qui," (viz. Scholastici,) "cum in baptismo remitti omnia peccata scirent, statim intulerunt, nullum ibi relinqui peccatum, *fomitem non peccatum sed infirmitatem, contra expressum textum Apostoli, appellantes.*" Opera Lutheri, vol. i. p. 303.

Indeed the Lutherans were persuaded, that upon this point their adversaries were little better than Pelagians, who denied Original Sin altogether: "*Pelagius omnino sustulit peccatum originis, et finxit homines posse legi Dei perfecte satisfacere, et externa obedientia seu disciplina mediocri coram Deo justos esse. Ac prope modum idem docent Occam et multi alii.*" Melanct. Opera, vol. i. p. 414. "Pelagiani universam doctrinam de peccato originis negant, nomine etiam sublato. Recentiores, ut Occam et multi alii, nomen retinent peccati originalis, sed rem extenuant." Loci Theologici, p. 113. ed. 1595. William of Occam, here alluded to, (an English Scholastic of high reputation,) had been a peculiar favourite both with Luther and Melancthon; the former styling him, "Carus magister meus," (Admon. ad Eccles. apud Cœlestin. p. 261.) and the latter, "Deliciæ quondam nostræ." (Orat. pro M. Luthero. Opera vol. ii. p. 58.)

Page 64, note (7).

"Adversarii docent, naturalem illam impotentiam, et inclinationes legi Dei contrarias, *peccata non esse, atque hac ratione doctrinæ legis, pœnitentiæ, peccato, et gratiæ, magnam inducunt caliginem.*" Melancthon's Synopsis Brevis, &c. in Cœlestinus's History of the Augsburg Confession, p. 100. "Jactatur et hoc dictum," observes the same Reformer in a more public production, "*Naturam bonam esse. Id verum est quatenus reliquum est opus Dei. Sed natura hominis horribiliter læsa et contaminata est, sicut pingit imago*

“vulnerati, Lucæ i. 10. Spoliati sumus donis naturæ integræ, id est, *firma* Dei notitia, sapientia, justitia, et insuper hæc reliqua natura vulnerata est, scilicet, prava concupiscentia, morte, et variis malis animæ et corporis.” Loci Theologici, p. 118.

And again; “Sed adversarii multas falsas hypothesen ponunt. Primum *de caligine mentis, et de vitiis in voluntate, nihil dicunt*. Deinde *concupiscentiam tantum intelligunt de sensibus*, et intelligunt eam esse appetitionem naturalem, cum deberent eam intelligere *ἀραξίαν* appetitionum, et simul complecti caliginem mentis et malæ voluntatis.” Id. p. 122.

The similarity likewise of Luther's sentiments upon the same subject, (which cannot be misconceived when contrasted with their proper object,) the following extract from his Commentary on Hosea may tend to prove: “Natura enim ad vitam condita morti et infinitis calamitatibus subjecta est. Mens, in qua Dei notitia lucebat, per peccatum ita excœcata est, ut Deum amplius non agnoscat. Voluntas quoque ad eum modum est depravata, ut diversum concupiscat a lege Dei. Itaque mirabilis ἀραξία omnium affectuum seu motuum est, qui etsi omnes *per se vitiosi non sint*, (nam appetitus cibi et potus, amor conjugis, liberorum, et parentum, et similes affectus, etiam in *integra* natura extitissent,) tamen nunc non *ita puri sunt*. Semper enim adhæret *vitiosum aliquid*, legi Dei adversum.” Opera, vol. iv. p. 277. What he means in this quotation by that blindness of intellect, which no longer acknowledges a Deity, may be collected from another passage in the same volume, in which his idea is more accurately defined: “Eatenus igitur,” he there remarks, “procedit lumen naturæ et ratio, quod Deum fatetur esse, deinde bonum, clementem, misericordem, erga omnes beneficam esse

“sentit. Hoc sane *magnum* lumen est, tamen hæc ad-
 “huc non est vera cognitio Dei; duo enim desunt.

“Nam rationalis aut psychicus homo sentio quidem
 “Deum esse tam potentem et sapientem, quod in om-
 “nibus periculis juvare et omnia bona donare possit.
 “Quod autem *paterne erga nos sit affectus, et propensis-*
 “*sima ac optima voluntate erga me*, qui nunc affligor,
 “hoc non potest assequi natura; ibi *nihil certi* statuere
 “potest humana ratio:

“Secundo discamus rationem quidem cognoscere,
 “quod sit aliqua divinitas, at tum demum falli, cum
 “incipit statuere quis aut ubi sit verus Deus. *Per le-*
 “*gem naturæ igitur mentibus insculptam sentit ratio De-*
 “*um esse. Quis autem sit verus ille Deus, hoc ignorat.*”
 Enarr. in Jon. Ib. p. 412.

Page 66, note (8).

The passage of Luther alluded to is in his Commen-
 tary upon Genesis, c. 17. He there delivers his senti-
 ments upon the salvation of infants unbaptized, in the
 following unequivocal language; “De extinctis infan-
 “tibus ante octavum diem facilis responsio est, sicut
 “etiam de nostris infantibus, qui ante baptismum ex-
 “tinguantur; non enim peccant in foedus circumci-
 “sionis aut baptismi. Quia enim lex mandat octavo
 “die circumcidi, *quomodo damnaret Deus ante octavum*
 “*diem extinctos?*

“Etsi enim infantes afferunt peccatum innatum,
 “quod originale vocamus, tamen *magnum est, quod*
 “*contra legem nihil peccarunt.* Cum igitur Deus na-
 “tura misericors sit, non ideo *deteriori conditione esse*
 “sinet, quod vel circumcisionem in veteri Testamento,
 “vel baptismum in novo, consequi *non potuerunt.*” Ope-
 ra, vol. vii. p. 196.

“Et nota regula est, favores ampliandos, rigores au-
 “tem restringendos. Id in hac causa facimus cum

“ Dei gloria. *Est enim ejus natura ignoscere et misereri.*
 “ *Non igitur statuimus eum duriores esse in sui populi in-*
 “ *fantes, quos mors prævenit, quo minus pactum hoc pos-*
 “ *sint consequi. Vult enim omnes homines salvos fieri.*
 “ *Hæc sententia opponenda est doctoribus istis; et pro-*
 “ *missiones largissime dilatandæ, ira autem et rigor re-*
 “ *stringendus.*” Ibid. p. 204.

The sentiments of Luther upon this topic were more formally and fully explained by his friend and fellow-labourer in reform, Bugenhagen, who with this view published an explication of the twenty-ninth Psalm, with the approbation of Luther subjoined to it. In that work Bugenhagen argued, that all children, who are brought to Christ, are certain of salvation; and that all are thus brought, who are offered to him in prayer, even without baptism: “ Ad Christum porro et infantuli veniunt, qui ad ipsum adducuntur, ut de iisdem puerulis affirmat, qui ei apportantur; *Sinite parvulos ad me venire, et nolite vetare eos, nam talium (non infantium apud Judæos, apud Turcas, sed eorum, qui mihi offeruntur) regnum cælorum est. Offeruntur autem etiam Christo, et veniunt ad Christum, per preces nostras, infantes illi, quos baptizare nondum possumus, libentissime tamen baptizare volumus, ubi baptizandi nobis facultas evenerit; et Christus eos recepit secundum suam promissionem, quicquid petieritis dabitur vobis, &c.*” p. 59. ed. 1632.

And in another part of the same treatise he spoke thus decidedly respecting the fate of those infants, who perished under the persecution of Pharaoh and of Herod, without having received the seal of the ancient Covenant: “ Infantuli isti, quos Pharaoh submergi curat ante octavum diem, incircumcisi, perinde sancti sunt martyres, ac reliqui post circumcisionem suffocati. Quod ipsum quoque fateri cogimur de puerulis ab Herode propter Christum interemptis, *Fac*

“*missos fanaticos. Singulari Deus amore et prosequitur pueros, et offerri sibi eos vult, et toto pectore libentissime suscipit; quod promissionibus quidem et factis satis declarat.*” p. 47.

When the Lutherans on such occasions excluded Heathen children from the participation of Christian security, it should be remarked, that they excluded them only from a participation of God's covenanted mercies, and from that certainty of salvation, which is thence derivable: “*Ratæ firmæque promissiones Christi,*” said the same author, “*de parvulis sunt quos ei adducimus; certo illos ad Christum pervenire, in Christo suscipi, et salvos esse.*” Ibid. p. 63. And again; “*Alii (viz. alii Anabaptistæ) qui peccatum originis fatentur esse, sententiam de istis infantibus aiunt arcano Dei judicio committi oportere. Ita diabolus hoc unice contendit; ut ex animo deleamus Dei promissiones, quibus nititur fiducia nostra, atque in tenebris contra palpemus, satagendo de arcanis Dei judicis. Nos vero infantes esse in peccatis conceptos et natos affirmamus, neque salvos fieri posse sine Christo, cui illos in baptismo adducimus. Sententiam hic habemus plenam gratiæ et securitatis atque certitudinis, ‘Sinite parvulos ad me venire,’ quam eripi nobis nunquam patiemur. Ea non occultum quoddam Dei judicium, non cæca quædam opinio est, sed gratuita Dei promissio; qua in cœleste regnum liberi nostri transcribuntur, quum Christo sistuntur, quia sine Christo nulla salus. Atque idcirco Turcarum et Judæorum liberi salutis participes non fiunt, quia Christo non sistuntur.*” Ibid. p. 32. But Luther in his Commentary on Hosea touched the point even more directly, referring the development of God's unrevealed mercies to a future state. After reasoning in a mode similar to the preceding, he added; “*De Ethnicorum pueris aliud judicium est, qui sunt extra Ec-*

“clesiam; *quanquam fortasse de his quoque mitius aliquid statuetur, quam de adultis. Sed hæc futura vita aperiet. Cavendum autem studiose est, ne quid pronunciemus, quod verbo non est revelatum, sicut certa verbi revelatio est de baptizatis, ut ante Christi adventum de circumcisis, quod sunt recepti a Deo in gratiam.*” Opera, vol. iv. p. 315. That he likewise deemed the same caution necessary in the case of adults as well as infants, will be pointed out in Serm. V. note 1.

Page 66, note (9).

“Ideo sic respondemus; in baptismo tolli peccatum, quod ad reatum seu imputationem attinet, sed *manere morbum ipsum, qui est malum pugnans cum lege Dei dignum morte æterna, nisi remitteretur, ut dicitur, beati quorum tecta sunt peccata.*’ Nec de nomine peccati litigamus, rerum dissensio est. Adversarii contendunt hunc morbum, qui reliquus est in renatis, non esse malum, pugnans cum lege Dei. Hunc errorem taxari necesse est.” Loci Theologici, p. 122. Here, as in other passages of a similar description, it should be observed, that an evident distinction is made between the guilt of original depravity, and the depravity itself; the former is said to be remitted, the latter to remain, although becoming daily more and more diminished by the operation of God’s Holy Spirit: “Mirus est intellectus baptismi,” remarked Melancthon in a public disputation with the Papists, “si sanctificari infantes sine Sancto Spiritu existimant. Nam cum remittitur hoc peccatum, simul datur Spiritus Sanctus, qui repugnare huic peccato *tunc incipit, et postea in adultis repugnat.* Nam cum in baptismo datur Spiritus Sanctus, is in adultis, *qui non excidunt, certe est efficax.*” Opera, vol. iv. p. 654.

The same point also is thus adverted to in the Apology of the Augsburg Confession: “Hic flagellant adversarii etiam Lutherum, quod scripserit peccatum

“ originis manere post baptismum. Addunt hunc Articulum jure damnatum esse a Leone X. Sed Cæsar. majest. in hoc loco manifestam calumniam deprehendet. Sciunt enim adversarii in quam sententiam Lutherus hoc dictum velit, quod peccatum originis reliquum sit post baptismum. Semper ita scripsit quod baptismus tollat reatum peccati originalis, etiamsi materiale, ut isti vocant, peccati maneat, videlicet concupiscentia. Addidit etiam de materiali, quod Spiritus Sanctus per baptismum incipit mortificare concupiscentiam, et novos motus creat in homine.” p. 3. apud Cœlest.

Page 67, note (10).

“ In Scholis transtulerunt huc ex philosophia prorsus alienas sententias: quod propter passiones nec boni nec mali simus, nec laudemur nec vituperemur. Item, nihil esse peccatum nisi voluntarium. Hæ sententiæ apud philosophos *de civili judicio* dictæ sunt, *non de judicio Dei*. Nihilo prudentius assuunt et alias sententias naturam non esse malam. *Id in loco dictum non reprehendimus*. Sed non recte detorquetur ad extenuandum peccatum originis. Et tamen hæ sententiæ leguntur apud Scholasticos, qui intempestive commiscent philosophicam seu civilem doctrinam de moribus cum Evangelio. Neque hæc *in Scholis* tantum disputantur, sed *ex Scholis*, ut sit, *efferebantur ad populum*. Et hæ persuasiones regnabant, et alabant fiduciam humanarum virium, *et opprimebant cognitionem gratiæ Christi*. Itaque Lutherus volens magnitudinem peccati originalis *et humanæ infirmitatis* declarare, docuit, reliquias illas peccati originalis *non esse sua natura in homine ἀδιάφογα, sed indigere gratia Christi, ne imputentur, item Spiritu Sancto, ut mortificentur.*” Apolog. Confess. p. 3.

When the Lutherans laboured so repeatedly and earnestly to prove, against their opponents, the corruption

introduced by the transgression of Adam, it was far from their intention to represent fallen man as dead to every sense of moral obligation, and of that eternal duty, which is due from the creature to the Creator. For the law of nature, written by the finger of God, not in perishable characters upon tables of stone, but indelibly upon the human heart, in their idea still remained, less brilliant indeed, but not wholly effaced. “Est ergo vera definitio legis naturæ, legem naturæ esse notitiam legis divinæ, naturæ hominis insitam. Ideo enim dicitur homo ad imaginem Dei conditus esse, quia in eo lucebat imago, hoc est, notitia Dei et similitudo quædam mentis divinæ; id est, discrimen honestorum et turpium, et cum his notitiis congruebant vires hominis. Voluntas erat conversa ad Deum ante lapsum, ardebant et in mente veræ notitiæ, et in voluntate amor erga Deum, et assentiebantur corda, sine ulla dubitatione, veris notitiis. Ac statuebant nos conditos esse ad agnoscendum et celebrandum Deum, et ad obediendum huic Domino, qui nos condidit, alit, impressit imaginem sui, qui justa postulat et approbat, e contra vero damnat et punit injusta. Quanquam autem in hac naturæ corruptione, *deformatâ imagine Dei*, non ita fulgent notitiæ, *manent tamen*, sed cor repugnat, et incurrunt dubitationes propter quædam, quæ pugnare videntur cum illis notitiis.” Loci Theologici, p. 173.

But it may be said, why then, if such were their sentiments, did they argue, that we are incapable by our innate strength of converting with a true faith and fear to God? No better answer can be given, than in the words of their own Apology: “Cum de peccato originis loquuntur, (viz. Scholastici,) graviora vitia humanæ naturæ non commemorant, scilicet ignorantiam Dei, contemptum Dei, vacare metu et fiducia Dei, odisse iudicium Dei, fugere Deum iudicantem,

“ irasci Deo, desperare gratiam, habere fiduciam rerum
 “ præsentium, &c. Hos morbos, qui maxime adver-
 “ santur legi Dei, non animadvertunt Scholastici. Imo
 “ tribuunt interim humanæ naturæ integras vires ad di-
 “ ligendum Deum super omnia, ad facienda præcepta
 “ Dei, quoad substantiam actuum. Nec vident se pug-
 “ nantia dicere. Nam propriis viribus posse diligere
 “ Deum super omnia, facere præcepta Dei, *quid aliud*
 “ *est quam habere justitiam originis?* Quod si has tantas
 “ vires habet humana natura, ut *per sese* possit diligere
 “ Deum super omnia, ut confidenter affirmant Scholas-
 “ tici, *quid est peccatum originis?* Quorsum autem
 “ opus erit *gratia Christi*, si nos possumus fieri justî
 “ *propria justitia?* Quorsum opus erit Spiritu Sancto,
 “ si vires humanæ *per sese* possunt Deum super omnia
 “ diligere, et præcepta Dei facere? Leviores morbos in
 “ natura hominis agnoscunt, graviore morbos non ag-
 “ noscunt, de quibus tamen ubique admonet nos Scrip-
 “ tura, et Prophetæ perpetuo conqueruntur, videlicet
 “ de carnali securitate, de contemptu Dei, de odio Dei,
 “ et similibus vitîis nobiscum natis. *Sed postquam ad-*
 “ *miscuerunt Scholastici doctrinæ Christianæ philoso-*
 “ *phiam de perfectione naturæ, et plusquam satis erat li-*
 “ *bero arbitrio et actibus elicitis tribuerunt, et homines*
 “ *philosophica seu civili justitia* (quam et nos fatemur
 “ rationi subjectam esse, et aliquo modo in potestate
 “ nostra esse) *justificari coram Deo docuerunt*, non po-
 “ tuerunt videre *interiorem immunditiam* naturæ homi-
 “ num. Neque enim potest judicari, nisi ex verbo Dei,
 “ quod Scholastici in suis disputationibus non sæpe
 “ tractant.

“ *Illæ fuerunt causæ, cur in descriptione peccati origi-*
 “ *nis et concupiscentiæ mentionem fecimus, et detraximus*
 “ *naturalibus viribus hominis timorem et fiduciam erga*
 “ *Deum.*” p. 2. apud Cœlest.

Page 67, note (11).

A sect of the Anabaptists held, with the ancient Pelagians, that Original Sin consists not in any inherent depravity, but solely in the imitation of Adam. In the minds however of the Lutherans the Scholastical palliation of this doctrine was little better than the Anabaptistical abnegation of it. Hence, principally against the Papists, is the attack made in every part of the definition adopted by our Reformers. In the Article indeed of 1552, after the words, "ut fabulantur Pelagiani," occurred the following, "*et hodie Anabaptistæ repetunt:*" but these seem to have been introduced merely for the purpose of less openly declaring the object of assault; and were consequently omitted in 1562, when disguise was less necessary, or less regarded. That the Restorers of our Church under Elizabeth were not so scrupulous in their censures of Romish error, as the Founders of it in the preceding reign, plainly appears from their insertion of a strong and highly offensive epithet in our 31st Article. For there the sacrifices of the Mass, which were denominated by their predecessors simply "figmenta," they characterized as "*blasphema figmenta,*" not hesitating to call that, which was universally esteemed the most sacred, and which certainly was the most lucrative, doctrine of Popery, *blasphemous*.

Besides the obvious proof of the intention in this respect, which the terms of the definition throughout themselves furnish, the expressions at the commencement of it, "*ex Adamo naturaliter propagati,*" demonstrate, that the opinions of the Papists, rather than of the Anabaptists, were kept in view; for these expressions were directly and solely levelled against what was usually phrased, *the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary*, admitting only such a conception in him, who was not naturally but supernaturally generated. "*Declarat tamen hæc ipsa sancta Synodus,*" said the

Council of Trent, in a decree upon Original Sin, anno 1546, "non esse suæ intentionis comprehendere in hoc decreto, ubi de peccato originali agitur, *beatam et immaculatam Virginem Mariam.*"

Page 69, note (12).

Notwithstanding the nominal concessions of the Church of Rome upon this point, we find the Council of Trent thus dealing out its indiscriminate anathemas. "Si quis per Jesu Christi Domini nostri gratiam, quæ in baptisate confertur, reatum originalis peccati remitti negat, aut etiam asserit non tolli *totum id, quod veram et propriam peccati rationem habet, sed illud dicit tantum radi aut non imputari, anathema sit.* *Manere autem in baptizatis concupiscentiam vel fomitæm hæc sancta Synodus fatetur et sentit.* Hanc concupiscentiam, *quam aliquando Apostolus peccatum appellat, sancta Synodus declarat Ecclesiam Catholicam nunquam intellexisse peccatum appellari, quod vere et proprie in renatis peccatum sit, sed quia ex peccato est, et ad peccatum inclinat. Si quis autem contrarium senserit, anathema sit.*" Sessio quinta, 1546. In the Article under review, the expressions, "*Manet tamen in renatis hæc naturæ depravatio,*" and likewise, "*Peccati tamen in sese rationem habere concupiscentiam fatetur Apostolus,*" seem manifestly opposed to the preceding passages, in which, as the Protestants at the time observed, the Council had not only directly contradicted, but absolutely anathematized the Apostle himself. Why our Reformers substituted the word "depravatio," for that of "concupiscentia," or "fomes," previously used by the Council, will appear, if we turn to the Saxon Confession, (written in 1551.) art. de Peccato Originis, where the subsequent remark occurs: "*Vitandæ sunt in Ecclesia ambiguitates. Ideo expresse nominamus hæc mala depravationem, quæ sæpe ab antiquis scriptoribus nominatur mala concupiscentia.*"

“Discernimus autem appetitiones in natura conditas a confusione ordinis, quæ post lapsum accessit, sicut Jerem. xvii. dicitur, *Pravum est cor hominis*; et Paulus inquit, *Sensus carnis inimicitia est adversus Deum*. *Hanc malam concupiscentiam dicimus esse peccatum.*” I have already observed, that the *fomes* of the Schools was defined to be a quality void of sin.

When likewise they stated concupiscence to have *in itself the nature of sin*, “*peccati tamen in sese rationem habere concupiscentiam,*” by leaving out the strong epithets, “*veram et propriam,*” alluded to by the Council of Trent, as generally adopted by the Lutherans, is it not evident, that they intended, on this occasion, by no means to go to the full extent of the Lutheran definition, and yet to distinguish their own position from that of the Papists? Certain it is, that the propriety or impropriety of introducing those terms must have been in their contemplation, and that they did not accidentally overlook, but designedly omitted them. Wherefore, when the Assembly of Divines, (see note 1. Serm. I.) not for Lutheran but Calvinistical purposes, amended this Article, by changing the words, “*hath of itself the nature of sin,*” into “*is truly and properly sin,*” they indisputably attempted that, which had been previously considered and rejected by our Reformers.

In addition to these remarks, it may be proper also briefly to illustrate what I have advanced as the doctrine of our Article upon the *responsibility* of Original Sin, by comparing it with what had been before established by the Lutherans. The Augsburg Confession upon the point is thus expressed: “*Hic morbus seu vitium originis vere sic peccatum, damnans et afferens nunc quoque æternam mortem his, qui non renascuntur per baptismum et Spiritum Sanctum:*” the *Loci Theologici* of Melancthon thus: “*Propter quam cor-*

“ruptionem nati sunt rei et filii iræ, id est, damnati a Deo, nisi fuerit facta remissio:” and the Saxon Confession, almost in the same terms: “*Nascentes reos iræ Dei, et dignos æterna damnatione, nisi fiat remissio propter Mediatorem.*” With these definitions in their eye, certainly with the two former, and most probably with the latter, our own Reformers chose a different and more moderate turn of expression, simply observing, that in every person born into this world Original Sin *deserves* God’s wrath and damnation: “in unoquoque nascentium iram Dei atque damnationem *meretur.*” Here nothing more is stated, than the offensiveness of the quality itself to a just and holy God, which is said to be deserving of divine condemnation in every man born into this world, but not, as seems to be the sense of the Lutheran form, to expose him to it personally.

But, besides the manifest deviations alluded to, we perceive likewise the omission of the adjective “*æterna,*” connected in one Confession with the substantive “*mors,*” in the other with “*damnatio;*” an omission, we may be assured, neither lightly nor inadvertently made. The meaning of *damnatio* in the Latin language, when unassociated with *æterna,* it is unnecessary to point out; and that the correspondent expression, *damnation,* in the English, under a similar circumstance, admitted a similar construction, at the period of the Reformation, will appear from the following use of it by Bishop Hooper, in his Sermons upon Jonah: “Of these words should those, that be *damned* *by the Magistrates,* acknowledge, that it is not the magistrate that putteth them to execution, but God, whose ministers they be.” Sermon 4.

Page 70, note (13).

“Hæc itaque duo distincte observanda, nempe quod sic omnibus naturæ nostræ partibus vitiat, perversique,

“jam ob talem *duntaxat* corruptionem damnati merito
 “convictique coram Deo tenemur Atque ideo in-
 “fantes quoque ipsi, dum suam secum damnationem af-
 “ferunt, *non alieno, sed suo ipsorum vitio* sunt obstricti.”
 Institut. lib. ii. cap. 1. sect. 8. The same words are re-
 peated lib. iv. cap. 15. sect. 10. These passages, with
 others which might be quoted of a similar description,
 seem to prove, that Calvin expressly denied the doc-
 trine of Imputation. Notwithstanding, however, their
 evident tendency, Turretin attempts to shew, from
 other parts of his writings, that he even approved of
 it, although cautious and wary in bringing it forward.
 The words of Turretin are these: “Quia tamen sub-
 “inde *viri docti*, cum quibus hic agimus, gravissimorum
 “theologorum, *et Calvinii imprimis*, Martyris, et Cha-
 “mieri auctoritatem ostendere solent, *quasi illi hanc*
 “*imputationem silentio suo tacite vel etiam aperte et di-*
 “*sertis verbis improbaverint*; non abs re futurum est, si
 “paucis, quam a vero aberrant, probatum dederimus.
 “Hanc fuisse Calvinii sententiam multa probant. Li-
 “cet enim non ubique imputationis mentionem faciat,
 “quando de peccato originali loquitur, sive quia non-
 “dum illa in controversiam vocabatur, sive quia ad-
 “versus Albertum Pighium et Ambrosium Cathari-
 “num disputabat, *qui totam peccati originalis naturam*
 “*sola imputatione primi peccati definiebant*, nullam
 “inhærentem corruptionem agnoscentes, ubi proinde
 “non illi laborandum fuit in probanda imputatione,
 “quam solam agnoscebant adversarii, sed tantum in
 “asserenda labe inhærente; facile tamen est ostendere
 “*non ignotam fuisse, sed probatam* summo viro istam
 “doctrinam.” Institut. Theolog. loc. ix. quæst. 9. §. 40,
 41. Vol. i. p. 691. It should be observed, that Tur-
 retin was a Calvinist; and that, anxious to represent
 the founder of his favourite system as acquainted with
 every perfection, which he himself supposed to belong

to it, he laboured to prove Calvin the supporter of a tenet, of which, by his own confession, learned men had been accustomed to consider that Reformer as an opponent. On all sides however it is granted, that whatsoever Calvin's sentiments might have been, he did not directly inculcate the doctrine; while more surely must be admitted by those, who examine his writings with an impartial eye.

Page 71, note (14).

Commissioners were appointed, both in the reign of Henry and Edward, to draw up a reformed code of ecclesiastical laws, of whom Cranmer was the first in rank, and not the least in the labour of composition. This production, although never sanctioned by authority, was published in the year 1571 by Archbishop Parker. Besides the brief system of ecclesiastical laws comprehended in it, it contains a reference to the doctrine of our Church, almost in the language of her Articles, sometimes abridging, and sometimes paraphrasing them. In the chapter De Baptismo, the passage referred to occurs: "Illorum etiam videri debet scrupulosa superstitio, qui Dei gratiam et Spiritum Sanctum tantopere cum Sacramentorum elementis colligant, ut plane affirmant, nullum Christianorum infantem salutem esse consecuturum, qui prius morte fuerit occupatus, quam ad baptismum adduci potuerit; quod longe secus habere judicamus."

Page 72, note (15).

The prayer here noticed is the first in our Baptismal Service. It is not to be found in the ancient offices of the Church of Rome, but seems to have been originally composed by Luther, in whose form of Baptism it was first introduced, (*Opera Germanice Witteb. vol. vi. p. 165.*) and afterwards transferred into the reformed Service of the archbishopric of Cologne, in the year 1543. The words in the German are, "in der

“ heiligen Arca der Christenheit, trocten und sicher be-
 “ halten :” in the Latin of the Cologne form, “ in
 “ sancta Ecclesiæ tuæ Arca tutus servari possit :” and
 in our own Common Prayer, “ received into the Ark of
 “ Christ’s Church, and so saved from perishing.” That
 Luther meant not, by these equivocal expressions, (if
 we give them no harsher appellation,) to exclude un-
 baptized infants from salvation, at least, if he so meant
 when the prayer was written, that he afterwards
 changed his opinion upon the point, is manifest from
 what has been already stated upon this subject; surely
 then he would have acted with more wisdom and libe-
 rality, had he adopted the line of conduct pursued by
 the English Reformers, and discarded them altogether.

Page 72, note (16).

Any further detail of Luther’s sentiments upon this
 question seems unnecessary. Calvin, whose zeal for
 the Reformation led him on all occasions to promote
 unity and concord, but whose vanity induced him on
 many points to frame a peculiar system of his own,
 frequently adopted the phraseology, and often, to a
 certain extent, the very sentiments, of the Lutherans,
 as well as Zuinglians. Hence indiscriminating readers
 perpetually confuse together opinions really different,
 not perceiving that the coincidence is sometimes only
 apparent, and seldom complete. This is particularly
 the case upon the topic of Predestination. Nor is it
 less so upon that which is at present under considera-
 tion. The Lutherans contended, that the Holy Spirit
 “ was efficacious in baptism.” To this Calvin assented,
 but doubtless with certain private reservations too
 obvious to point out. “ Convenit,” he observes to
 Melancthon, “ non inanes esse figuras, (viz. Sacra-
 “ menta,) sed re ipsa præstari, quidquid figurant. In
 “ baptismo adesse Spiritus efficaciam, ut nos abluat et
 “ regeneret.” Epist. Calvin. p. 134. The efficacy how-

ever of the Holy Spirit, which the Lutherans believed to be *always* exerted in *infant* baptism, they confined not to that sacred rite, except only as to the appointed means of conferring it, but extended to the children of Christians in general, whom they considered not only as within the divine Covenant, but, being recommended to God in prayer, as certainly entitled to its blessings. A similar language was used by Calvin, which it is impossible not to recognize, in the 15th and 16th chapters of the 4th book of his Institute. We cannot however conceive him to have thus expressed himself, consistently with his other opinions, without some tacit qualification. Yet in the following passage he seems to speak generally: “ Sed hanc controversiam mox nullo negotio dirimet hoc principium, non arceri a regno cœlorum infantes, quos e præsentia vita migrare continget, antequam aqua mergi datum fuerit. Atqui jam visum est, fieri non levem injuriam Dei foederi, nisi in eo acquiescimus; ac si per se infirmum esset; quum ejus effectus neque a baptismo, neque ab ullis accessionibus pendeat. Accedit postea Sacramentum sigilli instar, non quod efficaciam Dei promissioni, quasi per se invalidæ, conferat, sed eam duntaxat nobis confirmet. Unde sequitur non ideo baptizari fidelium liberos, ut filii Dei tunc primum fiant, qui ante alieni fuerint ab Ecclesia, sed solenni potius signo ideo recipi in Ecclesiam, quia promissionis beneficio jam ante ad Christi corpus pertinebant. Proinde si in omittendo signo nec socordia est, nec contemptus, nec negligentia, tuti ab omni periculo sumus.” Instit. lib. iv. cap. 15. §. 22. Here he says something more than hesitates at the declaration of his full meaning; he appears studiously to conceal it. In other parts, however, of these chapters, he incidentally hints the distinction, which he constantly bore in mind, but which

he was scrupulous of directly urging. In the following passages he collaterally introduces it: "At quo modo, inquit, regenerantur infantes, nec boni nec mali cognitione præditi? Nos autem respondemus, opus Dei, si captui nostro non subiaceat, non tamen esse nullum. Porro infantes *qui servandi sunt*, (ut certe ex ea ætate omnino *aliqui* servantur) ante a Domino regenerari minime obscurum est." Cap. xvi. sect. 17. "Et sane ideo a prima infantia sanctificatus fuit Christus, ut ex ætate *qualibet* sine discrimine *electos suos* in seipso sanctificaret." Ibid. sect. 18. "*Quos electione sua dignatus est Dominus*, sic accepto regenerationis signo, si præsentis vita ante demigrent, quam adoleverint, *eos* virtute sui Spiritus nobis incomprehensa renovat, quo modo expedire solus ipse providet. . . . Quare *nihil plus* in pædobaptismo *præsentis efficaciam* requirendum est, quam ut *foedus cum illis* Domino percussum *obfermet*. *Reliqua ejus Sacramenti sanctificatio*, quo tempore Deus ipse providerit, postea consequetur." Ibid. sect. 21.

Hence appears the important difference between the sentiments of Luther on this point, and those of Calvin. The former contended for the certain salvation of all infants, born of Christian parents; the latter of those only, who are discriminated by an inscrutable decree of divine election; a discrimination, which seems to have been painfully contemplated, and reluctantly avowed.

Page 72, note (17).

The liberality of the sentiments entertained by the Reformers in general, respecting the salvation of infants dying before baptism, originated not with the Lutherans. Zuingle was the first who asserted it; and it should be added, that his assertion was made without restrictions of any kind: "Ista in hunc usum argumentati sumus, ut ostenderemus *toto errare cælo*,

“ etiamsi sint non modo magna, sed vetera quoque no-
 “ mina, qui *damnationi æternæ solent adjudicare Chris-*
 “ *tianorum infantes, cum non sint baptismo tincti*
 “ Hoc enim ‘ qui non crediderit, condemnabitur,’ nul-
 “ latenus est *absolute* intelligendum, sed de his, qui, au-
 “ dito Evangelio, credere noluerunt. *Unde infantes, et*
 “ *qui non audierunt Evangelium, hac lege non tenentur.*”
 De Peccato Orig. Declar. Zuinglii. Opera, vol. ii. p.
 118. *Ed. Tig.* 1581. It is impossible to mistake his object
 even here; but in the following quotations he explains
 himself more fully: “ Atque hic non immerito quæ-
 “ ritur, An verò *Christus genus universum restituerit, an*
 “ *fidelium Ecclesiam tantum?* Quamvis ergo ad hanc
 “ quæstionem paucis respondere potuissemus, *Christum*
 “ *prorsus sanando tantum profuisse, quantum nocuit Adam*
 “ *peccando; porro Adam infecit universam conspersio-*
 “ *nem peccato originali, ergo Christus universam re-*
 “ *stituit; nolumus tamen sententiam istam proferre,*
 “ cum quod nonnulla videntur obstare, tum quod non
 “ videam, an aliqui eam tenuerunt; sed hoc modo
 “ dixi, *Christianorum liberos damnare non posse pecca-*
 “ *tum originale, hac ex causa, quod, etsi peccatum se-*
 “ *cundum legem quidem damnaret, tamen propter re-*
 “ *medium per Christum exhibitum damnare non potest,*
 “ hos præsertim, *qui in eo Testamento sunt, quod cum*
 “ *Abrahamo pepigit.* Nam de his alia quoque firma et
 “ clara testimonia habemus; de aliis, *qui sunt extra Ec-*
 “ *clesiam nati, non habemus aliud quam præsens testi-*
 “ *monium, quod ego sciam, et similia hoc quinto*
 “ Rom. capite, quo probari possit eos, qui *extra Eccle-*
 “ *siam nascuntur, mundos esse ab originali contamina-*
 “ *tione. Quod si quis de his quoque dicet probabilis*
 “ *esse, ut Gentium liberi per Christum serventur, quam ut*
 “ *damnentur, jam certe minus evacuabit Christum, quam*
 “ hi, qui intra Ecclesiam natos damnant, si citrà lava-
 “ crum baptismi moriantur; et plus auctoritatis ac

“fundamenti habebit in Scripturis, quam hi, qui hoc
 “negant. Nam is nihil aliud assereret, *quam Genti-*
 “*lium quoque liberos, dum teneri sunt, propter vitium ori-*
 “*ginale non damnari, id autem beneficio Christi*; adultis
 “autem nihil gratiæ reliquum esse eo, quod non fide-
 “rent Christo. Si vero operibus ostenderent legem in
 “cordibus suis esse scriptam, neque falleret hypocri-
 “sis, jam satis auditum est eos inter circumcisos com-
 “putandos esse, ubi enim opera fiunt Deo digna, *isthic*
 “*dudum fuit in Deum religio*. Probant hoc Jethro,
 “cujus pectus sic cœlesti sapientia imbuerat, ut etiam
 “Mosi, qui coram cum Deo loquebatur, in condendis
 “legibus esset auxilio; et Cornelius Centurio, cujus
 “Deus eleemosynas orationesque respexit, antequam
 “Evangelium ei esset expositum. Diceret igitur ali-
 “quis per Christum *naturam esse restitutam*, jam ea
 “sequerentur, quæ diximus; si vero *Ecclesiam tantum*,
 “jam sequeretur, *non tam patere salutem per Christum,*
 “*quam late grassatur morbus ex Adam.*” Ibid. p. 121.
 “Iste locus, ‘*quod sine fide impossibile sit Deo placere,*’
 “synecdochicæ intelligi debet, de his modo, qui ver-
 “bum audiunt ac resiliunt, aut qui audiunt ac reci-
 “piunt. Qui vero per ætatem non audiunt, his uni-
 “versalibus non continentur. Apud illos nulla est
 “prævaricatio, cum nulla sit apud eos lex. Si vero ex
 “Christianis prognati sunt, jam virtute testamenti filii
 “Dei sunt: sin ex Gentibus, jam nihil decernimus.
 “Quanquam autem, ut ingenuè fatear, *mihi magis ar-*
 “*ridet ea sententia, quæ virtute mortis Christi omnium in-*
 “*nocentium salutem acceptam fert*. Sic enim paria sunt,
 “ubi abundavit delictum, ibi exundavit gratia. Si
 “quæres, quomodo possunt hæc fieri? Hoc modo.
 “*Quicquid uspiam mortalium nascitur salvum est per*
 “*Christum.*” Epist. Urbano Regio, vol. i. p. 383.
 The tenet of Zuingle, with the argument upon which
 it was founded, seems to have been received by all his

followers. We find Bullinger, not long after his death, (viz. in 1535,) speaking thus unreservedly upon the subject, in a dialogue, which at the time was published against the errors of the Anabaptists: "*Joiada.* "Annon jamdudum audis pueros, etiamsi fateri fidem non possunt, inter fideles tamen esse accensos? Aut Deus adultorum tantum Deus est? Et non puerorum? An pro adultis duntaxat passus est Christus, non etiam pro pueris? *Simon.* Passus est pro expiatione omnium peccatorum totius mundi. *Joiada.* Puerine habent peccata? *Simon.* Originale peccatum habent. Quando quidem ergo Paulus per Christum instauratum dicit quidquid per Adam erat collapsum, nec adulti tantum, verum etiam pueri in Adamo periti sunt, *consequitur et pueros per Christum instauratos esse. Si restituti sunt pueri per Christum, Dei sunt.*" Adversus omnia Catabaptistarum prava dogmata, p. 57. "*Simon.* Ex hoc consequens esset, *infantes, qui sine baptismo decedunt, damnatos haudquaquam esse. Joiada.* Plane *consequitur.*" Ibid. p. 59.

Upon the whole, Zuingle believed, that all infants, without exception, dying before the commission of actual crime, are admitted into the kingdom of Heaven; Luther, all born of those who are themselves within the Christian Covenant, leaving the fate of Heathen children to the revelation of God's mercies in a future life; but Calvin, only such as the Almighty has been pleased to distinguish by a mysterious decree of personal election.

Page 74, note (18).

See note 10. Our own Reformers were so far from embracing every favourable opportunity of expatiating upon human depravity, that even where others had introduced it, and where, if ever, it should be displayed in its strongest colours, viz. in our addresses to the throne of grace, they designedly avoided all allusion

to it. I have pointed out in Sermon I. note 7. the source, from which the confession in our daily Prayer, at least the idea of it, was taken. The words in the original are these: "Domine Deus, æterne et omnipotens, agnoscimus et fatemur ingenue apud sanctissimam majestatem tuam, peccatores esse nos miseros, adeoque a prima origine, qua concepti et nati sumus, tam ad omne malum esse pronos, quam ab omni bono alienos, quo vitio tuas leges sanctissimas assidue transgredimur, eoque nobis exitium justissimo tuo judicio conquirimus." Totally silent upon the point of innate corruption, our Reformers, in their imitation of this passage, touched only upon that of actual transgression. "Almighty and most merciful Father, we have *erred* and *strayed* from thy ways, like lost sheep: we have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts: we have *offended* against thy holy laws: we have *left undone* those things which we ought to have done; and we have *done* those things which we ought *not to have done*: and there is no health in us."

But in the confession of our Communion Service, this deviation is still more striking, because the resemblance in other respects is closer. I have remarked, that where our Offices vary from the ancient forms, they are in general modelled after a Liturgy compiled by Melancthon and Bucer, for the archbishopric of Cologne, and often literally translated from it. The original, in the case before us, commences thus: "Omnipotens, æterne Deus, Pater Domini nostri Jesu Christi, creator rerum omnium, judex cunctorum hominum, agnoscimus et deploramus nos in peccatis conceptos et natos, ideoque ad quævis mala pronos, et abhorrentes a veris bonis, sancta tua præcepta sine fide et modo transgressos esse, contemptu tui et verbi tui,

“ diffidentia opis tuæ, fiducia nostri et mundi, pravis
 “ studiis et operibus, quibus majestatem tuam gravissi-
 “ me offendimus, et proximos nostros lædimus. Itaque
 “ in mortem æternam magis et magis nos ipsi sepeli-
 “ mus et perdimus. Id vero nobis ex animo dolet, &c.”

In our own confession, evidently grounded upon this, the fervor of which is in no degree abated by its moderation and propriety, we perceive that the subject of inherent depravity is wholly omitted: “ Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men, we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time most grievously have committed by thought, word, and deed, against thy divine Majesty, provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings, &c.”

A similar omission likewise again occurs in the same Service. Immediately after the short address, “ It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, &c.” which was the exact form of the Romish Church, the following passage is inserted in the Liturgy of Cologne: “ Per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Per quem nos ex nihilo ad imaginem tuam condidisti, et reliquas creaturas omnes nostris utilitatibus addixisti, *cumque per peccatum Adæ a te deficientes inimici tui, et ideo morti et damnationi æternæ obnoxii facti essemus*, tu, ex infinita tua misericordia et ineffabili caritate, eundem Filium tuum, Verbum æternum, in hunc mundum misisti, &c.” Of this not the slightest trace is to be found in our own Liturgy.

When our Reformers, instead of eagerly embracing, thus purposely avoided, the opportunities afforded them of constantly dwelling upon the original corruption of human nature, to what motive can their conduct be attri-

buted, except to that of wishing to obviate on this, as on every other occasion, even the suspicion of patronising an extreme?

Page 74, note (19).

See note 1. "Quod si has tantas vires habet humana natura, ut per sese possit diligere Deum super omnia, ut confidenter affirmant Scholastici, *quid erit peccatum originis? Quorsum autem opus erit gratia Christi, si nos possumus fieri justii propria justitia?*" Apologia Confess. art. de Peccato Originali. "Hæ persuasiones regnabant et alebant fiduciam humanarum virium, et opprimebant cognitionem gratiæ Christi." Ibid.



NOTES

ON SERMON IV.

Page 76, note (1).

HIC adversarii opponunt exemplum Cornelii Cornelius, inquiunt, teste Luca, vir bonus, justus, timens Deum, faciens eleemosynas multas populo, et deprecans Deum semper, *ergo merebatur de congruo remissionem peccatorum*. Errant igitur sophistæ, cum dicunt, pro statuendo opere congrui Cornelium operibus naturalibus rationis et moralibus consecutum esse gratiam, et remissionem Spiritus Sancti. Nam justum et timentem Dei, &c. esse, affectus sunt non hominis Gentilis aut naturalis, sed spiritualis, *qui jam fidem habet*. Nisi enim crederet Deum, timeret Deum, non speraret se oratione aliquid ab eo impetraturum. Lutheri Opera, vol. v. p. 330.

Page 81, note (2).

The idea of the Scholastics upon the inefficacy of our natural powers to merit a supernatural reward, without divine assistance, may be seen in their various comments upon the 24th and the 29th distinctions of the second book of the "Libri Sententiarum." Lombard however himself seems to have been sufficiently explicit upon the subject: "Nunc diligenter investigari oportet, quam gratiam vel potentiam habuerit homo ante casum; et utrum per eam potuerit stare,

“ vel non. Sciendum est ergo, quod homini *in crea-*
 “ *tione* (sicut de angelis diximus) datum est per gra-
 “ tiam auxilium, et collata est potentia, per quam pot-
 “ erat *stare*, id est, *non declinare ab eo, quod acceperat* ;
 “ sed non poterat *proficere in tantum, ut per gratiam*
 “ *creationis sine alia mereri salutem valeret*. Poterat
 “ quidem *per illud auxilium gratiæ creationis resistere*
 “ *malo, sed non perficere bonum*. Poterat quidem per
 “ illud *bene vivere quodammodo*, quia poterat *vivere sine*
 “ *peccato*, sed non poterat sine *alio gratiæ adjutorio*,
 “ *spiritualiter vivere, quo vitam mereretur æternam.*”
 Lib. Sentent. lib. ii. distinct. 24. “ Post hæc conside-
 “ randum est, utrum homo *antè peccatum* egerit gra-
 “ tia operante et cooperante. Ad quod breviter dici-
 “ mus; quod *non cooperante tantum, sed etiam operante*
 “ *gratia* indigebat: non quidem secundum omnem
 “ operandi modum operantis gratiæ; operatur enim
 “ liberando et præparando voluntatem hominis ad bo-
 “ num. Egebat itaque homo ea, non ut liberaret vo-
 “ luntatem suam, quæ peccati serva non fuerat; sed ut
 “ præpararet ad volendum *efficaciter* bonum, quod *per*
 “ *se* non poterat. Non enim poterat *bonum mereri sine*
 “ *gratia* Ecce his verbis satis ostenditur, quod
 “ *antè peccatum* homo indigebat gratia operante et
 “ cooperante. Non enim habebat, *quo pedem movere*
 “ *posset*, sine gratiæ operantis et cooperantis auxilio;
 “ habuit tamen, *quo poterat stare.*” Ibid. distinct. 29.

The consideration of Original Righteousness, as a superadded gift, has already been noticed in Sermon III. note 4.

Page 83, note (3).

It was the universal sentiment of the Schools, that fallen man is both capable of preparing himself for the reception of grace, and of deserving it by his own virtue: “ Quod homo possit se præparare ad gratiam sine
 “ novo dono habituali, sibi divinitus infuso, *omnes con-*

“cedunt.” Durandus a Sanct. Porc. In Sentent. lib. ii. distinct. 28. quæst. 3. “Hoc supposito, dicendum est, quod ad merendum solum de congruo non est necessarium ponere in nobis gratiam vel caritatem habitualem, quod patet, quia, *secundum omnes*, peccator carens gratia *pœnitendo meretur de congruo gratiam justificantem.*” Id. lib. i. dist. 16. quæst. 2.

In what sense the Scholastical grace, or charity, was deemed requisite to render merit complete, or convert that, which before was “meritum de congruo,” into “meritum de condigno,” the writings of Luther abundantly shew: “Principium fidei illorum capitale est huiusmodi, *Hominem posse ex naturalibus viribus, faciendo quod in se est, implere omnia mandata Dei.*

“Ex quo capite, quæ membra pendeant, vide. Primum, quod gratia Dei hominibus non est necessaria *ex parte facientis, neque ex parte faciendorum*, (quod etiam rotundis verbis impudenter habent eorum libri,) *sed ex parte exactoris Dei*, ut qui mandata sua impleri non est contentus, nisi *in gratia* impleantur. Ex quo ulterius sequitur cœlum esse clausum, et infernum paratum homini summa iniquitate Dei, nempe non propter peccata hominis, neque propter non impleta mandata Dei, sed propter tyrannicam et arbitrariam exactionem Dei. . . .

“Breviter, quicquid Christus est, et in Christo nobis donatum est, superfluum et non necessarium est, si nos et naturalia nostra spectes, sed necessarium solum, si Dei exactionem spectes. . . .

“*Christum plane non necessarium* facitis, et ex parte nostra. Ideo aperte negatis ipsum esse Jesum, id est, *Salvatorem hominum*. Asseritis autem, potius *Satisfactorem exactionis iniqui Dei*. Nec liberavit nos a peccatis, quæ nulla sunt, si liberum arbitrium velit facere, quod est in se, sed ab exactione ultra peccata et mandata in homines sæviente. Ecce corpus sa-

“cræ theologiæ Parrhisiensis, et Papistarum ex latere
“uno.

“Ex alio latere, aliud principium fidei, *Hominem*
“*posse, faciendo quod est in se, infallibiliter et necessario*
“*mereri gratiam de congruo.*

“Nonne sic docetis Almæ facultates? Docetis ergo
“per hoc posse nos satisfacere *ex nobis* etiam iniquæ
“Dei tyrannidi, ut misero et superfluo Christo non re-
“liquus sit saltem blasphemissimus ille honor, quo non
“Salvator hominum, seu Jesus, sed Satisfactor divini
“tyranni et exactoris diceretur. Jam enim *nos ipsi gra-*
“*tiam possumus absque Mediatore impetrare. Ac si*
“*jam bis superflua est Christus, nec necessarius etiam*
“*ex parte Dei exactoris.*

“Vereor autem ne lector pius non credat hæc hor-
“rendis horribiliora doceri in Academiis. Quapropter
“te oro, Christiane frater, vera me credas loqui; *testes*
“*invoco eorum libros extantes, et conscientias tum ipso-*
“*rummet, tum omnium, qui legerunt eorum libros.”*
Opera Lutheri, vol. ii. fol. 265.

“Quando homo facit aliquod bonum opus, illud
“Deus acceptat, et pro illo opere infundit ei carita-
“tem. *Hanc infusam caritatem dicunt esse qualitatem*
“*hærentem in corde, eamque vocant formalem justitiam.*
“ Eum, qui hanc habet, dicunt *formaliter* esse jus-
“tum. Deinde etiam *effective*, quia jam bona opera
“facit, quibus debetur vita æterna. Hæc est sophista-
“rum opinio, et eorum, qui *optimi* sunt.

“Alii non sunt tam boni, ut Scotus et Occam, qui
“dixerunt, non opus esse pro acquirenda gratia Dei ca-
“ritate illa *divinitus* donata; sed hominem posse *ex*
“*naturalibus viribus* elicere caritatem Dei super om-
“nia. . . .

“Accusant Deum esse sævum tyrannum et crudelem
“exactorem, qui non sit contentus, quod servo et im-
“pleo legem suam, sed *ultra* legem, quam bene im-

“plere possum, etiam exigat, ut *circumstantia et ornatu,*
 “*seu vestitu quodam, impleam. . . .*

“Sed hic distinctionem faciant, ne videantur contra-
 “ria asserere, et dicunt legem *dupliciter* impleri. Pri-
 “mum *secundum substantiam facti*, deinde secundum in-
 “*entionem præcipientis*. Secundum substantiam facti,
 “id est, *quoad rem ipsam*, possumus *simpliciter* implere
 “omnia, quæ lex præcipit; sed non secundum inten-
 “tionem præcipientis, quæ est, quod Deus non est
 “contentus te fecisse et implese omnia, quæ in lege
 “mandata sunt, *quanquam non habeat, quod amplius*
 “*exigat*, sed *ultra* hoc exigat, ut *in caritate* legem fa-
 “cias, *non naturali*, quam habeo, sed *supernaturali et*
 “*divina*, quam ipse dat. Quid hoc aliud est, quam
 “ex Deo facere tyrannum et carnificem, qui hoc exi-
 “git a nobis, quod præstare non possumus. Et parum
 “absuit, quin manifeste dicerent, non fieri *nostra culpa*,
 “quod damnemur, sed *Dei*, quod ista circumstantia
 “exigit legem suam a nobis impleri.” Id. vol. v.
 f. 307.

“Hic dico primum tales magistros gratiæ Dei nihil
 “tribuere præter *ornatum quendam* operibus nostris,
 “*non ut sanet ægros, sed ut ornet fortes*. Opera possu-
 “mus facere, sed non *colorata*. Et ita gratia est res vi-
 “lissima, non necessarium propter nos, sed propter vo-
 “luntatem et intentionem præcipientis, ut dicunt.” Idem,
 vol. i. f. 198.

“Secundum intentionem præcipientis requiri non
 “solum opus, sed *habitum in corde*, qui vocatur gra-
 “tia. Perinde ac si dicam, eum, qui manibus ac pe-
 “dibus valet, recte posse obire suum munus, sed id
 “impediri eo, quod non simul *indutus nigra aut can-*
 “*didâ toga*.” Id. vol. iii. f. 452.

Page 83, note (4).

Although merit *de congruo* was usually defined to be

only *meritum secundum quid*, and not *meritum simpliciter*, (see the Comments of the Schools upon dist. 27. lib. ii. Sentent.) remunerable only by the liberality of the donor, yet was it always maintained to be *infallibly and necessarily* rewarded in conformity with the divine attributes. It was considered as a merit, which God is not compelled in strict justice, but from the nature of his immutable Deity, to respect: "Ad hunc
 "modum docent homines mereri remissionem peccatorum, faciendo quod est in se. . . . Hæc opinio,
 "quia naturaliter blanditur hominibus, peperit et auxit multos cultus in Ecclesia, vota monastica, abusus
 "Miasæ; et subinde alii alios cultus atque observationes hac opinione excogitaverunt. Et ut fiduciam
 "talium operum alerent atque auferent, affirmaverunt Deum *necessario* gratiam dare sic operanti, necessitate non *coactionis* sed *immutabilitatis*." Apolog. Confess. p. 5. "Cum igitur," observed Luther, "clara
 "testimonia extant, quod homo malus et a Deo aversus sit, quis tam est amens ut dicere ausit, *naturalia* in
 "homine mansisse integra? Hoc enim idem est ac si dicas, hominis naturam adhuc integram et bonam esse, quam tot exemplis discimus et experimur extreme esse vitiatam.

"Ex hac prava sententia multa periculosa dicta nata sunt, quædam etiam manifeste falsa et impia; ut cum dicunt, Quando homo facit quod in se est, tum Deus *infallibiliter* dat gratiam. Hoc quasi classico excitarunt homines ad orationes, jejunia, afflictiones corporum, ad peregrinationes, et alia similia. Sic enim persuasum fuit mundo, si homines facerent quantum possent natura, mereri gratiam, si non de condigno, tamen de congruo. *Meritum congrui* autem eo retulerunt, quod opus non esset *contra legem* Dei, sed *secundum legem* Dei. Nam malo non debe-

“tur meritum, sed pœna. *Condigni* meritum tribue-
 runt *non operi, sed qualitati operis*, si fieret ex gra-
 tia.” Lutheri Opera, vol. vi. p. 109.

“Damnanda est igitur pernicioſa et impia opinio
 Papistarum, qui tribuunt operi operato *meritum gra-
 tia, et remissionem peccatorum*. Dicunt enim opus bo-
 num ante gratiam valere ad impetrandam gratiam de
 congruo. Impetrata jam gratia, sequens opus me-
 reri vitam æternam de condigno. Exempli gratia,
 homo existens in peccato mortali, sine gratia, si bona
 naturali intentione faciat opus bonum, id est, legat
 vel audiat Missam, det eleemosynam, &c. is meretur
 gratiam de congruo. Impetrata hoc modo gratia de
 congruo, jam facit opus condignum, et meritorium
 vitæ æternæ. *In primo* quidem Deus non est debitor,
 sed quia est *bonus et justus, decet eum, ut approbet*
 tale opus, etiam in peccato mortali factum, et reddat
 pro tali officio gratiam. *Post gratiam* autem jam
 factus est Deus debitor, et *jure* cogitur dare vitam
 æternam. Quia jam non solum est opus liberi arbitrii
 factum secundum substantiam, sed etiam factum in
 gratia gratificante, in est, in dilectione. Hæc est
 theologia regni Antichristiani.” Id. vol. v. p. 306.

Page 84, note (5).

“Hinc intuli omnia, quæ ad veritatem hanc sequun-
 tur, licet tibi indignissima visa (quod miror;) nempe,
 quod tres sectas Scholasticorum doctorum nobiliores
 negaris, qui liberum arbitrium ante gratiam nullum
 actum *meritorium*, tamen actum, qui *non sit peccatum*,
 et qui gratiam de congruo mereatur, tribuunt.” Epist.
 Luther. ad Eccium. Opera, vol. i. p. 354.

“Ista conclusio pendet ex eo fundamento, quod om-
 nis actus humanus aut est bonus, aut malus, nec da-
 tur *actus neuter*, seu, ut illi dicunt, *moraliter bonus*.
 Ideo primum mihi sunt amolienda duo, quæ his ap-
 poni solent.

“Primum est auctoritas Scholæ omnium fere theologorum per orbem, qui contra sentiunt.” Id. vol. i. p. 299. See Serm. III. note 5.

It should be observed, that this neutral act of our unaided powers, although strictly denominated neither good nor bad, was nevertheless supposed to be good in all its natural circumstances, (being deficient only in a certain supernatural quality,) to be acceptable to heaven, and meritorious in every point of view, except in that of deserving eternal life.

Page 85, note (6).

Tale etiam est Scoti dictum, quod homo ex puris naturalibus possit diligere Deum super omnia. Fundamentum enim hujus est, quod naturalia sunt integra. Sic autem colligit. Homo puellam diligit, quæ est creatura; sic autem perditæ diligit, ut se et vitam suam pro ea in discrimine ponat. Sic mercator diligit opes, et quidem tam impense, ut mille mortis pericula subeat, dummodo lucrari aliquid possit. Si igitur tantum creaturæ amor est, quæ longe infra Deum sunt positæ, quanto magis amabit homo Deum, qui summum bonum est? Ergo ex puris naturalibus diligi potest Deus.

Bella consequentia, et digna Franciscano Monacho! Lutheri Opera, vol. vi. p. 109.

Page 86, note (7).

In hac contradictione perpetua vivit totus papatus et omnes Scholæ sophistarum. Nolunt agnoscere se nihil nisi peccatores esse; sed contendunt, *Rationem habere suam lumen integrum*, et si quid vitii sit in natura, *inferiorem* tantum portionem corruptam esse, eam trahi libidine et concupiscentia, sed *superiorem portionem habere inextinguibilem et puram lucem.*” Lutheri Opera, vol. iii. p. 462.

No tenet of the Schools proved more offensive to the Lutherans, who were anxious to erect their system of faith, not upon a Philosophical, but Scriptural foun-

dation, than that of the integrity of human nature after the transgression of Adam. "Quod igitur Scholastici dicunt naturalia esse integra, magna ea blasphemia est, quanquam illa adhuc major est, quod etiam de dæmonibus idem judicant. Si enim naturalia essent integra, quid opus esset Christo? Deinde si homo naturaliter habet bonam voluntatem, si habet intellectum verum, cui se voluntas, ut ipsi loquuntur, naturaliter potest conformare; quid tandem illud, quod in Paradiso per peccatum amissum, per solum Filium Dei restitui necesse fuit? Et tamen sententiam hanc quidem, ut videntur, magistri theologi nostra ætate defendunt, quod naturalia sint integra, id est, quod voluntas sit bona, et si aliquando per malitiam vult aut cogitat aliud, quam quod rectum et bonum est, tribuunt id malitiæ hominum, non simpliciter voluntati, sicut in se est." Lutheri Opera, vol. iii. p. 452.

"Ipsi naturæ tribuunt, quod gratiæ Dei est, quod ferendum non sit. Deinde securos faciunt homines, ne peccatum expurgent. Minuant etiam mysterii Christi notitiam per hoc, et laudem et amorem Dei, dum non considerant effusissimæ gratiæ bonitatem super peccatores expensam, sed innocentem naturam faciunt." Id. vol. ii. p. 238.

With such ideas therefore of man's integrity, the Scholastics, as Melancthon justly observed, conceived the influence of God's Holy Spirit to be superfluous; not calculated to purify that, which was before impure, but simply exerted to display the divine complacency in human virtue: "Censent philosophi absolutam virtutem in homine assuetudine parari. Contra divinæ literæ docent humana omnia polluta esse peccato, nec purgari, nisi Spiritu, quem Christus emeruit generi humano. . . . Scholæ theologorum philosophos secutæ, virtutem parari posse viribus humanis docent: Spiritum accedere, ut sese in nobis jam nostro Marte

“*purgatis oblectet, non ut suo numine transformet ac purget animos. . . . Theologicas vero virtutes, nequid divino Spiritu relinquunt, fingunt alias divinitus in nos effundi, alias a nobis parari. Deinde plane ociosas in nobis stertere eas, quæ divinitus inspiratæ sunt, vigere vero, quas nos paravimus.*” Melancthonis Opera, vol. ii. p. 51.

“*Scilicet obnoxiam fecistis rationem Evangelio, delire Thoma, et tu, somniator Scote, cum docuistis citra divini Spiritus auxilium posse singula lethalia peccata vitari. Agnoscis, Thoma, placitum tuum? Sic enim ais; ‘Antequam ratio, in qua est mortale peccatum, reparetur per gratiam justificantem, potest singula peccata mortalia vitare.’ Hoccine est in Christi obsequium vincire intellectum humanum? Diversa enim docuit ille, ut apud Johannem scriptum est, cum ait, ‘Sine me nihil potestis facere.’ Quæ est igitur insania docere, quod citra Christi spiritum vitari peccatum possit? Tu vero, Occame, deliciæ quondam nostræ, quid sentiebas, quum disputares, ‘Gratia opus esse ad justificationem, neque rationem, neque Scripturam, neque experientiam testari? Agnoscis, opinor, dogma tuum.’*” Ibid. p. 58.

Page 87, note (8).

Quisque Monachus hanc habet imaginationem: “*Ego per observantiam sanctæ regulæ possum mereri gratiam de congruo; operibus autem, quæ post acceptam gratiam facio, tantum meritum accumulare possum, ut non tantum mihi sufficiat pro consequenda vita æterna, sed etiam hoc aliis communicare et vendere possim.*” Sic docuerunt et vixerunt omnes Monachi. Lutheri Opera, vol. v. p. 307.

Page 88, note (9).

That the Lutherans represented the doctrine of congruous merit as striking at the very root of Christianity, appears evident from almost every page of their writ-

ings; and sufficiently, perhaps, from the extracts already made. It may nevertheless be not improper to add one or two more directly to the point. “ Similiter “ Evangelion prædicat Christum *Salvatorem nostrum*; “ id audiunt et recipiunt. At dogmatis suis juxta inventis evacuunt, et annihilant omnia propria Christi “ opera et beneficia, dum docent, homines ex viribus et “ operibus naturæ gratiam posse mereri. *Hoc dogmate “ sane Christum rejiciunt cum omnibus operibus suis*; id “ quod de eis Petrus prædixit in posteriore Epistola, “ capite secundo, ubi ait, ‘ Surgent in vobis falsi doctores, qui Deum negabunt, qui ipsos redemit.’ Nam “ si natura suo Marte potest gratiam mereri, quod modo “ omnes Academiæ, Collegia, et Cœnobia, uno ore cum “ Papa sentiunt, et docent, *Christus profecto frustra et “ natus et mortuus est*. Ad quid enim sanguinem suum “ profudisset, ad promerendum nobis gratiam, si ipsam “ *viribus naturæ* possemus consequi?” Postillæ Majores Lutheri, p. 158. “ Finge, inquam, quod *faciendo, quod “ in te est*, acquiras gratiam, sis justus, habeas Spiritum. “ Unde? *Ex merito congrui*? Ergo *non opus habes “ Christo, sed tibi ociosus et gratis mortuus est*.

“ Hoc stante, necessario sequitur Christum gratis “ esse mortuum. Quid enim homo opus habet Christo, qui amet eum, et tradat seipsum pro eo, cum *sine “ Christo per meritum congrui possit consequi gratiam*. “ Et deinde bene operari, et vitam æternam de condigno mereri, aut certe faciendo legem, justificari? “ *Tollatur igitur Christus cum omnibus beneficiis suis, “ quia omnino ociosus est*. At cur Christus nascitur, “ crucifigitur, moritur? Cur fit Pontifex meus diligens, et tradens inæstimabilem hostiam, seipsum, pro “ me? Cur ista omnia facit? *Simpliciter frustra*, si “ ratio justificationis, quam sophistæ tradunt, vera est; “ quia in lege aut in me justitiam invenio *extra gratiam “ et Christum*.” Opera Lutheri, vol. v. p. 322.

The same sentiment likewise not only occurs in the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, but is thus repeated in the Articles of Smalcald, drawn up by Luther, and signed by the German Reformers in the year 1537. "Talia et similia portenta orta sunt ex inscitia et ignorantia peccati, et Christi Servatoris nostri; suntque vere et mere Ethnica dogmata, quæ tolerare non possumus. Si enim ista approbantur, *Christus frustra mortuus est*, cum nullum peccatum et damnum sit in homine, pro quo mori eum oportuerit; aut solummodo *pro corpore mortuus diceretur*, non pro *anima*, quandoquidem anima *prorsus sana*, et solum corpus morti obnoxium perhibetur." Liber Concordiæ, p. 318. ed. 1606.

Page 90, note (10).

This proposition, generally expressed in the same terms, and always conveying the same meaning, perpetually occurs in the controversies of Luther. Even before his celebrated disputation with Eccius, he attempted to bring it forward to public notice. In the year 1516, while his name was yet unknown in the world at large, he introduced it into a logical question upon the powers and will of man: "Homo, quando facit quod in se est, peccat," was a collorary in his second conclusion upon the subject. *Quæstio de viribus et voluntate hominis sine gratia*. Opera, vol. i. p. 51.

Page 92, note (11).

See note 5. "Sed et ipsum Dom. Doctorem credo id ipsum asserere, *quod gratia et peccatum apud Scholasticos immediate opponuntur*." Lutheri Opera, vol. i. p. 287.

Page 93, note (12).

"At ego prorsus *nullum habeo medium inter peccatum et gratiam*. Sicut nec Christus, quando dicit, 'Qui non est mecum, contra me est.' Et iterum, 'Aut facite arborem bonam, aut facite arborem malam.' Ibid.

Upon this point the Lutherans argued, not only that our nature is sinful, because impure, (“*peccatum significat vitiosam naturam,*” Opera Lutheri, vol. i. p. 449. Mel. Disput.) but that consequently our actions also are sinful, because equally impure and imperfect. And here they usually reasoned from the defects in our best virtues: “*Si justus in gratia non potest facere bonum, quin simul peccet, quanto magis injustus non facit bonum?* At per hoc concludo, aut bonum aut malum esse actum hominis quemcunque, nec dari actum medium et neutrum.” Opera Lutheri, vol. i. p. 300. “*Ut iterum ad Articulum Hassiticum Constantiæ damnatum redeam; quantus error est actum neutrum et non malum inveniri dicere, quando actus justorum non est justificabilis coram Deo? Quibus recte illud Jerem. xlix. dici potest; ‘Ecce, quibus judicium non erat, ut biberent, bibentes bibent. Et tu innocens eris? Non eris innocens.’ Et 1 Pet. iv. 4. ‘Si justus vix salvabitur, peccator et impius ubi parent?’*

“*Et vide monstra, quæ sequuntur. Impio extra gratiam, in suo opere bono, tribuunt nec veniale peccatum, sed solummodo non meritorium, cum hic justo in opere bono tribuatur adeo peccatum, ut, si judicio Dei sistatur, non possit justificari, (hoc est mortale et damnabile.) Quanto ergo magis impii opera bona sunt damnabilia et mortalia, nequaquam neutralia seu media.” Oper. Luth. vol. i. p. 303.*

It should be recollected, that the precise object of this controversy was not to ascertain what man is entitled to, or what he is capable of effecting with the aids of Christianity, but what his claims and abilities are without them. In this exact point of view the Schools had always considered it. Hence, when the Lutherans argued, that our nature and actions are alike sinful, they contemplated both, as estimated *out of Christianity,*

according to the just judgment of a righteous God, "who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity." "Cur" (Christus) "ista omnia facit? Simpliciter frustra, si ratio justificationis, quam sophistæ tradunt, vera est; quia in lege aut in me justitiam invenio *extra gratiam et Christum.*" Opera Lutheri, vol. v. p. 322. "Illum syllogismum Apostoli dignum est perpendere, 'Si per legem justitia, &c.' cum fiducia pronunciat, aut Christum esse mortuum, (quod est summa blasphemia in Deum,) aut per legem nihil nisi peccatum haberi. Nam illi *procul a sacris literis* arcendi sunt, qui distinctionibus *e suo cerebro* depromptis, *justitiam aliam moralem, aliam fidei, et nescio quas alias ad theologiam* afferunt.

"Habeat sane *civilis res* suam justitiam, *philosophi suam, et quicumque* suam. Nos oportet hic justitiam ad intellectum Scripturæ accipere, quam Apostolus plane *negat esse, nisi per fidem Jesu Christi.* . . . Ne ergo in *theologia* justitiam vocaveris, *quod extra fidem Christi* fuerit." Id. vol. v. p. 232.

"Disputabant quidem" (viz. Scholastici) "de peccato originis, sed dicebant in baptismo sublatum esse; et *extra baptismum in natura lumen esse reliquum, quod si quis sequatur, dari infallibiliter gratiam.*" Id. vol. iii. p. 465. "Quod si is non justificabitur in judicio Dei, qui servus Dei est, nec omnes viventes, inter quos necesse est sanctissimos aliquot esse, si Ecclesiam sanctam sanctorum communionem in terris vivere credimus, qui tamen legem non implent; qualis putas furor est eorum, qui *citra gratiam et extra Ecclesiam insaniunt legem posse impleri ex naturalibus viribus, quoad totam substantiam facti, licet non ad intentionem præcipientia.*" Id. vol. i. p. 302.

But while they pointed out the insufficiency of fallen man to perform, without Christianity, a service meritoriously acceptable to Almighty God, they withheld

not from him a freedom of will, (or rather a natural competency,) in the external discharge of every moral obligation: "Neque vero adimimus humanæ voluntati libertatem. Habet humana voluntas libertatem in operibus et rebus deligendis, quas ratio per se comprehendit. Potest aliquo modo efficere justitiam civilem, seu justitiam operum. Potest loqui de Deo, exhibere Deo certum cultum externo opere, obedire magistratibus, parentibus, in opere externo eligendo. Potest continere manus a cæde, ab adulterio, a furto. Cum reliqua sit in natura hominis ratio et iudicium de rebus sensui subjectis, reliquus est etiam delectus earum rerum, et libertas, et facultas efficiendæ justitiæ civilis. Id enim vocat Scriptura justitiam carnis, quam natura carnalis, hoc est, ratio, per se efficit sine Spiritu Sancto." Apolog. Confess. p. 58. When therefore they denied the liberty of the will, they meant to deny, that it possesses the power of obtaining, independently of Christianity, the remission of sins, and eternal life. Hæc tot ac tam multiplicia mala ex peccato per Satanam enata, isti non vident, qui liberum arbitrium defendunt. Etsi enim ratio imperare sibi potest, ne consentiat omnibus cupiditatibus, quod attinet ad externum opus, sæpe enim cohibet, sæpe moderatur vitiosos impetus, id enim nisi aliquo modo in nobis esset positum, quæ legum politicarum, quæ disciplinæ esset utilitas, quam tamen tantopere divinitus commendari videmus, (at docet experientia eam pæne solam efficere, ne omnes pariter in cædes, adulteria, et alia vitia prolabamur;) tamen inde effici non potest, quod sit arbitrium liberum, hoc est, quod homo sine Spiritu Sancto se gubernare recte facere, ac Deo commendare possit; id quod caput est, de quo liberi arbitrii defensores pugnant. Nam ipsa concupiscentia peccatum est, nec est otiosa, sed perpetuo contra legem Dei sollicitat animos. Verè igitur nihil boni est, si non per Spiritum Sanctum

“ prius corda fide purificata, et per remissionem peccatorum nobiscum nata iniquitas sublata fuerit. *Atqui hæc nostra ratio est, quod liberum arbitrium dicimus nullum esse, ac defendimus nihil esse boni, nec posse ab homine aliquid boni fieri, nisi Spiritus Sanctus eum regeneret. Sicut Ecclesia egregie profecto canit de Spiritu: ‘ Sine tuo Numine nihil est in homine, nihil est innoxium.’ Etsi enim externam disciplinam, quæ in arbitrio hominis aliquo modo posita est, Deus exigit et probat, tamen hac non liberamur a morte, non commendamur a Deo, ut remittat peccata, et æternam vitam donet. Contingunt hæc tantum fide ex merito Filii Dei, qui pro peccatis nostris sua morte satisfecit.*” Lutheri Opera, vol. iv. p. 335.

Page 93, note (13).

Vidi multos non Epicureos, qui, cum essent in aliquo mœrore propter suos lapsus, disputabant, quomodo sperem me recipi, cum *non sentiam* in me transfundi novam lucem et novas virtutes? Præterea si *nihil* agit liberum arbitrium, interea, donec sensero fieri illam regenerationem, de qua dicitis, indulgebo diffidentiae, et aliis vitiosis affectibus. *Hæc Manichæa imaginatio horribile mendacium est*; et ab hoc errore mentes abducendæ sunt, et docendæ, *agere aliquid liberum arbitrium.* Loci Theologici, de libero Arbitrio, p. 92, 93.

Page 94, note (14).

The passage referred to is in a Preface to the first volume of his works, dated in the year 1545. In that very year likewise appeared the last amended edition of the Loci Communes Theologici. The following are the words of Luther: “ Multum diuque restiti illis, qui meos libros, seu verius confusiones mearum lucubrationum, voluerunt editas; tumque nolui antiquorum labores meis novitatibus obrui, et lectorem a legendis illis impediri, tum quod nunc Dei gratia extant methodici libri quamplurimi, *inter quos Loci*

“ *Communes Philippi excellunt, quibus theologus et episcopus pulchre et abunde firmari potest, ut sit potens in sermone doctrinæ pietatis, præsertim cum ipsa sacra biblia nunc in omni prope lingua haberi possint. Mei autem libri, ut ferebat, imo cogebat, rerum genderarum nullus ordo, ita etiam ipsi sint quoddam rude et indigestum chaos, quod nunc nec mihi ipsi sit facile digerere.* ”

“ His rationibus adductus, cupiebam omnes libros meos perpetua oblivione sepultos, ut melioribus esset locus.” In the same preface also he thus bears public testimony to the general utility of Melancthon’s labours: “ Eodem anno jam M. Philippus Melancthon a Principe Frederico vocatus huc fuerat ad docendas literas Græcas, haud dubie ut haberem socium laboris in theologia. Nam quid operatus sit Dominus per hoc organum, non in literis tantum, sed in theologia, satis testantur ejus opera, etiamsi irascatur Satan, et omnes squamæ ejus.”

The early opinions of Luther and Melancthon upon the doctrine of Necessity have been already adverted to in Serm. II. note 21. Harsh, however, as occasionally appear to have been the expressions of the former upon this head, his followers pertinaciously contend, that even the harshest cannot, with propriety, be construed into a sense favourable to the Calvinistical system. See Pet. Haberkornii *Solida et Necessaria Vindicatio Lib. Arb. Luther*. Those of the latter, in the first editions of his *Loci Theologici*, although occurring but in one or two instances, were nevertheless still more offensive, and less capable of a mitigated interpretation. So far indeed did they carry the doctrine of divine Predetermination, as to degrade man to a level with the brutes: “ Postremo libertatem homini adimit divina Prædestinatio. *Eveniunt enim omnia juxta divinam prædestinationem, cum externa opera,*

"*tum internæ cogitationes in omnibus creaturis.*" Ed. 1525.

Without entering into the general question, which would lead me too far from the object at present in contemplation, it may be proper to observe, that even at the period alluded to Luther denied not either the resistibility of grace, or, in a certain sense, the cooperation of the human mind. The first seems evident from the following and other similar passages, in his early compositions: "Spiritualis sabbatismus, quem Deus in hoc præcepto putavit, est, ut non solum labores et opificia omittamus, sed multo magis, ut *permittamus* duntaxat Deum in nobis operari, nihil præprie in omnibus nostris viribus operantes. Id vero jam non mihi evenit otio; sed hic vis facienda est naturæ, et *permittendum* ut ei vis fiat." Opera, vol. v. p. 592. "Ut ita prorsus spiritualem sabbatismum celebremus, vacantes a nostris operibus, et *permittentes* Deum in nobis operari." Ibid. p. 593. "Sed ut sabbatum sanctifices, mortuus sis ac sepultus, *sinasque* Deum in te operari." Vol. iii. p. 172. Here, while the mind is supposed to be passive during the act of forming a disposition to holiness, a kind of activity is maintained in submitting itself to such an operation.

The second point perhaps is no less clear from the very work, which some consider as purposely written to prove the contrary. In the tract "De servo Arbitrio," composed by way of answer to the attack of Erasmus, under the title of "Diatribæ, sive de libero Arbitrio," after noticing his opponent's argument upon the cooperation of the human mind with divine grace, expressed in various similitudes, Luther adds, "Sed dentur adhuc eadem opera et Deo et homini, quid efficiunt istæ similitudines? Nihil, nisi quod creatura operanti Deo cooperatur. At nunquid nos de *cooperatione* nunc disputamus, ac non potius de

“*propria vi et operatione liberi arbitrii ? . . . Sed non*
 “operatur in nobis *sine nobis*, ut quos ad hoc creavit
 “et servavit, ut in nobis operaretur, et *nos ei cooperare-*
 “*mur*, sive hoc fiat extra regnum suum generali omni-
 “potentia, sive *intra regnum suum singulari virtute Spi-*
 “*ritus sui.*” Opera, vol. ii. p. 474. In what sense
 Erasmus understood this passage, his reply, published
 under the title of *Hyperaspistes Diatribæ*, puts beyond
 a doubt: “Ego,” he remarks, “nihil tribui libero ar-
 “bitrio, nisi quod se præbet gratiæ pulsanti, *quod co-*
 “*operatur gratiæ operanti, et quod ab utraque se potest*
 “*avertere*; semper excipio singularem Dei voluntatem,
 “qui potest ex causis incognitis vi rapere, quocunque
 “velit. Hæc eadem fatetur Augustinus, et tamen po-
 “nit liberum arbitrium, et illi tribuit actionem. *Idem*
 “*fatetur Lutherus.*” Opera Erasmi, vol. x. p. 1480. ed:
 Lugd. Bat. 1706.

But, more accurately to comprehend the sentiments
 of Luther, we must previously understand the specific
 point in dispute. This may be easily collected from
 the following Scholastical quotation: “Ordine natu-
 “ræ talis dispositio præcedit gratiam; quod autem du-
 “ratione simul sint talis dispositio et gratia, patet sic;
 “sicut est *in operibus naturæ*, in quibus *Deus* principa-
 “liter operatur *dando formam*, licet *agens naturale* co-
 “operatur *disponendo materiam*, sic est *in operibus gra-*
 “*tia*, in quibus *Deus* principaliter operatur *dando gra-*
 “*tiam*, licet *liberum arbitrium* cooperetur *disponendo*
 “*subjectum vel materiam*; sed in prædictis operibus na-
 “turæ videmus, quod disposita materia per *agens na-*
 “*turale* ultima dispositione statim a Deo introducitur
 “forma, (ut patet in generatione hominis,) ergo in jus-
 “tificatione peccatoris, quod est opus gratiæ, in quo li-
 “berum arbitrium cooperatur Deo, (dicente Augustino,
 “qui creavit te sine te non te, &c.) posita ultima dis-
 “positione per actum liberi arbitrii statim a Deo in-

“funditur gratia, quæ est forma justificationis.” Durandus de S. Porciano. In Lib. Sentent. lib. iv. distinct. 17. quæst. 1. Here the preparation of the subject-matter for the reception of the form is distinctly assigned to free will alone, which is thus said to contribute by its own exertions a necessary requisite. This sole efficiency of free will Luther expressly opposed, frequently recalling the attention of his adversary to the only object of debate; an efficiency, which (as he conceived) renders divine cooperation superfluous; merely granted, “ut superbia liberi arbitrii, *per sese satis robusti*, gratia, velut superfluo ornamento, diebus Bachanalibus gestiat et ludat.” Vol. ii. p. 475. de servo Arbitrio. “Si enim liberum arbitrium de solo non potest velle bonum, (*loquimur enim de libero arbitrio, seclusa gratia, et utriusque propriam quærimus vim*) quis non videt solius gratiæ esse bonam illam voluntatem, meritum et præmium?” Ibid. p. 453. “Quid vero dicit, quod homo *adjutus Dei auxilio* possit operibus moralibus sese *præparare*? Disputamusne de *divino auxilio*, vel de *libero arbitrio*? Quid enim non sit possibile *divino auxilio*?” Ibid. p. 469.

With the rejection therefore of all self-energy in free will thus to prepare itself to grace, the controversy properly terminated. But a subsequent question arose of a still more intricate description. Is the disposition to good produced wholly by grace, or conjointly with the operation of the human mind? This implicated enquiry, foreign to the subject, was first introduced into it (not by the Lutherans themselves, but by their most formidable opponent, the wily Eccius,) in the celebrated disputation of the year 1519. In an epistle written at the time, Melancthon thus alludes to the circumstance: “Itaque die 27 mensis Junii, congregiuntur Johannes Eccius et Carolostadius. De libero arbitrio propositum est, ‘An sit aliquod nobis *αὐθαίρετον* bonum

'opus,' hoc est, ut ipsi dicunt, 'An de congruo mereamur gratiam, cum facimus quod in nobis est.' Utor enim ipsorum verbis. *Hoc* cum agi deberet, vide quorsum contentione rapti sint, et in quos scopulos impegerint. Agi debebat quid *per sese citra gratiam* possit voluntas nostra. Ipsi quæstionem alio rapiunt, et quatuor credo continuos dies in eo disceptant, 'An voluntas *tantum recipiat* bonum opus, ipsumque bonum *sola efficiat gratia.*' In has symplegadas coegerunt causam, non ita multum necessarias, et *plane alienas ab instituto Carolostadii.*" Melanct. Epist. in Oper. Lutheri, vol. i. p. 337.

When Luther indeed touched upon this point, he certainly seemed to support the proposition, that the act of volition was solely derived from grace. At the same time, however, it should be particularly observed, that he held the power of admitting or rejecting this operative principle to be vested in the mind of man, as well as that of cooperating with it in the production of every Christian virtue. On the first head the passages already quoted leave us no room to doubt his meaning. Upon the second, the following seem equally explicit. "Sabbatismus autem, ut, operibus nostris cessantibus, Deus solus operetur, perficitur duobus modis. Primo *per nostram propriam exercitationem*, secundo per alienam externamque exercitationem, vel agitationem. *Nostram* igitur exercitationem sic oportet esse institutam et instructam, ut primo videntes quo sit nostra caro intenta, nostrique sensus, voluntas, et cogitationes nos irritent, *eis resistamus ac minime obsequamur.*" Opera, vol. v. p. 592. "Duplex est justitia Christianorum, sicut et duplex peccatum est hominum. Prima est aliena et ab extra infusa. . . . Secunda justitia est *nostra et propria*, non quod nos soli operemur eam, sed quod cooperemur illi primæ et aliensæ. Hæc nunc est *illa conversatio bona in ope-*

“*rebus bonis; primo, in mortificatione carnis et crucifigione*
 “*concupiscentiarum erga seipsum, sicut Galat. v. ‘Qui*
 “*autem sunt Christi carnem suam crucifixerunt cum*
 “*vitiis et concupiscentiis.’ Secundo, et in caritate erga*
 “*proximum. Tertio, et in humilitate ac timore erga*
 “*Deum. De quibus plenus est Apostolus et omnis*
 “*Scriptura. Breviter autem omnia ad Titum ii. com-*
 “*prehendit, dicens, ‘Sobrie, (quoad seipsum in carnis*
 “*crucifigione,) et juste, (quoad proximum,) et pie, (quoad*
 “*Deum,) vivamus in hoc seculo.’ Opera, vol. i. p. 69.*

But as the subtle and perplexing turn, which this controversy first assumed in the public disputation with Eccius, ceased with the Hyperaspistea of Erasmus in the year 1527, and was not revived among the Lutherans until after the sera when our Articles were composed, it appears not necessary to trace it more minutely. It seems only of importance to state what was considered to be the Lutheran opinion upon the point, between the two periods alluded to; upon the single point, whether the cooperation of free will with grace assisted in forming the disposition itself to good, or only in producing its effects. In no established code of doctrines was the question directly alluded to, but, when occasionally hinted at, apparently viewed in a light different from that, in which Luther had previously placed it. The first slight reference to it occurred in the Articles composed for the Visitation of the Saxon Churches, in which it was said, “Non enim delectatur
 “Deus ista vitæ feritate quorundam, qui cum audierint
 “non justificari nos *viribus et operibus, somniant se*
 “*velle expectare, a Deo donec trahantur, interea vivunt*
 “*impurissime; hi maximas pœnas dabunt Deo.” Art:*

de Lege. In the Augsburg Confession the same hint is less obscurely, if not distinctly, given; which, after stating that the human will retains a certain liberty in moral actions, adds, “Sed non habet vim *sine Spiritu*

“ Sancto efficiendæ justitiæ Dei, seu justitiæ spiritualis;
 “ 1 Cor. ii. 14. ‘ Quia animalis homo non percipit ea,
 ‘ quæ sunt Spiritus Dei;’ sed hæc fit in cordibus, *cum*
 “ *per verbum Spiritus Sanctus concipitur*; Art. 18. im-
 plying, that *with* the Holy Spirit it is competent jointly
 to effect what, *without* such an aid, would prove impos-
 sible. And again, in a paragraph quoted from St.
 Austin; “ Esse fatemur liberum arbitrium omnibus ho-
 “ minibus, habens quidem iudicium rationis, non per
 “ quod sit idoneum in iis, quæ ad Deum pertinent;
 “ *sine Deo aut inchoare aut certe peragere;*” contend-
 ing that free will cannot either begin, or (*if it can begin*)
at least not complete, a good work. But while we ad-
 mit, that the supposed idea in these passages is not fully
 explained, we may surely argue, that the tendency of
 them is too obvious to escape observation. Although,
 however, in a formulary of faith, Melancthon (the au-
 thor of both the preceding productions) might have
 thought it necessary to avoid a complete declaration of
 his meaning, yet he afterwards became explicit upon the
 point, in a work expressly composed for public instruc-
 tion, the corrected edition of his Loci Theologici; a
 work, generally esteemed at the period under our con-
 sideration, of the greatest authority among the Luther-
 ans, and one, as I have observed, of which Luther him-
 self spoke in terms of high commendation. In the chap-
 ter De Libero Arbitrio, the doctrine of Synergism in
 conversion (as such a cooperation has usually been de-
 nominated) is thus openly avowed: “ De actionibus
 “ spiritualibus quæritur. p. 89. Sciendum est autem,
 “ Spiritum Sanctum efficacem esse per vocem Evangelii
 “ *auditam seu cogitatam*, ut Galat. iii. dicitur, ‘ Ut pro-
 “ missionem Spiritus accipiamus per fidem;’ ac sæpe
 “ dictum est, cogitantes de Deo oportere ordiri a verbo
 “ Dei, non quærere Deum sine suo verbo. Cumque
 “ ordimur a verbo, *hic concurrunt tres causæ bonæ actio-*

“*nis, verbum Dei, Spiritus Sanctus, et humana voluntas,*
 “*assentiens nec repugnans verbo Dei.* Posset enim ex-
 “*cutere, ut excutit Saul sua sponte.* Sed cum mens
 “*audiens ac sustentans non repugnat, non indulget*
 “*diffidentiae, sed, adiuvante etiam Spiritu Sancto, co-*
 “*natur assentiri, in hoc certamine voluntas non est*
 “*otiosa.*”

“*Veteres dixerunt, præcedente gratia, comitante vo-*
 “*luntate, bona opera fieri.* Sic et Basilius inquit, *μόνον*
 “*ἑλθόν, καὶ Θεὸς προαπαντᾷ,* ‘*tantum velis, et Deus*
 “*præoccurrit.*’ Deus antevertit nos, vocat, movet, ad-
 “*juvat, sed nos viderimus, ne repugnemus.* Constat
 “*enim peccatum oriri a nobis non a voluntate Dei.*
 “*Chrysostomus inquit, ὁ δὲ ἔλκων, τὸν βουλόμενον ἔλκει.*
 “*Sicut et in illo ipso loco Joan. dicitur, ‘Omni qui*
 “*audit a Patre et discit, veniet ad me.’ Discere jubet;*
 “*id est, audire verbum, non repugnare, sed assentiri*
 “*verbo Dei, non indulgere diffidentiae.*” p. 91, 92. Such
 was the explication of this point, which he gave in his
 last corrected edition of 1545. Fearing, however, that
 he might still be misunderstood, he afterwards inserted
 the passage quoted in the preceding note, and the fol-
 lowing: “*Si tantum expectanda esset illa infusio quali-*
 “*tatum, sine ulla nostra actione, sicut Enthusiastæ et*
 “*Manichæi finxerunt, nihil opus esset ministerio Evan-*
 “*gelico, nulla etiam lucta in animis esset. Sed insti-*
 “*tuit Deus ministerium, ut vox accipiatur, ut promi-*
 “*sionem mens cogitet et amplectatur, et dum repugna-*
 “*mus diffidentiae, Spiritus Sanctus simul in nobis sit*
 “*efficax.*”

“*Sic igitur illis, qui cessationem suam excusant, qui*
 “*putant nihil agere liberum arbitrium, respondeo; imo*
 “*mandatum Dei æternum et immotum est, ut voci*
 “*Evangelii obtemperes, ut Filium Dei audias, ut ag-*
 “*noscas Mediatorem. Quam tetra sunt hæc peccata,*
 “*nolle aspicere donatum generi humano Mediatorem Fi-*

"lium Dei? *Non possum, inquires. Imo aliquo modo*
 " *potes; et cum te voce Evangelii sustentas, adjuvari*
 " *te a Deo petito, et scito velle Deum hoc ipso modo*
 " *nos convertere, cum promissione excitati luctamur*
 " *nobiscum, invocamus, et repugnamus diffidentiae nostrae,*
 " *et aliis vitiosis affectibus. Ideo veteres aliqui sic dixe-*
 " *runt, liberum arbitrium in homine facultatem esse appli-*
 " *candi se ad gratiam, id est, audit promissionem, et as-*
 " *sentiri conatur, et abjicit peccata contra conscientiam.*
 " *Talia non fiunt in diabolis. Discrimen igitur inter*
 " *diabulos et genus humanum consideretur. Fiunt*
 " *autem haec illustriora considerata promissione. Cum*
 " *promissio sit universalis, nec sint in Deo contrariae vo-*
 " *luntates, necesse est, in nobis esse aliquam discriminis*
 " *causam, cur Saul abjiciatur, David recipiatur, id est,*
 " *necesse est, aliquam esse actionem dissimilem in his duo-*
 " *bus."* p. 93, 94. These quotations require no com-
 ment. And that they are solely confined to the action
 of the human will, while converting from evil, and not
 while persevering in good, is manifest not only from
 their general construction, but from that which imme-
 diately follows: " *Præterea, si de tota vita piorum loqua-*
 " *mur, etsi est ingens imbecillitas, tamen aliqua est*
 " *libertas voluntatis, cum quidem jam a Spiritu Sancto*
 " *adjuvetur, &c."* That the doctrine of Contingency
 was fully asserted in all the later editions of this work,
 will be shewn in Serm. VII. note 15.

Extracts of a similar description might be easily ad-
 duced from the other writings of Melancthon; but the
 above perhaps may be sufficiently convincing. I shall
 however add another from an Exposition of the Nicene
 Creed, sent by Melancthon to Cranmer in the year
 1550, which is expressed in terms too unequivocal to
 be mistaken: " *Adversus Manichæos hæc fundamenta*
 " *tenenda sunt. . . . omnes homines posse converti ad*
 " *Deum, nec voluntatem se habere pure passive, sed aliquo*

“modo actio, ac assentiri posse Deo trahenti.” Opera, vol. i. p. 415.

To be persuaded that the sentiments of the *Loci Theologici* were those of the Lutheran Church at the time, it will be only necessary to read the following declaration of Melancthon himself upon this very subject, in answer to the calumnies of Flaccius, who had accused him of having corrupted the doctrine of Luther: “Quod vero clamitat Flaccius Illyricus, et doctrinam mutari, et restitui cæremonias quasdam abolitas, primum de *doctrina* respondebo. Palam refutat hanc calumniam vox *omnium* docentium in Ecclesiis nostris, et in Scholis. Ac ne longa aut obscura sit responsio, de universa doctrina sentio, quod scripsi in eo libro, qui in multorum manibus est, titulo *Locorum Theologicorum*, in quo non volui novum doctrinæ genus constituere, sed *fideliter collegi doctrinam communem harum Ecclesiarum, quæ amplexæ sunt confessionem exhibitam Imperatori anno 1530, quam sententiam judico esse perpetuam Ecclesiæ Catholicæ doctrinam, ac volo dextre, et sine sophistica, et sine calumniis, intelligi id scriptum.*

“Et quantum mihi conscius sum, non studio dissentendi ab aliis, non amore novitatis, non φιλονεκία, aut ulla alia prava cupiditate impulsus sum, ut illam epitomen colligerem. Sed tempora occasionem præbuerunt. Cum in *prima inspectione Ecclesiarum*” (viz. anno 1527.) “comperissemus admodum *dissonos* clamores esse ineruditorum de multis rebus, summam doctrinæ, quam Lutherus in diversis et interpretationum et concionum voluminibus tradidit, tanquam in unum corpus redactam edidi, et quæsivi genus verborum, quo ad proprietatem, quæ ad perspicuitatem et concordiam utilis est, discentes assuefierent, ac *semper omnia scripta iudicio Ecclesiæ nostræ et ipsius Lutheri permisi; de multis quæstionibus etiam diserte sciscitatus sum*

“Lutherum, quid sentiret, ac multi pagellarum istorum exempla adhuc habent.” Epist. Lond. p. 134. Indeed so generally was this fact admitted at the exact æra, in which our Articles were composed, that when Osiander attempted to propagate a novel opinion upon Justification, all his colleagues opposed it upon the principle, that necessarily it could not be consistent with the doctrine of Luther, because contrary to that of Melancthon. *“Andreas Osiander, quem in Prussiam ivisse diximus, novum hoc tempore dogma proponit, suæque sententiæ Lutherum etiam fuisse dicit. Reliqui vero theologi collegæ fortiter oppugnant, deque Luthero falsum esse dicunt, qui non ita multis mensibus ante mortem de libro Philippi Melancthonis, quo sacræ Scripturæ Loci tractantur Communes, præclarum et amplum reliquisset in primi tomi præfatione testimonium. Quum ergo Philippum invadat, Lutherum quoque sibi facere adversarium, quod idem ambo sentiant.”* Sleidani Comment. anno 1551.

On the whole, therefore, it seems certain, that the Lutherans at every period maintained the resistibility of grace, and a cooperation of the mind with it, after a previous conversion of heart, in the production of genuine holiness; and that, when their Creed began to be settled, they admitted likewise a cooperation during the act of conversion itself; for such a tenet was avowedly embraced in a work, purposely drawn up to comprise an unsophisticated explication of their faith, by the author of their public Confession, and as such universally received and studied. It should be added, that, when our Articles were composed, the Loci Theologici still remained in the highest credit; and that, although the Lutherans at a much later æra chose to reject its authority, upon the very topic under consideration, and revert to the idea of a pure passivity

in conversion; to the idea, that the human will, although not idle, contributed nothing towards the formation of the act itself; yet their very rejection of it satisfactorily proved the nature of that doctrine, which they conceived it to inculcate. Let it not however be supposed, that because they denied, in a very important point of view, the agency of the human will, they on that account were disposed to patronise the Calvinistical system of Predestination. On the contrary, they beheld it with abhorrence; nor did they scruple to express their disapprobation of it in language, which a modern Arminian would scarcely adopt, or a modern Calvinist endure.

Page 96, note (15).

Deinde, ut palam fiat quam longe aberraverint a veritate cœci isti et cœcorum duces, et quam ista sua impia et blasphemata doctrina *non solum obscuraverint, sed simpliciter sustulerint Evangelium et Christum obruerint.* Si enim ego existens in peccato mortali possum facere aliquod opusculum, quod non solum secundum substantiam sit gratum Deo, sed etiam possit mereri gratiam de congruo, et ubi habuero gratiam, possum facere opera secundum gratiam, id est, delectionem, et acquirere de jure æternam vitam, *quid jam opus est mihi gratia Dei, remissione peccatorum, promissione morte et victoria Christi? Christus jam plane mihi otiosus est; habeo enim liberum arbitrium, et vires faciendi bonum opus, per quod gratiam mereor de congruo, et postea æternam vitam de condigno. . . .* Quare cum Paulo in toto negamus meritum congrui et condigni, et certa fiducia pronunciamus, istas speculationes esse mera ludibria Satanæ, *nunquam facta aut exemplis ostensa.* Nemini enim unquam dedit Deus gratiam et vitam æternam pro merito congrui et condigni. Sunt ergo illæ disputationes Scholasticorum de merito congrui et condigni *tantum inania figmenta et speculabilia hominum otiosorum*

somnia de rebus nihili. Super quæ tamen universus papatus fundatus est, et adhuc hodie his nititur. Opera Lutheri, vol. v. p. 307. Ea enim inanissima somnia homines securi, qui nullis unquam tentationibus, et veris pavoribus peccati et mortis exercitati sunt, e suo capite finxerunt. Ideo non intelligunt quid loquantur, aut de quibus affirmant. Deinde nullum exemplum operis ante gratiam et post gratiam potest dari. Sunt igitur nugacissimæ fabulæ, quibus Papistæ seipsos et alios deludunt. Ibid. " Ut maxime sim peccator, nihil tamen periculi est; facile huic malo remedium inveniam, si fecero hoc aut istud opus in Dei gloriam, si tot Missas celebravero, aut audiero, si a carnibus aliquot diebus abstinuero, si pensum preclarum meum absolvero, &c. Hæc opera mea Deus respiciet, et propter ea peccata remittet."

Sed longe secus se res habet, O miser. . . . Etenim, si nos viribus humanis peccata expiare, et mortem abolere, possemus, *nihil fuisset necesse Christum fieri hominem, baptizari, et mori propter peccata nostra. Id. vol. vii. p. 375.*



NOTES

ON SERMON V.

Page 101, note (').

WHEN the Lutherans withheld from the Heathen world the security derivable from a participation of the Christian Covenant, they never meant to withhold from it (as I have previously remarked in the case of infants) a claim to the uncovenanted mercies of God. They excluded it from the certainty, but not the probability, of salvation. Aurifaber, in his "Colloquia, oder Lischreden, "D. Mart. Lutheri," states, that Luther expressed himself upon the point in the following unequivocal language, thus translated from the German; "Cicero, a wise and good man, suffered and performed much. I hope, said Luther, God will be merciful unto him, and to such as he was. Howsoever it is not our duty to speak *certainly* touching that point, (Wiewol uns nicth geburet dass *gewiss* zu sagen, noch zu *definiren* und *schliessen*,) but to remain by the word revealed unto us, namely, 'whosoever believeth and is baptized, the same shall be saved.' Yet, nevertheless, God is able to *dispense*, and to *hold a difference* among the nations and the Heathens; but our duty is not to know nor to search after time and measure. For there will be a new heaven and a new earth, much larger and more broad than now they be: God can give to every one according to his pleasure." Col-

NOTES

ON SERMON V.

Page 101, note (').

WHEN the Lutherans withheld from the Heathen world the security derivable from a participation of the Christian Covenant, they never meant to withhold from it (as I have previously remarked in the case of infants) a claim to the uncovenanted mercies of God. They excluded it from the certainty, but not the probability, of salvation. Aurifaber, in his "Colloquia, oder Lischreden, D. Mart. Lutheri," states, that Luther expressed himself upon the point in the following unequivocal language, thus translated from the German; "Cicero, a wise and good man, suffered and performed much. I hope, said Luther, God will be merciful unto him, and to such as he was. Howsoever it is not our duty to speak *certainly* touching that point, (Wiewol uns nicth geburet dass *gewiss* zu sagen, noch zu *definiren und schliessen*,) but to remain by the word revealed unto us, namely, 'whosoever believeth and is baptized, the same shall be saved.' Yet, nevertheless, God is able to *dispense*, and to *hold a difference* among the nations and the Heathens; but our duty is not to know nor to search after time and measure. For there will be a new heaven and a new earth, much larger and more broad than now they be: God can give to every one according to his pleasure." Col-

“ Josiam, Baptistam, Petrum, Paulum : *hic Herculem,*
 “ *Theseum, Socratem, Aristidem, Antigonum, Numam,*
 “ *Cæmillum, Catones, Scipiones ;* hic antecessores tuos,
 “ et quotquot *in fide* hinc migrarunt, majores tuos vide-
 “ bis. Et summam non fuit vir bonus, non erit mens
 “ sancta, non fidelis anima, ab ipso mundi exordio usque
 “ ad ejus consummationem, quem non sis isthic cum
 “ Deo visurus. Quo spectaculo quid lætius, quid amœ-
 “ nius, quid denique honorificentius vel cogitari poterit?”
 Ibid. p. 559.

The principles, upon which he grounded his position, were these; that as Christ died for all men, and as God is no respecter of persons, all are elected, whether Christians or Heathens, who possess faith or genuine piety; that is, who truly love and fear God; “ signum enim electionis est Deum amare et timere. “ In adultis ergo sic requiritur fides.” Opera, vol. i. p. 383. Accordingly therefore, he thus laid down the rule of election, although not the cause of it, which he in every instance attributed to the free and unconditional will of the Almighty: “ *Non est personarum respectus* “ *apud Deum per Anthypophoram Gentibus occurrit,* “ quæ se excusabant, nec damnatos existimabant. Et “ in hoc judicio, inquit Paulus, nemo excipitur: qui- “ cunque bonum ex fide operatus est, recipiet præmium: “ qui malum ex incredulitate, is recipiet pœnam. *Nihil* “ *agit Deus odio aut favore, nihil ex affectibus ; nam* “ *hujusmodi in Deum non cadunt.*” In Rom. cap. 2. Opera, vol. iii. p. 411.

The doctrine of Zuingle upon this head, as P. Simon remarks, in his observations upon the Commentaries of Conrad Pellican, was embraced by all his immediate followers: “ En un mot, Pellican avec toute l’école “ Zuinglienne d’alors a établi *des graces générales de la* “ *bonté de Dieu à l’égard de toutes les nations.*” Biblio- theque Critique, vol. iii. p. 298.

It is evident then, that when the Zuinglians represented congruous works as sinful, because not proceeding from faith, they considered not Heathen piety as of that description, but, like our own, as acceptable to God through the merits of Christ. In this sense Bullinger seems to have particularly alluded to the subject: "Deinde interrogatur, 'An opera quæ faciunt Gentiles, ac speciem habent probitatis vel virtutis, peccata sint, an bona opera.' Certum est Deum et inter Gentiles habuisse suos electos. Si qui tales fuerunt, non caruerunt Spiritu Sancto et fide. Idcirco opera ipsorum facta ex fide bona fuerunt, non peccata." Sermonum Decades quinque, p. 174. In condemning congruous works, they solely condemned that merit of human virtue, which the Papists inculcated, as in itself entitled to divine acceptance, without the mercy of God, and the atonement of Christ: "Ergo si qui ex Gentibus sunt salvati, non per opera naturæ aut merita propria sunt salvati, sed per misericordiam Dei in Christo Domino nostro. Neque vero lex naturæ insita est hominibus a Deo, ut salvet homines sine gratia et Christo, sed magis ut doceat quid bonum sit, quid malum, ut evincat nos esse peccatores, et inexcusabiles coram Domino." Ibid. p. 38. Of the same opinion with Zuingle, or at least with Luther, upon the point of Heathen salvation, was Erasmus; who was patronised by Cranmer, and beloved by Latimer, (Camerarii Vita Melanct. p. 340.) and of whose labours, even to the last, our Reformers were not unmindful; see the Injunctions of Edward and Elizabeth in Sparrow's Collection. "Ubi nunc agat anima Ciceronis fortasse non est humani iudicii pronuntiare. Me certe non admodum adversum habituri sint in ferendis calculis, qui sperant illum apud superos quietam vitam agere. . . . Verum hæc de re liberum esto suum cuique iudicium." Preface to the Tusculan Disputations.

Page 101, note (3).

“Oblatio Christi, semel facta, *perfecta* est redemptio, propitiatio, et satisfactio pro omnibus peccatis *totius mundi* tam originalibus quam actualibus.” Art. 31. This part of our Article (as I have observed in note 12. Serm. II.) was in a great measure taken from the following in the Augsburg Confession, “Passio Christi fuit oblatio et satisfactio non solum pro culpa originis, sed etiam pro omnibus reliquis peccatis.” Art. de Missa. When they adopted this passage, our Reformers, we perceive, introduced an idea, not to be found in the Confession, asserting the oblation of Christ to have been not only a satisfaction as well for actual as original sins, but a *perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction* for *all* the actual and original sins *of the whole world*. To what can we more properly attribute their introduction of such an idea, than to their predilection for the universality of Christ’s sacrifice in the Zuinglian sense? Bullinger in his Decades of Sermons published in 1550, and dedicated to Edward VI. thus expresses himself upon the same subject. “Itaque re-
“linquitur jam indubitatum Christum Dominum *plena-*
“*riam* esse propitiationem, satisfactionem, hostiamque,
“ac victimam pro peccatis (pro pœna, inquam, et pro
“culpa) *totius mundi*, et quidem solam. Non est enim
“in alio quoquam salus. Nec enim aliud nomen est
“datum inter homines, in quo oportet nos salvos fieri.”
p. 17. Our Reformers indeed might not have had this particular quotation in their eye; it is nevertheless certain, that they adopted a similar mode of expression, most probably with a similar intention.

It should likewise be remarked, that in our Communion service, language precisely the same was inserted in that part of the prayer of Consecration, which was originally composed at the time, at least, which is neither to be found in the Canon of the Mass, nor the form of

Cologne: "Who made there, by his one oblation of
 "himself, once offered, a full, perfect, and sufficient
 "sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, *for the sins of the*
 "whole world."

It must indeed be confessed, that the words under consideration, although they clearly admit, do not necessarily imply, the sense alluded to; at least that they might have been chiefly directed to another object. The following extracts however from the writings of Cranmer sufficiently evince, that the principal compiler of our Articles and Liturgy maintained an opinion upon the subject, which it seems still more difficult to distinguish from that of Zuingle. "This is the honour and
 "glory of our High Priest, wherein he admitteth neither
 "partner nor successor. For by his own oblation he
 "satisfied the Father for all men's sins, and reconciled
 "mankind into his grace and favour. . . . And as he
 "dying once was offered for all, so, *as much as pertained*
 "to him, he took all men's sins unto himself." Answer to Gardiner, p. 372. "What ought to be more certain
 "and known to all Christian people, than that Christ
 "died once, and but once, *for the redemption of the*
 "world?" Ibid. p. 393. "For Almighty God, without
 "respect of persons, accepteth the oblation and sacrifice
 "of priest and lay-person, of king and subject, of man
 "and woman, of young and old, yea, of English, French,
 "Scot, Greek, Latin, Jew, and *Gentile*, of every man,
 "according to his faithful and obedient heart unto him,
 "and that *through the sacrifice propitiatory of Jesus*
 "*Christ.*" Defence of the True Doctrine of the Sacrament, p. 114.

But liberal as appears to have been the opinion of our Reformers upon this point, some have erroneously conceived, that our 18th Article is directly levelled against it. "Sunt et illi anathematizandi, qui dicere audent,
 "unumquemque *in lege aut secta, quam profitetur, esse*

“servandum, modo juxta illam et lumen naturæ accurate vixerit, cum sacræ literæ tantum Jesu Christi nomen prædicent, in quo salvos fieri homines oportet.” This Article, we observe, immediately precedes one upon the *visible* Church of Christ; a circumstance, which will be found in some degree to elucidate its real object. For among the many singularities of the day, one too important to be overlooked seems to have been that of esteeming *the profession of Christianity* a thing indifferent; of being persuaded, that we shall be equally entitled to salvation, whether we conform ourselves to the law of Christ, of Moses, or of Mahomet. Against such a conceit therefore, and such alone, is the Article framed, which, in language unusually strong, anathematizes those, who presume to say, (evidently alluding to a bold opinion of the times; “*Horribilis est et inanis illorum audacia,*” is the paraphrase of the Reform. Legum Eccles.) that every man will be saved by carefully regulating his life according to that law or sect, which he chooses to *profess*, and that, therefore, we are not under the necessity, according to the title of the Article, “of *hoping* for eternal salvation only in the *name* of Christ” (“*De speranda æterna salute tantum in nomine Christi.*”) By the following quotations from Melancthon it will be seen, that those free-thinkers maintained the due observation of that peculiar law, or rule of action, which we may embrace, to be the sole principle of merit in the eye of heaven: “Usitata et falsa distinctio est, tres esse leges, naturalem, Mosaicam, et Evangelicam. *Et magis impium est, quod affingunt, singulos propter suæ legis observationem consecutos esse remissionem peccatorum, et vitam æternam. Una enim lex moralis est omnium ætatum, donec manet natura hominis. Estque lex aliquo modo naturaliter nota. Est et unum Evangelium.*” Opera Lutheri, vol. i. p. 423. Melanct. Disput. “Non est igitur imaginandum, patres lege

“ naturee salvatos esse, Judæos lege Moysei, nos *salvari*
 “ *nostra quadam lege*. Imo una lex est moralis omnium
 “ ætatum, omnium gentium, ut supra diximus; sed nec
 “ patres, nec Judæi, nec Gentes, nec nos ideo salvamur,
 “ quia legi satisfacimus.” Loci Theologici, de promissio-
 sione Evangelii, p. 208. That Zuingle himself would
 not have scrupled to subscribe to our own Article, we
 may without hesitation assert, because in the year 1529
 he subscribed to one upon a similar, if not the same,
 subject, apparently stronger. “ Credimus,” said the
 fifth Article signed in the Conference at Marpurg, “ quod
 “ ita liberamur ab hoc et omnibus peccatis, et morte
 “ æterna, si nostram fiduciam collochemus in Filium
 “ Dei Jesum Christum, pro nobis mortuum; et quod
 “ *extra hanc fidem* per nullum opus, aut *certe vitæ genus*,
 “ liberari possimus ab ullo peccato.” Vita Zuinglii,
 Melchior. Adam. p. 32.

Page 102, note (4).

“ Thus we have heard how evil we be *of ourselves*,
 “ *how of ourselves, and by ourselves*, we have no good-
 “ ness, help, nor salvation, but contrariwise, sin, dam-
 “ nation, and death everlasting; which if we deeply
 “ weigh and consider, we shall the better understand
 “ the great mercy of God, and *how our salvation cometh*
 “ *only by Christ.*” Homily of the misery of *all mankind*,
 and of his condemnation to death everlasting by his
 own sin, 2d part. The object of this Homily is to prove
 the necessity of redemption from the depravity of our
 nature since the fall of Adam, and the consequent im-
 perfection of our virtues; circumstances, demonstrat-
 ing our incapacity to redeem ourselves, by our own
 efforts, from sin and misery. Hence, after pointing
 out our inability “ to stand before the righteous judg-
 “ ment of God” on the score of human merit, it adds;
 “ To God therefore must we fly, or else we shall never
 “ find peace, rest, and quietness of conscience in our

“ hearts. For he is the Father of mercies, and God
 “ of all consolation. He is the Lord, with whom is
 “ plenteous redemption; he is the God, which of his
 “ own mercy saveth us, and setteth out his charity and
 “ exceeding love towards us, in that of his own volun-
 “ tary goodness, when we were perishing, he saved us,
 “ and provided an everlasting kingdom for us. And
 “ all these heavenly treasures are given us, not for our
 “ own deserts, merits, or good deeds, (which of ourselves
 “ we have none,) but of his own mercy freely. . . .
 “ Now how these exceeding great mercies of God, set
 “ abroad in Christ Jesu for us, be obtained, and how
 “ we be delivered from the captivity of sin, death, and
 “ hell, it shall more at large (with God’s help) be de-
 “ clared in the next Sermon.” The next Homily is
 entitled, “ A Sermon of the salvation of mankind, by
 “ only Christ our Saviour, from sin and death ever-
 “ lasting.”

Page 103, note (5).

“ *Ea est hominis post lapsum Adæ conditio, ut sese na-
 “ turalibus suis viribus et bonis operibus ad fidem et invo-
 “ cationem Dei convertere ac præparare non possit.*” 1st
 Part of the 10th Article. This (as I have noticed in
 note 15. Serm. II.) was manifestly taken from the fol-
 lowing passage in the Wirtemberg Confession: “ Quod
 “ autem nonnulli affirmant, homini post lapsum tantam
 “ animi integritatem relictam, ut possit sese naturalibus
 “ suis viribus, et bonis operibus, ad fidem et invocationem
 “ Dei convertere ac præparare, haud obscure pugnat
 “ cum Apostolica doctrina, et cum vero Ecclesiæ Ca-
 “ tholicæ consensu.” Art. de Peccato. When the
 terms of the Lutheran statement are considered, as well
 as the description of that assembly, for a public exhi-
 bition in which it was composed, no doubt perhaps
 will be entertained respecting the tendency of it. The
 “ nonnulli” alluded to were clearly the Scholastics, and

their disciples, who, of course, might have been expected to be sufficiently numerous in a Popish Council.

Page 103, note (6).

“Absque gratia Dei (quæ per Christum est) nos præveniente ut velimus, et cooperante dum volumus, ad pietatis opera facienda, quæ Deo grata sunt et accepta, nihil valemus.” 2d Part of our 10th Article. The passage of St. Austin, which our Reformers kept in view, was the following: “Sine illo vel operante ut velimus, vel cooperante cum volumus, ad bona pietatis opera nihil valemus.” De Gratia et libero Arbitrio, cap. 17. The additions, “quæ per Christum est,” and “quæ Deo grata sunt et accepta,” were made to narrow the question, and assert the single point of human inefficiency to merit congruously. That the object of this Article is that which has been pointed out, appears likewise from the “Reformatio Legum Ecclesiast.” (Serm. III. note 14.) in which it is thus alluded to: “Et similiter nobis contra illos progrediendum est, qui tantum in libero arbitrio roboris et nervorum ponunt, ut eo solo, sine aliqua speciali Christi gratia, recte ab hominibus vivi posse constituent;” the precise idea, upon which the Scholastics grounded their position of Congruous Merit.

Page 105, note (7).

According to the doctrine of the Papists, prayer, without any real devotion of heart, was deemed in itself meritorious, *ex opere operato*, of God's favours. Hence the Lutherans, on the other hand, always united faith and invocation, considering the latter as ineffectual without the former. “Jam qui scit, se per Christum habere propitium patrem, is vere novit Deum, scit se ei curæ esse, invocare Deum. Denique non est sine Deo, sicut Gentes. . . . Sine fide nullo modo potest humana natura primi aut secundi præcepti opera facere. Sine fide non invocat Deum.” Augsburg

Confess. ed. 1530. Since therefore we cannot thus turn and prepare ourselves by our natural strength and good works, contemplated according to their own sufficiency, to true faith and invocation, these, they argued, must be regarded as the gifts of God through Christianity.

Page 106, note (8).

The word *grace* was applied in various senses by the Scholastics; yet, when put absolutely, was generally understood to be what they termed *gratia gratum faciens*, the efficacious principle of condign merit. Thus works of congruity were said to be performed before and without grace. See Durandus a Sanct. Porc. In Lib. Sentent. lib. i. distinct. 16. quæst. 2. The same expression however was sometimes more largely used, for a species of general influx, (according to the Scholastical phrase,) of which all men participated. To this Melancthon seems to refer in an account of the public dispute between Carolostadius and Eccius, in the year 1519. "Neque jam disputo, 'Accedat peculiarare auxilium, necne;' variant enim et ipsi quæstionum magistri. Certe magno consensu Scholæ id peculiarare auxilium gratiam Jesu Christi esse non permitunt." Epist. Lond. p. 129. Hence we perceive a principal reason, why, to the terms "*gratia Dei*," our Reformers subjoined "*quæ per Christum est*."

Page 107, note (9).

" A true and lively faith, which nevertheless is "the gift of God, and not man's *only* work without "God." Homily of Salvation, 1st part.

Page 108, note (10).

For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we, which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not *prevent* them which are asleep.

For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with

the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first.

Then we, which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds. 1 Thess. iv. 15, 16, 17.

Page 109, note (11).

Why, on this occasion, the participle *præveniens* was substituted for that of *operans*, and a more definite conjunction for one less so, will more readily appear, if we review the whole passage, as it stands in St. Austin: “ Et quis istam etsi parvam dare cœperat caritatem, nisi “ ille, qui *præparat* voluntatem, et cooperando perficit, “ quod operando *incipit*? Quoniam ipse, ut velimus, “ operatur *incipiens*, qui volentibus cooperatur per- “ ficiens. Propter quod Apostolus, ‘ Certus sum, quo- “ niam, qui operatur in nobis opus bonum, perficiet “ usque ad diem Christi Jesu.’ Ut ergo velimus sine “ nobis operatur, cum autem volumus et sic volumus, “ ut faciamus nobiscum cooperatur, tamen sine illo vel “ operante ut velimus, vel cooperante cum volumus, ad “ bona pietatis opera nihil valemus.” De Gratia, &c. In this quotation, the words “ ut velimus, sine nobis “ operatur,” were usually considered as denoting only an operation in *preparing* the mind to will; those which follow, “ cum autem volumus et sic volumus, ut facia- “ mus, nobiscum cooperatur,” a cooperation in *deter- mining* its will to action. It must however be acknowledged, that they seem equivocal. Calvin therefore had so interpreted them, as to make them speak a language applicable only to divine, and inimical to all human, agency. But such an interpretation the compiler of our Article appears to have disapproved. And were a modern Arminian so to remodel the passage as to render it strictly conformable with his own sentiments, could he more effectually accomplish his purpose, than in the mode, which actually was pursued, by omitting the previous

part of the definition altogether, changing *operans* into *præveniens*, and *cum* into *dum*?

Thus a well known extract from the writings of St. Austin was selected, because, with the addition of the sentence, “*quæ Deo grata sunt et accepta*,” it directly militated against the Scholastical position of Congruous Merit; a position, which it was the principal object of the Article to oppose: but, as certain expressions, in which it was couched, might at least seem, upon a collateral and inferior point, to convey a meaning, which it was not wished to inculcate, those were either omitted, or corrected so as to prevent all ambiguity.

I have remarked, that the Latin copy of our Articles ought to be consulted in cases of doubt and controversy. In Latin they were originally composed; nor were they ever subscribed in English, until the Convocation of the year 1571. Previously therefore to that year, the English editions materially varied; while the Latin (the errors of the press alone excepted) remained the same, unless where alterations were introduced by authority.

But it should be added, that in the English copy, constantly used since the period referred to, the expression is at least inaccurate. It is there said, “without the grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will, and working with us, *when we have that good will*.” Certainly the words, *when we have that good will*, are not a correct translation of *dum volumus*. Nor is the precise grammatical sense of them very clear. The verb *have*, used actively, and not as an auxiliary, sometimes appears to mean rather the act of acquisition, than that of complete possession; as Matthew xix. 16. “Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I may *have* eternal life?” and in other similar passages of the Bible. Indeed to this exact sense perhaps it is appropriated in the first part of the clause

before us, in which it is said, "preventing us, that we may *have*" (that is, *obtain*) "a good will." If therefore in the latter part of the clause it be applied in the same way, the construction may be, cooperating with us, "when" (or *at the period in which*) "we *have*" (or *are having, obtain, or are obtaining*) "that good will." Thus is the same verb used in the same incomplete present tense, when our Saviour addresses the disciples on their way to Emmaus: "What manner of communications are these, that ye *have*" (or *are having*) "one to another, as ye walk, and are sad?" Luke xxiv. 17. Had the phraseology been, "preventing us, that we may *will* what is good, and working with us, *when we will* that good," little or no obscurity would have occurred. It must however be confessed, that at first view the words, "when we have," seem to admit a very different interpretation, and to signify, not *when we are obtaining*, but *after that we have obtained*; yet as this interpretation is irreconcilable with the evident meaning of the Latin, surely we ought not to explain a translation in a sense directly repugnant to the original; or, if it must be so explained, at least should consider it rather as an error of the translator, than the sentiment of the compiler.

"By way of contrast with the doctrine of our Church in this part of the Article, I shall subjoin that of Calvin upon the same question. "Sinistre," he remarks, "non minus quam infeliciter tritam illam distinctionem usurpant operantis gratiæ et cooperantis. Hac quidem usus est Augustinus, sed commoda definitione leniens, Deum cooperando perficere, quod operando incipit; ac eandem esse gratiam, sed sortiri nomen pro diverso modo effectus. Unde sequitur eum non partiri *inter Deum et nos*, ac si *ex proprio utriusque motu esset mutua concurrentia*; sed *gratiæ multiplicationem notare*. . . . Ad id, quod dicere so-

"lent; postquam primæ gratiæ locum dedimus, jam co-
 "natus hostros subsequenti gratiæ cooperari, respondeo.
 "Si intelligant nos, ex quo semel domini virtute in jus-
 "titias obsequium edomiti sumus, *ultro* pergere, et *pro-*
 "pensos esse ad sequendam gratiæ actionem, nihil re-
 "clamo. Est enim certissimum, ubi gratia Dei reg-
 "nat, talem esse obsequendi promptitudinem. Unde
 "id tamen nisi quod Spiritus Dei *ubique sibi consen-*
 "*siens*, quam principio generavit obedientiæ affectio-
 "nem, ad perseverandi constantiam fovet et confirmat?
 "At si hominē a seipso sumere volunt, *vide gratiæ*
 "*Dei collaboret, pestilentissime hallucinantur.*" Insti-
 tut. lib. ii. cap. 3. sect. 11. Here he plainly admits
 no cooperation, except that of grāce cooperating with it-
 self; "*Spiritus Dei ubique sibi consentiens.*" And
 hence was he always careful to distinguish his own ten-
 net from that of the Schools, which he thus censures;
 "Id dum vult expedire magister Sententiarum *duplici-*
 "*cem* gratiam necessariam esse nobis docet, quo redder-
 "mur ad bonum opus idonei. Alteram vocat *operan-*
 "*tem*, quæ fit ut *efficaciter* velimus bonum: *cooperan-*
 "*tem* alteram, quæ bonam voluntatem *sequitur adju-*
 "*vando*. In qua partitione hoc mihi displicet, quod,
 "dum gratiæ Dei tribuit efficacem boni appetitum, in-
 "nuit hominem jam *suaute natura* bonum *quodammodo*,
 "licet *inefficaciter* appetere; sicut Bernardus bonam
 "quidem voluntatem opus Dei esse asserens, homini
 "tamen hoc concedit, ut *motu proprio* bonam ejusmodi
 "voluntatem appetat. Sed istud ab Augustini mente
 "procul abest, a quo tamen sumpsisse partitionem videri
 "vult Lombardus. In secundo membro ambiguitas me
 "offendit, quæ perversam genuit interpretationem.
 "Ideo enim putarunt nos secundæ Dei gratiæ *cooperari*,
 "quod *nostri juris* sit *primam gratiam vel respuendo irri-*
 "*tam facere, vel obedienter sequendo confirmare.* . . . Hæc
 "duo notare obiter libuit, ut videas jam lector, quan-

" tum a sanioribus Scholasticis dissentiam. Longiore
 " enim intervallo a recentioribus sophistis differo, quanto
 " scilicet a vetustate longius abscesserant." Ibid. lib. ii.
 cap. 2. sect. 6. Nor while he warmly contended for
 the truth of his opinion, did he wish to conceal its nov-
 veltly: " Ac voluntatem movet, non qualiter multis seculis
 " traditum est et creditum, ut nostræ postea sit elec-
 " tionis motioni aut obtemperare aut refragari, sed illam
 " efficaciter afficiendo. Illud ergo toties a Chryso-
 " tomo repetitum repudiari necesse est, ' Quem trahit
 " volentem trahit;' quo insinuat Dominum porrecta
 " tantum manu expectare, an suo auxilio juvari nobis
 " adlubescat." Ibid. lib. ii. cap. 3. sect. 10. Indeed,
 he frankly confesses, that, in support of his position
 upon free will in general, he cannot appeal to the au-
 thority of the Fathers, that of St. Austin alone excepted,
 whom, of course, he explains in his own way. He
 states them to have been ambiguous: he might have
 allowed, that they were completely hostile to his system:
 " Quod si nos patrum auctoritas movet, illi quidem
 " assidue in ore habent vocabulum" (viz. liberum arbi-
 trium). Ibid. lib. ii. cap. 2. sect. 8. " Magnum mihi
 " præjudicium attulisse forsitan videar, qui Scriptores
 " omnes ecclesiasticos, excepto Augustino, ita ambigue
 " aut varie in hac re locutos esse confessus sum, ut
 " certum quippiam ex eorum scriptis haberi nequeat.
 " Hoc enim perinde nonnulli interpretabuntur, quasi a
 " suffragii jure depellere ideo ipsos voluerim, quia mihi
 " sint omnes adversarii. Ego vero nihil aliud spectavi,
 " quam quod volui simpliciter ac bona fide consultum
 " piis ingenis: quæ si eorum sententiam hac in parte
 " expectent, semper incerta fluctuabunt; adeo nunc ho-
 " minem liberi arbitrii viribus spoliatum ad solam grâ-
 " tiam confugere docent; nunc propriis ipsum armis aut
 " instruunt, aut videntur instruere." Ibid. sect. 9.

Page 111, note (12).

O God, who declarest thy almighty power most chiefly in shewing mercy and pity, mercifully grant unto us such a measure of thy grace, that we, running the way of thy commandments, may obtain thy gracious promises, and be made partakers of thy heavenly treasures. Collect 11th Sunday after Trinity.

Page 113, note (13).

Concil. Trident. Decret. de Justificatione, Sessio sexta, Canon 7.

It may perhaps be proper to observe, that in the passage which follows, it is by no means intended obliquely to charge upon the Calvinistical doctrine of Inspiration, as appropriated to the elect, when correctly understood, the absurdities and impieties, which enthusiasm has sometimes deduced from it. Calvin himself was both a wise and a good man; inferior to none of his contemporaries in general ability, and superior to almost all in the art, as well as elegance, of composition, in the perspicuity and arrangement of his ideas, the structure of his periods, and the Latinity of his diction. Although attached to a theory, which he found it difficult in the extreme to free from the suspicion of blasphemy against God, as the author of sin, he certainly was no blasphemer; but, on the contrary, adopted that very theory, from an anxiety, not to commit, but (as he conceived) to avoid blasphemy, that of ascribing to human, what he deemed alone imputable to divine, agency. With respect to the application of it, at a later period, to enthusiastical purposes, no one would have more severely reprehended such an application, than he himself; nor ought we perhaps to attribute the principles, which modern enthusiasts have extracted from it, to Calvin, more than we do those, which modern republicans have affected to derive from a political revolution

in this country, to the authors of that event. That the Calvinistical system, however, has a tendency to promote enthusiasm, its more rational advocates will scarcely deny; or, although they may argue, that it has not a necessary tendency this way, surely they will admit, that it is extremely liable to be thus abused, and that such is the effect which it usually produces in minds, where judgment holds not the reins of passion, and imagination breaks loose from the restraints of reason; unfortunately the case of mankind in general.

Page 116, note (14).

See Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, Append. p. 60.

Page 117, note (15).

“ Let us all confess with mouth and heart that we be
 “ full of *imperfections*: Let us know our own works,
 “ of what *imperfection* they be, and then we shall not
 “ stand foolishly and arrogantly in our own conceits,
 “ nor challenge any part of justification by our merits
 “ or works. For truly there be *imperfections* in our
 “ best works. We do not love God so much as we are
 “ bound to do, with all our heart, mind, and power;
 “ we do not fear God so much as we ought to do; we
 “ do not pray to God, but with great and many *imper-*
 “ *fections*; we give, forgive, believe, live, and hope *im-*
 “ *perfectly*; we speak, think, and do *imperfectly*; we
 “ fight against the devil, the world, and the flesh, *imper-*
 “ *fectly*; let us therefore not be ashamed to confess plainly
 “ our state of *imperfection*; yea let us not be ashamed to
 “ confess *imperfection* even in all our best works. Let
 “ none of us be ashamed to say with holy St. Peter, ‘ I
 “ am a *sinful man*.’ Let us say with the holy prophet
 “ David, ‘ We have *sinned* with our fathers, we have
 “ done amiss, and dealt wickedly.’ Let us all make
 “ open confession with the prodigal son to our Father,
 “ and say unto him, ‘ We have *sinned* against heaven,
 “ and before thee, (O father,) we are not worthy to be

‘called thy sons,’ &c. &c. . . . In ourselves therefore
 “may we not glory, which (*of ourselves*) are nothing but
 “sinful; neither may we rejoice in any works that we do,
 “which all be so imperfect and impure, that they are not
 “able to stand before the righteous judgment-seat of
 “God.” Homily of the misery of man, 2d part. I
 have remarked, note 4. that the object of this Homily
 is to prove the necessity of a Redeemer, in consequence
 of human imperfection; a necessity, which congruous
 works, by deserving grace and justification, were con-
 ceived to supersede. When therefore it is said, that
 “*of ourselves, and by ourselves,*” (phrases perpetually
 repeated,) “we are not able either to think a good
 “thought, or work a good deed,” it is solely meant,
 that we can do neither so perfectly, as *of ourselves*, or, in
 other words, *without Christianity*, to obtain God’s fa-
 vour by congruous merit; because, considered in this
 point of view, “we are very *sinful*,” (or, what is tanta-
 mount to that expression, *imperfect*,) “wretched, and
 “damnable,” or liable to condemnation.

Perhaps the following passages from Latimer may in
 some degree illustrate the subject under consideration:
 “First, when he is a right Papist given unto Monkery,
 “I warrant you he is in this opinion, that with his own
 “works he doth merit remission of his sins, and satis-
 “fieth the law through and by his own works, and
 “so thinketh himself to be saved everlastingly.

“This is the opinion of all Papists. And this doc-
 “trine was taught in times past in schools and in the
 “pulpits. Now all these, that be in such an opinion,
 “they be the enemies of the cross of Christ, of his pas-
 “sion and bloodshedding; for they think in themselves,
 “*Christ needed not to dye, and so they despise his bitter*
 “*passion; they do not consider our birth, sin, and the*
 “*corruption of our nature, nor yet do they know the*
 “*quantity of our actual sins; how many times we fall*

“into sins, or how much our own power is diminished, or what power and might the devil hath; they consider not such things, but think themselves able *with their own works* to enter into *the kingdom of God.*” Latimer’s Sermons, p. 208. ed. 1584. “We of our own strength and power are not able to do his commandments, but that *lack* our Saviour will supply with his *fulfilling*, and with his *perfectness* he will take away our *imperfectness.*” p. 151. “Though the works which we do be good outwardly, and God be pleased with them, yet they be *not perfect*, for we believe *imperfectly*, we love *imperfectly*, we suffer *imperfectly*, not as we ought to do, and so all things that we do are done *imperfectly*. But our Saviour hath so remedied the matter, and taken away our *imperfectness*, that they be counted now before God most perfect and holy, not for our own sake, but for his sake, and though *they be not perfect*, yet *they be taken for perfect*; and so we come to *perfectness* by him.” p. 166.

The idea of our deficiencies being removed by the fulness of Christ, (not to render good works meritorious of divine forgiveness, but acceptable to Heaven, and available to eternal life,) our Homilies express almost in the language of Latimer. It should be observed however, that they were composed before his Sermons were preached. “So that now in him and by him every true Christian man may be called a fulfiller of the law, forasmuch as *that, which their infirmity lacked, Christ’s justice hath supplied.*” Homily on salvation.

Upon the whole, is it not evident, that we are thus taught to consider our best works (when abstracted from Christianity, and contemplated *in themselves*) as having “*the nature of sin,*” because they are *imperfect*, and as requiring to have their imperfection supplied by the perfection of Christ, in order to become “pleasant

“to God,” and capable “of standing before his righteous judgment-seat?”

Page 118, note (1^o).

The writings of Melancthon had long enjoyed an unrivalled reputation among the Lutherans. But above all his other productions (the Augsburg Confession and its Apology alone excepted) ranked his *Loci Theologici*; which, as I have remarked in note 14. Serm. IV. he expressly designed to be a general compendium of the new doctrine, which he composed under the eye and immediate correction of Luther, and which, at the time of our own Reformation, was universally esteemed the standard of Lutheran opinion. Buddæus alludes to its great celebrity at that period, in the following terms: “Initio itaque regnabat in *Scholis et Academiis* Philippus Melancthon, *Locique ejus Theologici passim prælegebantur.*” *Isagoge*, lib. ii. p. 349; and gives this eulogy upon it, written by a contemporary:

“*Non melior liber est ullus post biblia Christi,*

“*Quam qui doctrinæ corpusque locique vocatur.*”

Ibid. lib. ii. p. 347.

The works likewise of his opponents in the Church of Rome abundantly testify the very high estimation, in which Melancthon was every where held. This is particularly apparent from the Philippics of his inveterate adversary, Cochlæus. “Sed progressum,” Cochlæus remarks, “et successum hujus sectæ non minus juvit ac promovit (me judice) Philippus, quam Lutherus. Nam, cum esset ingenio vafro et acuto, atque in grammaticæ, dialecticæque, et rhetoricæ rudimentis comptiori stylo exercitatus, *magnam ubique per Germaniam in Scholis assecutus est gratiam et favorem.* Unde factum est, ut repente in partes Lutheri traxerit quoslibet eruditos, qui politioribus literis ac linguarum studiis delectabantur. . . . Wormaciæ autem *tanti faciebat apud me in privato colloquio hunc*

“*Philippum suam idem Lutherus, ut diceret, non vivere hodie ullum hominem super terram, qui in sacris literis doctior esset Philippo. . . .*” Then alluding to the extent of his fame, in consequence of the Confession and its Apology, he adds, “*Quare et ipsi Luthero præferebatur in Lutheranorum conventiculis, ac, velut publicus communis principum et civitatum Cancellarius, in eorum scribendis propositionibus et responsionibus habebatur.*” *Philippica Septima in Philippum Melancthonem, p. 553 et 554. ed. 1549.*

The sentiments contained in the *Loci Theologici* upon the activity of the human will in conversion, or rather its cooperation with divine grace, at the commencement, as well as during the continuance, of a disposition to good, have been already pointed out in the note above referred to. It should be added, that the same also frequently occurs in his other publications; from which to quote every passage upon the subject, would be to transcribe no inconsiderable portion of his works. The idea of Calvin upon the point has been adverted to in note 11.

Page 119, note (17).

In the “*Necessary Erudition,*” published under the sanction of royal authority, in the reign of Henry VIII. (note 5. *Serm. I.*) the liberty of the will was thus fully and unequivocally maintained: “If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments,” which undoubtedly should be said in vain, unless there were some faculty or power left in man, whereby he may, by the help and grace of God, (*if he will receive it when it is offered unto him,*) understand his commandments, and *freely* consent and obey unto them. . . . In spiritual desires, and works to please God, it” (*viz. free will*) “is so weak and feeble, that it cannot either *begin or perform* them, unless by the grace and help of God it be *prevented and holpen.* . . .

“ Man’s strength and will, in all things which be faithful
 “ to the soul, and shall please God, hath need of grace of
 “ the Holy Ghost, by which such spiritual things be in-
 “ spired to men, and strength and constancy given to
 “ perform them, if men do not *wilfully refuse* the said
 “ grace offered to them. . . .” “ It is surely of the
 “ grace of God only, that first we be inspired and moved
 “ to any good thing; but to resist temptation, and to
 “ persist in goodness, and go forward in it, is *both of the*
 “ *grace of God, and of our free will and endeavour.* . . .

- “ God is naturally good, and willeth *all* men to be
 “ saved, and careth for them, and provideth all things,
 “ by which they may be saved, except *by their own*
 “ *malice* they will be evil, and so by righteous judgment
 “ of God perish and be lost. For truly men be to them-
 “ selves the authors of sin and damnation. God is nei-
 “ ther the author of sin, nor the cause of damnation. . . .
 “ All men are brought into such blindness and infirmity,
 “ that they cannot eschew sin, except they be illumined
 “ and made free by *especial* grace, that is to say, by a
 “ supernatural help and working of the Holy Ghost,
 “ which although the goodness of God offereth to *all*
 “ men, yet they only enjoy it, which *by their free will*
 “ *do accept and embrace the same.*” Article of Free Will.
 “ Albeit God is the principal cause and chief worker of
 “ this justification in us, without whose grace no man
 “ can do no good thing, but following his free will in
 “ the state of a sinner, increaseth his own injustice, and
 “ multiplieth his sin; yet so it pleaseth the high wisdom
 “ of God, that man *prevented* by his grace, (which being
 “ offered man may, if he *will, refuse or receive,*) shall be
 “ also a worker, *by his free consent and obedience to the*
 “ *same,* in the attaining of his own justification.” Article
 of Justification.

Such was the doctrine of our Church upon this point in the first stage of her Reformation. That the same

continued without change at the completion of it under Edward, seems a fact sufficiently apparent. Perhaps, however, I should add other testimonies from the writings of Erasmus, whose Paraphrase upon the Gospel was ordered by the King's injunctions, to be provided in every parish, and publicly kept in Churches, for the general instruction of the people, at the time that the use of the Homilies was first enjoined; but as his opinion on the subject is well known, and has been frequently appealed to, it seems only necessary to make a few extracts from his Paraphrase: "Nothing is let pass on my behalf, whereby thou mightest be saved, but contrariwise thou hast done what thou canst to bring destruction to thee, and to exclude salvation from thee. *But to whom free will is once given, he cannot be saved against his will.*" Matthew, chap. xxiii. ver. 37. "The Father doth not give this so great a gift" (viz. faith) but to them that be *willing and desirous* to have it. And truly whoso doth *with a ready will, and godly diligence*, deserve to be drawn of my Father, he shall obtain everlasting life by me; (Non impartit ille tantum munus, nisi-volentibus et avidis. Quisquis autem promeruerit sua prompta voluntate suoque studio, ut attrahatur a Patre, per me vitam æternam consequetur.)

..... They that in the mean season do not believe, cannot excuse their fault by saying that they were not drawn. For the Father, *so much as in him lieth*, (Pater enim, quod in ipso est, &c.) coveteth to draw all men. He that is not drawn, is in fault himself, because he withdraweth himself from him, that else would draw him." John vi. 44. "Things of this world are learned by man's endeavour and study. This celestial philosophy is not understood, unless the secret inspiration of the Father make man's heart apt to be taught. *The gift is God's, but the endea-*

“*your is yours; (Donum est Dei, sed vester est conatus.)*
 “A man heareth my words with bodily ears in vain,
 “except he hear before the secret voice of the Father,
 “which must inspire the mind with an insensible grace
 “of faith. Therefore *whosoever fashioneth himself to be*
 “*apt to receive this inspiration, the Father doth then*
 “draw them. And he only that is drawn, cometh
 “finally to me. (Proinde *quicumque se præbent idoneos*
 “*huic afflatui, hos sic attrahit Pater; et is demum venit*
 “*ad me, qui sic fuerit attractus.*)” Ver. 45.

The *endeavour* or *conatus* here alluded to, as well as the general idea of Erasmus upon preventing and co-operating grace, is thus briefly explained in his *Diatriba*: “*Prævenit Dei misericordia voluntatem nostram, comitatur eandem in conando, dat felicem eventum. Et tamen interim volumus, currimus, assequimur.*” p. 45. ed. 1524. And again in his *Hyperaspistes*; “Ego nihil tribui libero Arbitrio, nisi quod *se præbet gratiæ pulsanti, quod cooperatur gratiæ operanti, et quod ab utraque se potest avertere.*” *Opera*, vol. x. p. 1480. ed. Lugd. Bat. 1706. to which, he adds, Luther himself acceded: “Idem fatetur Lutherus.”

With the sentiments of Erasmus, thus obtruded on public notice in the reign of Edward, those of Cranmer seem to have perfectly accorded at the same period. What they were in the preceding reign, the “Necessary Erudition” shews; at least what those were to which he assented, and which probably he drew up himself, as the doctrine of the Church of England; but it has been contended, that little deference is due to that work, because it might have been corrupted by the intrigues of Gardiner, and the caprice of Henry. It may be of importance therefore (as far, I mean, as private opinion can be of importance to illustrate the *general* tendency of any point in a public Creed,) to consider what they were after the death of that Monarch, when

they proceeded voluntarily from himself. In his Catechism, translated from the German, the subject is incidentally mentioned. "God is so gentle, liberal, and merciful, that of his own accord he desireth to do good to *all* men, whereby his name is praised and honoured. Therefore he that will do pure service and honour to God, let him give himself to rest and quietness, not working to be made holy by his own outward works," (viz. Popish works of superstition, as, gadding hither and thither on pilgrimage, painting, gilding, or clothing Saints' images, &c.) "but let him keep holy day, let him *suffer the benefits of God to be poured liberally and freely upon him.*" p. 33. "It is *our part* to give place to his working, and not to *withstand* the same. And therefore we say in this Creed, 'I believe in the Holy Ghost.' But it is necessary some things here to speak of the manner of sanctification, how and after what manner the Holy Ghost doth hallow us, that we may *so prepare ourselves*, or rather *give place* to the Holy Ghost, which *pre-venteth* us, that he with his light, and almighty strength and power, may work his will in us." p. 135. "As much as lieth in you, apply yourselves to hear godly sermons, and give your hearts to God, *like wax, apt and meet to receive* what thing soever it shall please him to print in you." p. 139. "And take this for a sure conclusion, and doubt nothing thereof, that the Holy Ghost, as he hath begun these things in us, so he will finish the same in us, *if we obey him*, and continue in faith unto the end of our lives. For he that continueth to the end, shall be saved." p. 143. "We wretched sinners do not first *prevent* God, and go *before him* in the work of our justification, but it is God that layeth the *first foundation* of our salvation. He beginneth with us, and first calleth us by the Gospel. First he sendeth unto us godly and faithful

“ministers, by whom we be baptized, and *before we do any good work, he offereth unto us his grace.*” p. 155.

“And we Christian men, although by *baptism* we be made the children of God, and receive the Holy Ghost, (which doth *help* us to withstand all evil, and to do that is good,) and although we commit no gross sin, nor break the law by any outward act, yet we do not perfectly fulfil God’s commandments.” p. 192.

“For this is good and accepted in the sight of God our Saviour, which willeth *all* men to be saved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth. Now therefore, forasmuch as we know by God’s holy commandments what his will is, it is *our part* to conform our wills to his will, and to desire him to give us his *grace and aid.*” p. 171.

“He governeth by the holy word of his Gospel, and the power of the Holy Ghost, (whom he poureth plentifully upon all them, that believe the Gospel,) and by that comfortable word of the Gospel he gently enticeth and draweth us unto him, that we should *gladly of our own free will obey him.*” p. 165.

It is evident, from an accurate examination of the authorized Protestant Creeds, that although in some cases the individuals, who composed them, held opinions on many points, more or less approaching towards an extreme, nevertheless in them, as general rules of faith, a mitigated form of expression was always adopted. If Cranmer therefore, who compiled our Articles, had entertained sentiments upon free will even of the harshest description, it would not have followed, that he introduced the same, without modifications, into the Articles themselves: but when we find by the preceding quotations, that his private opinions were of the most moderate kind, surely it is impossible for a moment to doubt the moderation of that public Creed, which he established.

The reformed doctrine of the Church of England, in

the time of Henry, was contained in the "Necessary Erudition." This doctrine, it is well known, was further reformed in the reign of his successor. It seems therefore to follow, that where other tenets on particular points were subsequently brought forward, repugnant to those, which are there to be found, as upon transubstantiation, &c. that book ceases to prove illustrative of her meaning; yet that where, as in the present instance, not different, but the same ideas, and either the same, or synonymous expressions were afterwards used, it ought to be admitted as evidence of it. In the Latin edition of this work, published the same year, (viz. 1543.) entitled, "Pia et Catholica Christiani Homini Institutio," occur the following passages: "Interim tamen meminisse oportet hanc potentiam infirmiore esse quam ut ad ea, *quæ Deo placita et accepta sunt, vel cogitanda vel faciènda sese incitare possit nisi Dei auxilio ad id sublevetur. . . . Cæterum, ut ex multis scripturæ locis probari potest libertas arbitrii, ita haud pauciores sunt, qui demonstrant, sic requiri gratiam Dei, ut nisi ea liberum arbitrium et præveniat, et comitetur, et deducat, nihil boni aut sancti operis a nobis confici, aut animo saltem, ac voluntate constitui possit. . . . Ubi autem nobis Christi gratia affulserit, jam ad salutem ipsi nostram cooperamur."*

Art. de Libero Arbitrio. How exactly with these accords that part of our Article, which was altered from St. Austin, and which comprised the whole of it, as first composed: "Absque gratia Dei, quæ per Christum est, nos præveniente, ut velimus, et cooperante, dum volumus, ad opera pietatis faciènda, quæ Deo grata sunt et accepta, nihil valemus."



NOTES

ON SERMON VI.

Page 122, note (1).

JUSTIFICATION is thus defined by Aquinas: "Pri-
mo quæritur, an justificatio impii sit remissio pecca-
torum? Et videtur, quod non. . . . Sed *contra* est,
quod dicitur in Glossa Rom. viii. super illud, ' Quos
' vocavit, hos et justificavit,' Glo. remissione peccato-
rum; ergo *remissio peccatorum est justificatio.*" Quæ-
stiones Disput. quæst. 28. art. 1.

In the *Loci Theologici* Melancthon expresses him-
self to the same effect: "Justificatio significat *remissio-
nem peccatorum, et reconciliationem seu acceptationem
ad vitam æternam.*" De Gratia et Justificatione.

Our own Church, in the reign of Henry, almost li-
terally adopted the definition of Melancthon: "Justifi-
cation signifies *remission of our sins, and our accepta-
tion or reconciliation into the grace and favour of God.*"
Articles of 1536, art. Justification.

The same idea likewise occurs in our Homilies, in
which it is said, "Every man of necessity is constrained
to seek for another *justification*, to be received at
God's hands, that is to say, *the remission, pardon, and
forgiveness of his sins and trespasses, in such things
as he has offended.*" Homily of the salvation of man-
kind, ed. 1547.

Page 123, note (2).

Ad oppositum. Impossibile est aliquem esse *carum* Deo sine *caritate*, sicut impossibile est aliquem esse *album* sine *albedine*; sed *caritas* est qualitas absoluta, quia est virtus theologica; ergo &c. Ad istam quæstionem est una opinio, quod ad hoc, *quod anima sit Deo grata, cara, et accepta, necessario requiritur aliqua talis forma* creata et absoluta, ita quod de potentia Dei absoluta sine tali forma non potest esse Deo cara; et ipsa forma necessario est Deo cara, et similiter *anima illa forma informata*; ita quod, stante illa forma, non potest de potentia Dei absoluta non esse Deo cara. Occam, lib. i. dist. 17. quæst. 1.

Page 126, note (3).

“ Et prædictis patet solutio quæstionis, videlicet, quod ad deletionem peccati mortalis post baptismum commissi, requiritur pœnitentia, quia ad deletionem peccati requiritur punitio voluntaria, ut dictum est. Pœnitentia autem est hujusmodi, ut patet ex prædictis: ergo, &c.” Nic. de Orbellis, lib. iv. dist. 14. quæst. 1.

Scotus accurately defines the difference between attrition and contrition, and ascribes the true merit of justification to the former. “ De tertio dico, quod aliquem actum humanum requiri ad deletionem peccati potest dupliciter intelligi; vel ut *dispositionem præviam*, vel ut *concomitantem*. Primo modo sufficit actus *informis*; immo semper est *informis*, quia dispositio prævia ad peccati deletionem est semper sine gratia et caritate; a cuius solius inhærentia et inclinatione ad actum dicitur actus formatus. Nam *in illo instanti, in quo deletur peccatum, caritas inest*, et per consequens, si actus requiritur, ut *concomitans* requiritur, ut formatus.

“ Ad hujus intellectum sciendum, quod peccator in peccatis existens, eo modo quo dictum est in præce-

“ dente quæstione, art. 1. peccatum manere post ac-
 “ tum, potest *ex naturalibus cum communi influenza*
 “ considerare peccatum commissum, ut offensivum Dei,
 “ et ut contra legem divinam, &c. et sub multis talibus
 “ rationibus; et potest voluntas ipsum, sub aliqua il-
 “ larum rationum, vel sub multis, illud peccatum sic
 “ consideratum detestari, et ille motus potest conti-
 “ nuari et intendi *ante infusionem gratiæ*. Potest etiam
 “ ista detestatio esse totaliter circumstantionata circum-
 “ stantiis moralibus debitis; non est enim verisimile,
 “ quod necesse sit propter peccatum istud remanens
 “ actum quemcunque circa peccatum commissum esse
 “ defectivum in aliqua circumstantia morali. Iste au-
 “ tem motus dicitur *attritio*, et est dispositio, sive *meri-*
 “ *tum de congruo*, ad *deletionem* peccati mortalis, *quæ*
 “ *sequitur in ultimo instanti* alicujus temporis, in quo
 “ tempore ista attritio duravit. . . . *Idem motus, qui*
 “ *prius fuit attritio, in illo instanti fit contritio*, quia in
 “ *illo instanti fit concomitans gratiæ, et ita actus forma-*
 “ *tus*, quia habens secum *caritatem, quæ est forma ac-*
 “ *tus*, ut hic loquimur. Ibi tamen oportet distinguere
 “ signa naturæ inter actum, ut est talis inesse naturæ et
 “ moris, et inter *caritatem* et inter actum, ut est for-
 “ matus, quia in primo signo naturæ est ibi actus talis,
 “ in secundo *caritas*, in tertio actus formatus a caritate,
 “ jam inclinante et inhærente, *et sic attritio fit contritio*,
 “ sine omni mutatione reali ipsius actus. Contra ergo
 “ non per contritionem deletur culpa, quia non est
 “ contritio nisi in tertio signo naturæ, et in secundo
 “ deletur; neque etiam per contritionem illam, ut per
 “ meritum, quia sequitur illam deletionem. Potest
 “ ergo dici, quod Deus disponit per *attritionem* in ali-
 “ quo tempore, *tanquam per aliquod meritum de congruo*,
 “ in aliquo instanti dare gratiam, *et pro illa attritione*,
 “ *ut pro merito, justificat, sicut est meritum justificationis*.
 “ Et licet non continuaretur idem actus circa pecca-

“tum in genere naturæ et moris, qui prius, adhuc *in illo instanti infunderetur gratia, quia jam præcessit meritum de congruo.*” Scotus, lib. iv. dist. 14. quæst. 2.

The change of eternal into temporal punishment is noticed in the Apology of the Augsburg Confession: “Sic enim” (viz. adversarii) “docent, in remissione peccati Deum remittere culpam; et tamen, *quia venit justitiæ divinæ punire peccatum, mutare pœnam æternam in pœnam temporalem. Addunt amplius partem illius temporalis pœnæ remitti potestate clavium, reliquum autem redimi per satisfactiones.*” De Pœnitentia. See Aquinas, Summa Prim. Secund. quæst. 86. art. 4.

But it was believed, that although temporal punishment usually remains to be exacted, after eternal is expiated, yet the act of contrition may prove sufficiently intense to atone likewise for that. “Respondeo dicendum quod intentio contritionis potest attendi dupliciter. Uno modo *ex parte caritatis* in actu, quod contritio inde sequens merebitur non solum *amotionem, sed etiam absolutionem, ab omni pœna.* Alio modo *ex parte doloris sensibilis, quem voluntas in contritione excitat; et quia ille etiam pœna quædam est, tantum potest intendi, quod sufficiet ad deletionem culpæ et pœnæ.*” Aquin. Sum. The. tert. quæst. 5. art. 2. “Item notandum, quod actus contritionis potest esse *ita intensus, quod pœnitens mereatur remissionem totius pœnæ peccato debitæ; ita quod, si post completum motum illius contritionis decederet, nullam pœnam in purgatorio sustineret.*” Nic. de Orbellis, lib. iv. dist. 14. quæst. 2.

Page 127, note (4).

Independently of the divine precept, which was conceived to enjoin the Sacrament of penance, the Schools held that Sacrament to be necessary on another account; on account of the difficulty in ascertaining the

sufficiency of contrition. “ Ad primum ergo dicendum, “ quod aliquis non potest esse *certus*, quod contritio sua “ sit *sufficiens* ad deletionem pœnæ et culpæ; et ideo “ tenetur *confiteri et satisfacere*; maxime cum contritio “ vera non fuerit, nisi propositum confitendi habuisset “ annexum, quod debet ad effectum reduci etiam propter “ præceptum, quod est de confessione datum.” Aquin. Sum. The. tert. quæst. 5. art. 2. It should be observed, that when the Sacrament of Penitence was said to consist in these three parts, contrition, confession, and satisfaction, in the word contrition, attrition was always included; the former being frequently put for penitential sorrow in general, whether proceeding from the operation of the human mind alone, or in conjunction with grace. The Scotists however usually expressed themselves correctly upon the point.

The great mercy of God in accepting a more easy expiation of crime, effected through the Sacrament, in lieu of one, which requires the perfect virtue itself, is thus described by Nicolaus de Orbellis, upon the principles, and in the language, of Scotus: “ In eodem “ enim instanti temporis est deletio culpæ, et infusio “ gratiæ, vel caritatis. Sicut adultus potest habere “ primam gratiam delentem originale peccatum duplici via, scilicet, vel ex bono motu disponente de “ congruo ad istam gratiam, vel ex susceptione baptismi; sic in proposito. Et hoc est majoris misericordię *duplicem* viam scilicet instituere, per quam “ *justificetur* peccator, quam ipsum ad *unam* viam accipere, tum etiam quia in susceptione gratiæ per sacramentum non requiritur attritio, quæ sit memoria de “ congruo, sicut in *prima* susceptione, sed *sufficit*, quod “ suscipiens sacramentum *non ponat obicem peccati mortalis in voluntate tunc actualiter existentis*, et quod “ habeat *aliqualem attritionem, seu displicentiam de peccatis commissis, cum proposito cavendi de futuro*, et

“ quod velit suscipere Sacramentum Pœnitentiæ, sicut
 “ dispensatur in Ecclesia. Talis enim in ultimo instanti
 “ prolationis verborum recipit effectum Sacramenti,
 “ scilicet, gratiam pœnitentialem; et illa attritio fit
 “ contritio, non quidem ex merito, quia dispositio illa
 “ non erat *sufficiens* per modum meriti, sed ex pacto
 “ Dei assistentis suo Sacramento ad effectum illum, ad
 “ quem institutum est.” Lib. iv. dist. 14. quæst. 2.

Page 128, note (5).

The Lutherans frequently maintained, that, as Christians, we ought not to doubt of God's will towards us, but, repenting and believing, to be persuaded that we are certainly restored to his favour. This position, however, was not in any way connected with that of a secret and personal Predestination, but was solely levelled against a very lucrative and highly offensive doctrine of the Church of Rome, the uncertainty respecting a due obliteration of crime, by penitential merit, in the mind of the individual. “ Multis indicavi,” said Luther, “ *Christianum hominem oportere certissime*
 “ statuere se esse in gratia Dei, et habere clamorem
 “ Spiritus Sancti in corde suo. *Hoc ideo feci, ut omnino*
 “ *discamus repudiare pestilentissimam opinionem*
 “ *totius regni Papæ, hominem incertum debere esse de*
 “ *gratia Dei erga se. Hac opinione stante, Christus*
 “ *plane nihil prodest. Num, quia de gratia Dei erga*
 “ *se dubitat, illum necesse est etiam dubitare de promissionibus*
 “ *divinis, et per consequens de voluntate Dei, de Christi*
 “ *beneficiis, quod pro nobis passus, mortuus est, resurrexit, &c.* Nulla autem major blasphemia in Deum
 “ est, quam negare ejus promissa, negare Deum ipsum,
 “ Christum, &c. Ideo extrema fuit non solum dementia,
 “ sed etiam impietas, quod Monachi tanto studio allexe-
 “ runt juventutem utriusque sexus in Monasteria, ad reli-
 “ giones, et ordines sanctos, ut vocaverunt, tanquam ad
 “ *certissimum statum salutis: et tamen postea allectos*

“jusserunt dubitare de gratia Dei. . . . Hoc Papa
 “nescit; ideo impie nugatur cum suis furiis, neminem
 “scire, ne justos quidem et sapientes, utrum digni sunt
 “amore, &c. Imo si justis et sapientibus sunt, certo sciunt
 “se diligere a Deo, vel justis et sapientibus non sunt. . . .
 “Papa igitur hoc impio dogmate, quo jussit homines
 “dubitare de favore Dei erga se, sustulit Deum et omnes
 “promissiones de Ecclesia, obruit benefacta Christi, et
 “totum Evangelium abolevit.” Vol. v. p. 379, 380. Nor,
 while arguing against the Papistical doctrine of penitential
 doubt, did he, on the other hand, contend for a certainty,
 which the presumptuous sinner could abuse, but for one of a
 more rational description, founded upon the stability of God’s
 nature and promises, and solely applicable to those who forsake
 their sins. “Cur nunc de voluntate Dei erga te dubites,
 postquam per Filium Dei Deo reconciliatus es? Sed inquires,
 ‘Peccator sum; offendi Deum; nec parvi voluntati ejus ita, ut
 ‘par erat.’ Sint hæc quoque. Non enim negabimus peccatum.
 Tu igitur mutatus es, ex bono factus es malus, ex filio factus
 es inobediens. Sed nunc ideo statues Deum quoque mutatum,
 aut alium factum? Quin discede a malo. Peccasti. Peccare desine:
 ‘pete veniam: spera per Christum Deum sic tibi reconciliatum,
 ut reconciliatio sit æterna, non unius aut alterius diei,
 vel anni, sed perpetua; et comperies prophetam non mentitum,
 qui eum vocat (chanum) placibilem, mitem, benignum,
 clementem.’” Id. vol. iv. p. 358. See also note 11.

The supposed efficacy of the Sacraments, particularly of the Mass,
ex opere operato, was taught by all the Scholastics, and severely
 reprobated by the Lutherans. The Apology of the Augsburg Confession
 thus notices it: “Hic damnamus totum populum Scholasticorum
 doctorum, qui docent, quod Sacramenta non ponenti
 obicem conferant gratiam ex opere operato sine bono

" *motu utentis.* Hæc simpliciter Judaica opinio est
 " sentire, quod *per ceremoniam* justificemur, *sine bono*
 " *motu cordis*, hoc est, *sine fide.*" Art. de Usu et Numero
 Sacramentorum. " Repudiandi sunt et reliqui com-
 " munes errores, quod Missa conferat gratiam *ex opere*
 " *operato* facienti. Item quod applicata *pro aliis, etiam*
 " *injustis, non ponentibus obicem* mereatur eis remissio-
 " nem peccatorum, culpæ, et pænæ. Hæc omnia falsa
 " et impia sunt, nuper ab indoctis Monachis conficta,
 " et *obruunt gloriam passionis Christi, et justitiam fidei.*"
 Art. de Missa. " Nemo enim sanus illam Pharisai-
 " cam et Ethnicam persuasionem *de opere operato* pro-
 " bare potest. Et tamen hæc persuasio hæret in po-
 " pulo; hæc auxit in infinitum Missarum numerum.
 " Conducuntur enim Missæ *ad iram Dei placandam, et*
 " *hoc opere remissionem culpæ aut pænæ consequi volunt;*
 " volunt impetrare quidquid in omni vita opus est; *vo-*
 " *lunt etiam mortuos liberare.* Hanc Pharisæicam opi-
 " nionem docuerunt in Ecclesia sophistæ." Ibid.

Page 129, note (6).

" Sects and feigned religions were neither the for-
 " tieth part so many among the Jews, nor more super-
 " stitiously and ungodly abused, than of late days they
 " have been among us. Which sects and religions had
 " so many hypocritical and feigned works in their state
 " of religion, (as they arrogantly named it,) that their
 " lamps (as they said) ran always over, able to *satisfy*,
 " not only for their own sins, but also for all other their
 " benefactors, brothers, and sisters of religion, as most
 " ungodly and craftily they had persuaded the multi-
 " tude of ignorant people; keeping in divers places (as
 " it were) marts or markets of merits, being full of their
 " holy relics, images, shrines, and works of overflowing
 " abundance, ready to be sold."

" Let us rehearse some other kinds of Papistical su-
 " perstitions and abuses, as of beads, of Lady Psalters

“ and Rosaries of superstitious fastings, of fraternities or brotherhoods, of pardons, with such-like merchandize, which were so esteemed and abused, to the great prejudice of God’s glory and commandments, that they were made *most high and holy things*, whereby to attain to the everlasting life, or remission of sins.” Homily of good works.

The Confession of Augsburg thus refers to the same superstitious means of appeasing the anger of Heaven: “ Constat autem Monachos docuisse, quod *factitiæ religiones satisfaciunt pro peccatis, mereantur gratiam et justificationem*. Quid hoc est aliud, quam *de gloria Christi detrahere, et obscurare ac negare justitiam fidei?* Hi, qui votis tribuunt justificationem, tribuunt propriis operibus hoc, quod proprie ad gloriam Christi pertinet. Neque vero negari potest, quin Monachi docuerint, *se per vota et observationes suas justificare, et mereri remissionem peccatorum; imo affinxerunt absurdiora, et dixerunt se aliis mutuari sua opera.*” De Cereimonialibus, art. 6. ed. 1530. “ Olim vexabantur conscientiae doctrina operum, non audiebant ex Evangelio consolationem; quosdam conscientia expulit in desertum, in monasteria, sperantes, ibi *se gratiam merituros esse per vitam Monasticam*. Alii alia excogitaverunt opera *ad promerendam gratiam, et satisfaciendum pro peccatis*. Ideo magnopere fuit opus hanc doctrinam *de fide in Christum tradere et renovare, ne deesset consolatio pavidis conscientiarum, sed scirent fide in Christum apprehendi gratiam, et remissionem peccatorum, et justificationem.*” Id. art. 20.

Upon the doctrine of satisfaction indeed, which, in the vulgar idea, was conceived to be the principal mode of expiating crime, so various were the devices of the Church of Rome, that it is not easy even to enumerate them. “ Restat tertius actus de satisfactionibus. Hic

“ vero habent confusissimas disputationes. Fingunt
 “ æternas pœnas mutari in pœnas purgatorii. Et ha-
 “ rum partem remitti potestate clavium, partem docent
 “ redimendam esse satisfactionibus. Addunt amplius,
 “ quod oporteat satisfactiones esse opera supereroga-
 “ tionis, et hæc constituunt in stultissimis observati-
 “ bus, velut in peregrinationibus Rosariis, aut similibus
 “ observationibus, quæ non habent mandata Dei. Deinde,
 “ sicut purgatorium satisfactionibus redimunt; ita ex-
 “ cogitata est ars redimendi satisfactiones, quæ fuit quæ-
 “ stuosissima. Vendunt enim indulgentias, quas inter-
 “ pretantur esse remissiones satisfactionum. Et hic quæ-
 “ stus non solum ex vivis, sed multo amplior est ex mor-
 “ tuis. Neque solum indulgentiis, sed etiam sacrificio
 “ Missæ redimunt satisfactiones mortuorum; denique in-
 “ finita res est de satisfactionibus. Inter hæc scandala,
 “ non enim possumus enumerare omnia, et doctrinas
 “ dæmoniorum, jacet obruta doctrina de justitia fidei in
 “ Christum, et de beneficio Christi.” Apolog. Confess.
 August. art. de Pœnitentia.

It may be necessary perhaps to add, that no tenet of
 the Scholastical theology was more abused in practice,
 than that of satisfaction. Nor seldom was its supposed
 effect totally misconceived, When, however, correctly
 understood, it implied solely that part of penitence, which
 the justified person, already contrite and absolved, is
 bound to perform, in order to exempt himself from tem-
 poral punishment, and not that, which is requisite to ob-
 tain his justification; a blessing thought to be previously
 received, with the obliteration of his fault, and the re-
 mission of eternal punishment. “ His autem concur-
 “ rentibus, justificatur homo prius peccator. Quum
 “ enim in peccato mortali sunt tria, (ut dictum est su-
 “ pra,) videlicet, *deordinatio actus, privatio gratiæ,* (ra-
 “ tione cujus dicitur peccatori offensus, quia subtrahi-
 “ ei gratiam, quæ est ad solum amicum,) et *reatus pœ-*

“ *nae aeternae*, per contritionem reordinatur voluntas
 “ in actu, per gratiam remittitur offensa, et per conse-
 “ quens poena aeterna, quae est ad inimicum, commuta-
 “ tur in temporalem, quae potest esse ad amicum et ad
 “ concivem; et sic, licet sit debitor poenae, non est ta-
 “ men debitor poenae *impii*, sed poenitentis et *justificati*
 “ Ad aliud dicendum, quod plena et perfecta jus-
 “ tificatio *impii*, quoad poenam culpae debitam, requirit
 “ satisfactionem, quae frequenter sequitur infusionem
 “ gratiae, tamen quia poena debita post infusionem gra-
 “ tiae, *non est aeterna*, quae debetur impiis, secundum
 “ illud Esa. xxvi. ‘ In terra sanctorum iniqua gessit, et
 “ non videbit gloriam Domini;’ sed est *temporalis*, *cujus*
 “ *justificatus* potest esse debitor; ideo, non obstante tali
 “ debito, *peccator* dicitur ex solis praecedentibus *justif-*
 “ *catus*.” Durandus de S. Porciano, lib. iv. dist. 17.
 quest. 1.

Page 129, note (7).

“ Men’s dreams and phantastical inventions.” Cran-
 mer’s Answer to Gardiner, p. 14. So anxious were
 our Reformers to discourage the placing of a groundless
 trust in superstitious works of every description, that
 in the Injunctions of Edward they thus severely ex-
 pressed themselves against those, which were of appa-
 rently a trivial nature. “ The persons above rehearsed
 “ shall make, or cause to be made, in their Churches,
 “ and every other cure they have, one Sermon every
 “ quarter of a year, at the least, wherein they shall
 “ purely and sincerely declare the word of God, and in
 “ the same exhort their hearers to works of faith, mercy,
 “ and charity, specially prescribed and commanded in
 “ Scripture, and that *works devised by men’s phantasies*
 “ beside Scripture, as wandering on pilgrimages, offer-
 “ ing of money, candles, or tapers, or relics, or images,
 “ or kissing and licking of the same, praying upon
 “ beads, or such-like superstition, have not only no pro-

“mise of reward in Scripture, but contrariwise *great threats and maledictions of God*, for that they be things tending to idolatry and superstition.” Sparrow’s Collection, p. 2.

Page 131, note (8).

Without the virtue of repentance, Aquinas expressly states, that mortal sin is not remissible. “Respondeo dicendum, quod impossibile est peccatum actuale mortale sine pœnitentia remitti, loquendo de pœnitentia, quæ est virtus.” Summa tert. p. quæst. 86. art. 2. And it should be recollected, that in the Sacrament of penitence, some portion at least of this virtue was supposed always to exist, although the ingenuity of Scholastical, and the avarice of Papistical, philosophy had diminished that portion to nothing more, than the mere non-resistance of grace.

The term *justification* was thus minutely defined: “Dicendum quod *justificatio* passive accepta importat motum ad justitiam, sicut et calefactio motum ad calorem. . . . Alio modo potest fieri hujusmodi justitia in homine secundum rationem motus, qui est de contrario in contrarium, et secundum hoc *justificatio* importat transmutationem quandam de statu injustitiæ ad statum justitiæ prædictæ. Et hoc modo loquimur de *justificatione impii*, secundum illud Apostoli ad Rom. iv. ‘Et qui non operatur, credenti autem in eum, qui justificat impium,’ &c. Et quia motus denominatur magis a termino ad quem, quam a termino a quo, ideo hujusmodi transmutatio, qua aliquis transmutatur a statu injustitiæ per remissionem peccati, sortitur nomen a termino ad quem, et vocatur *justificatio impii*.” Ibid. quæst. 113. art. 1.

Page 131, note (9).

Isaiah lx. 19.

Page 132, note (10).

Luther thus acknowledges his own literary defects,

in his confidential letters to his friends: "Mitto hic sermonem de Scholis, plane Lutheranium, et Lutheri verbositate nihil authorem suum negans, sed plenissime me referens. Sic sum." Philip. Melancthoni. Epistolæ Luth. ed. Budd. p. 186. "Meus vero" (viz. Sermo) "præterquam quod artibus dicendi imperitus et incultus, nihil nisi sylvam et chaos verborum evomuit; tum etiam eo fato agitur, ut turbulentus et impetuusus velut luctator cum monstris infinitis semper congregi cogatur. . . . Solor tamen meipsum, quod existimem, imo sciam, Patrem illum familias cœlestem, pro magnitudine suæ domus, etiam opus habere uno et altero servo, duro contra duos, et aspero contra asperos, veluti malo cuneo in malos nodos. Et tonanti Deo opus est non tantum pluvia irrigante, sed etiam tonitru concutiente, et fulgure auras purgante, quo felicius et copiosius terra fructificet." J. Brentio. Ibid. p. 193. "Mihi, ut videtis, Latinæ linguæ modicus est usus, qui in barbarie Scholasticorum doctorum ætatem consumpsi." Balthas. Alterio. Ibid. p. 287.

Page 133, note (11).

In the Apology of their Confession, the Lutherans were particularly solicitous to prevent the possibility of disconnecting faith from repentance: "Quare intelligunt omnes boni viri utiliter et pie reprehensam esse doctrinam sophistarum et canonistarum de pœnitentia. Nam hæc dogmata aperte falsa sunt, et non solum aliena a scripturis sacris, sed etiam ab ecclesiasticis patribus. 1. Quod per opera extra gratiam facta mereamur ex pacto divino gratiam. 2. Quod per attritionem mereamur gratiam. . . . 9. Quod susceptio sacramenti pœnitentiæ, ex opere operato, sine bono motu utentis, hoc est, sine fide in Christum, consequatur gratiam. . . . Nos igitur ut explicaremus pias conscientias ex his labyrinthis sophistarum, constituimus duas partes pœnitentiæ, videlicet, contritionem et

“*idem*. Si quis volet addere *tertiam*, videlicet, *dignos fructus pœnitentiæ*, hoc est, *mutationem totius vitæ ac morum in melius, non refragabimur.*” De Pœnitentia, p. 40. “Sed quia adversarii nominatim hoc damnant, quod diximus, homines fide consequi remissionem peccatorum, addemus paucas quasdam probationes, ex quibus intelligi potest, remissionem peccatorum contingere *non ex opere operato propter contritionem, sed fide illa speciali, qua unusquisque credit sibi remitti peccata*. Nam hic Articulus præcipuus est, de quo digladiamur cum adversariis, et cujus cognitionem ducimus maxime necessariam esse *Christianis omnibus*. Adversarii, cum de fide loquuntur, et dicunt eam præcedere pœnitentiam, intelligunt fidem non hanc, quæ justificat, sed quæ in genere credit Deum esse, pœnas propositas esse impiis, &c. Nos præter illam fidem requirimus, *ut credat sibi quisque remitti peccata*. De hac fide *speciali* litigamus, et *opponimus eam opinioni*, quæ jubet confidere, non *in promissione Christi, sed in opere operato contritionis, confessionis, et satisfactorum*.” Ibid. p. 42. We here perceive what the Lutherans meant by the terms “special faith,” which have been in later times so differently appropriated by the Calvinists: we see, that their only object was to teach the drooping penitent, by a *special*, opposed to a *general*, faith in Christianity, the necessity of grounding his individual hope of pardon upon the promise of Christ, and not upon the inherent efficacy of his own contrition, confession, and satisfactions. Nor, when we read the following explicit passage in the works of Luther, will it be possible for us to suppose, that he ever contended for an assurance in divine forgiveness upon the contracted principle of personal election. “Fides acquisita seu sophistarum infusa, de Christo dicit, ‘Credo Filium Dei passum et resuscitatum,’ atque *hic desinit*. Sed *vera fides dicit, ‘Credo*

“quidem Filium Dei passum et resuscitatum, sed hoc totum pro me, pro peccatis meis, de quo certus sum. Est enim pro totius mundi peccatis mortuus. Ac certissimum est, me esse partem aliquam mundi, ergo certissimum est pro meis quoque peccatis mortuum esse.” Opera, vol. i. p. 386.

That they inculcated a faith, which is only to be found in penitence, their Apology sufficiently proves: “Item fides illa, de qua loquimur, existit in pœnitentia. . . . Quare non potest existere in his, qui secundum carnem vivunt, qui delectantur cupiditatibus suis, et obtemperant eis. . . . Quare fides illa, quæ accipit remissionem peccatorum in corde perterrefacto et fugiente peccatum, non manet in his, qui obtemperant cupiditatibus, nec existit cum mortali peccato.” De Dilectione, &c. p. 13. “Hæc fides, de qua loquimur, existit in pœnitentia.” Responsio ad Argum. &c. p. 29. “Fides non manet in his, qui abjiciunt pœnitentiam; sicut supra diximus, fidem existere in pœnitentia.” De Usu et Numero Sacram. p. 60.

Indeed, Melancthon had before strongly impressed the same idea in the Articles which he drew up for the Visitation of the Saxon Churches: “Pastores debent exemplum Christi sequi, qui, quoniam pœnitentiam et remissionem peccatorum docet, debent eadem et ipsi tradere Ecclesiis. Nunc vulgare est vociferare de fide, et tamen intelligi quid sit fides non potest, nisi prædicata pœnitentia. Plane vinum novum in utres veteres infundunt, qui fidem sine pœnitentia, sine doctrina timoris Dei, sine doctrina legis prædicant, et ad carnalem quandam securitatem assuefaciunt vulgus. Et securitas est deterior, quam plerique errores antea sub papatu fuerunt. Hoc genus concionatorum describit Hier. et vituperat eos, qui dicunt, ‘Pax, pax, et non est pax.’” Art. Pastorum Officium, ed. 1530. “Hi, qui docent in Ecclesiis, tradant doctrinam legis,

“ alioqui, ubi doctrina fidei sine lege traditur, *infinita*
 “ *scandala oriuntur, vulgus fit securum*, et somniant se
 “ habere justitiam fidei, quia nesciunt fidem in his
 “ tantum esse posse, *qui habent contrita per legem*
 “ *corda.*” Art. de Lege. Such was the faith which
 they maintained, when they spoke of that principle as
 the medium of Christian consolation. It is neverthe-
 less necessary to add, that they sometimes used the
 word in a more extended sense, as embracing the whole
 of Christianity. “ Sacilegium itaque est *ordines reli-*
 “ *giosorum sanctos appellare. Una religio sancta et*
 “ *sanctificans est, Christianismus, seu fides.*” Opera
 Lutheri, vol. i. p. 376. “ *Duæ sunt partes fidei, sive*
 “ *religionis Christianæ; pœnitentia nempe, sive con-*
 “ *tritio ob peccata, deinde fiducia de remissione pecca-*
 “ *torum. Tertia est vitæ Christianæ, sive bonorum*
 “ *operum exercitium.*” Art. Visit. Saxon. apud Seck-
 endorf. lib. ii. sect. 13. §. 36.

Page 194, note (12).

How much soever any strong expressions of Luther
 upon the subject of faith, which he solely opposed to
 the Scholastical doctrine of merit, may have been mis-
 understood, as verging towards fanaticism, it is certain,
 that he himself never intended to give them that bias.
 “ *Ex hoc tamen non sequitur, quod debeas peccatum*
 “ *extenuare aut contemnere, quia Deus illud non im-*
 “ *putat. Non imputat quidem; sed quibus, et propter*
 “ *quid? Non duris et securis, sed pœnitentiam agen-*
 “ *tibus, et fide apprehendentibus Christum propitiatorem,*
 “ *propter quem ut remittuntur eis omnia peccata, ita et*
 “ *reliquiæ peccati eis non imputantur.*” Opera, vol. v.
 p. 421. “ *Christiana libertate hodie abutuntur plurimi,*
 “ *dicentes, Gratia, gratia; ergo non est opus bona fa-*
 “ *cere aut mala pati.*” Ibid. p. 14. “ *Nemo præsumat*
 “ *per somnium id atque cogitationem de fide, quam ipse*
 “ *sibi finxit, se in illud*” (regnum cœlorum) “ *ingres-*

“surum. Fide opus est viva, quæque probata et exercitata” (bonis operibus) “sit egregie. Sed proh Deus! ut pugnancia cum hoc loco et scripserunt et prædicarunt nostri impostores, non doctores, asserentes, qui minutissimum duntaxat gradum, et vel scintillulam aliam quam fidei moriturus habuerit, hunc salutem assecuturum.” Vol. v. p. 448. “Pœnitentia omnium testimonio et vero, est dolor de peccato, cum adjuncto proposito melioris vitæ.” Disput. contra Antinomus. Id. vol. i. p. 401. “Cavenda igitur doctrina Papistarum de pœnitentia, sicut ipse infernus et diabolus. Multo magis cavendi sunt, qui nullam prorsus pœnitentiam in Ecclesia relinquunt.” Ibid. p. 404. “Fœdus est error, quod quispiam de peccatis se putet satisfacturum; quæ ex inestimabili clementia Deus et semper et gratis remittit atque condonat, nihil a nobis invicem requirens, quam ut in posterum bene vivamus.” Id. vol. i. p. 59. When speaking of divine, as opposed to human, excommunication for crime, he adds; “Sed non perpetuo ab eis aberit iudicium Dei. Homines fallunt; Deum fallere non possunt. Is in novissimo die colliget per angelos omnia scandala, et conjiciet in æternum ignem. Ab hac Dei excommunicatione occulta qui volet liberari, caveat peccata, et pœnitentiam agat, hoc est, emendet vitam, deinde preceatur et credat veniam per Christum. Hæc unica via est illam occultam Dei excommunicationem effugiendi.” Id. vol. v. p. 381.

Upon the peculiar application of the doctrine, that we are justified by faith alone, to the conscience of the penitent sinner, alarmed by the recollection of his past transgressions, Melancthon delivers himself in the most explicit terms: “Est sane παράδοξον dicere, quod sola fide justi sumus, multum enim scandalorum videtur parere legis abrogatio; sed hæc doctrina pertinet non ad vitam exteriorem, sed ad certamen conscientie luctantis

“cum iudicio Dei. . . . Justificatio autem apud Paulum intelligitur *relative de acceptance*. Non sumus “justi, *neque operibus, neque novitate nostra post regenerationem, sed sola misericordia*, si tamen accipiamus “eam fide. *Fides autem ipsa est notitia vera Dei, legis obedientia, inchoatio vitæ æternæ*; Joan. xvii. ‘Hæc “est vita æterna, ut agnoscant te solum Deum verum, “et quem misisti, Jesum Christum.’ Opera Lutheri, vol. i. p. 484. Disputationes Melancthonis. What the Lutherans meant by the word *Regeneration*, when they confined it not strictly to its proper sense, *Baptismal renovation*, we learn from their Apology: “Nos “dicimus quod *pœnitentiam*, hoc est, *conversionem*, seu “*regenerationem*, boni fructus, bona opera, in omni “vita sequi debeant.” De Pœnitentia, p. 48.

Page 134, note (13).

Penitence is thus defined in the Augsburg Confession: “Constat autem pœnitentia (hoc est, *conversio impii*, ed. 1540.) *proprie* his duabus partibus: altera “est *contritio*, seu terrores incussi conscientiæ agnito “peccato: (in quibus et iram Dei agnoscimus, et do- “lemus nos peccasse, et *peccata detestamur et fugimus*, “sicut Joel. conscionatur, ‘Scindite corda vestra, et “non vestimenta vestra, et convertimini ad Dominum. “Deum vestrum,’ &c. ed. 1540.) altera est *fides*, quæ “concipitur ex Evangelio seu absolute, et credit “propter Christum (certo, ed. 1540.) remitti peccata, “consolatur conscientiam, et ex terroribus liberat; (de “qua fide Paulus loquitur, cum ait, ‘Justificati fide, “pacem habemus,’ ed. 1540). Deinde *sequi debent bona “opera*, quæ sunt fructus pœnitentiæ. (Deinde sequi “debent boni fructus pœnitentiæ, hoc est, obedientia “erga Deum, juxta illud, ‘Debitores sumus non car- “ni, ut secundum carnem vivamus. Si enim secundum “carnem vivetis, moriemini; sed si Spiritu actiones “corporis mortificabitis, vivetis,’ ed. 1540.)” Art. 11.

But when the Lutherans described penitence as consisting only of contrition and faith, it should be observed that they contemplated it according to its *proper* signification, (“*Constat autem pœnitentia proprie*”) solely as the conversion of a sinner, as the act of his returning from vice to virtue; and “from the power of Satan unto God;” and that with contrition and faith they expressly maintained the necessary coexistence of every genuine principle of holiness. “*Nec aliud volunt nostri, cum dicunt, ‘sola fide justificamur,’ quam quod jam dixi, gratis fide propter Christum consequimur remissionem peccatorum, non propter nostram dignitatem. Nec excludit particula sola, contritionem aut cœteras virtutes, ne adsint, sed negat eas esse causas reconciliationis, et transfert causam in solum Christum.*” *Loci Theolog. de Vocab. Gratiæ*, p. 240. ed. 1595. “*Quid autem planius et simplicius dici potest hæc voce? Etiam si existere in nobis pœnitentiam oportet, tamen statuendum esse quod non propter nostras virtutes, sed propter Filium Dei Mediatorem, recipiamur, et placeamus Deo. Quid hæc vox habet absurdi? Postulat, ut adsint virtutes, et tamen causam reconciliationis transfert in Christum, tribuit Christo debitum honorem, et monstrat p̄is firmam consolationem.*” *Ibid. de Vocab. Gratiæ*, p. 243. See also p. 284, 434, and 281. “*De magna re disputamus, de honore Christi, et unde petant bonæ mentes certam et firmam consolationem. Utrum fiducia collocanda sit in Christum, an in opera nostra. Quod si in opera nostra collocanda sit, detrahitur Christi honos Mediatoris et Propitiatoris.*” *Apologia Confess. de dilect. et implet. Legis*, p. 14.

Their object in introducing the term *faith* into the definition of penitence, instead of arising, as some have conceived, from a propensity to make religion a sort of ecstasical reverie, and to gratify the imagination at the

expeuce of the judgment, was simply to impress the necessity of trusting in divine forgiveness upon a Christian principle; a principle, which the Church of Rome seemed totally to have discarded. “ Quod aliter Monachi scripserunt, eo fit, quia non discernebant Legem et Evangelium, et de justificatione loquuntur *philosophico more*; prorsus ut Plato vel Aristoteles cogitat, Achillem esse fortem virum, quia habet hanc virtutem, et afflatum quendam divinum, ita hi dicunt, Paulum justum esse *propter suas virtutes, et afflatum divinum, nihil addunt de Mediatore, de promissionibus seu Evangelio, et de fide, seu fiducia Mediatoris*; imo jubent *dubitare de reconciliatione, hoc est, delere Evangelium et promissionem, et sepelire Christum*. Quoties igitur venit in mentem hujus controversiæ, refer oculos ad hunc scopum. Cum reipsa et vere hoc dicatur, necessariam esse pœnitentiam, et tamen nos propter Filium Dei habere remissionem, placere, et exaudiri, tribuam Filio Dei suum honorem, et hac fide seu fiducia promissæ misericordiæ Deum invocabo.” Loci Theolog. de argum. Adversariorum, p. 282.

But while they argued for the necessity of trusting in God’s free mercy through Christ, and not in our own merits, for the remission of sin, it was very far from their intention to represent that faith or trust, as an act or quality of the mind, justifying us, by its own nature, in the sight of God. The sole point at issue was to determine the meritorious cause of justification in the eye of Heaven; and this they were anxious to attribute neither to faith, nor to any other virtue. “ *Concedo in fiducia inesse dilectionem, et hanc virtutem et plerasque alias adesse oportere*; sed cum dicimus, ‘Fiducia sumus justi,’ non intelligatur nos *propter virtutis istius dignitatem*, sed per misericordiam recipi propter Mediatorem, quam tamen oportet fide apprehendi.” Loci Theolog. de argum. Advers. p. 284. “ Fide sumus justi, id est, per

" misericordiam propter Christum sumus justi; non quia
 " *fides sit virtus, quæ mereatur remissionem sua dignitate.*
 " Quod vero additur, '*fides est opus,*' concedendum est.
 " Est enim opus, ut dilectio, patientia, castitas." Ibid.
 p. 286. It seems therefore certain, that the justifying
 efficacy, which their adversaries attributed to works,
 they transferred not to faith, but to the object of it; an
 act of the mind only requisite, that the individual may
 himself apply his justification to his own conscience,
 when truly penitent, instead of having it applied for
 him, (particularly in the sacrifices of the Mass,) by a
 superstitious Priest, in a superstitious Sacrament. " Inde
 " factum est, quod docent *ex opere operato*, ut loquuntur,
 " mereri" (viz. Missam) " gratiam, et tollere peccata
 " vivorum et mortuorum. Hæc opinio, quantopere
 " distet a Scripturis, ac gloriam passionis Christi lædat,
 " Serenissima Regia Majestas vestra facillime judicabit.
 " Si enim hoc verum est, quod Missa *pro aliis applicari*
 " potest, quod peccata tollit, et prodest tam vivis quam
 " mortuis, sequitur, *justificationem ex opere Missarum*
 " contingere, *non ex fide*; verum hoc omnino Scripturæ
 " repugnat, quæ tradit, nos gratis propter Christum per
 " fidem justificari, ac peccata nobis condonari, et in gra-
 " tiam nos recipi, atque ita *non alieno opere, sed propria*
 " *fide*, propter Christum *singulos justos fieri*; at illi do-
 " cent *alienum opus pro remittendis peccatis alteri.*"
 Letter of the German Ambassadors to Henry VIII.
 Burnet, vol. i. p. 335. Records.

Page 135, note (14).

The division of penitence into its respective parts is
 thus noticed in the Apology of the Augsburg Confession:
 " Constituimus *duas partes pœnitentiæ, videlicet, con-*
 " *tritionem et fidem. Si quis volet addere tertiam, vi-*
 " *delicet, dignos fructus pœnitentiæ, hoc est, mutationem*
 " *totius vitæ et morum in melius, non refragabimur.*" De
 Pœnit. p. 40. Indeed, it is there sometimes contem-

plated as necessarily comprehending its fruits; "*Agite* "*pœnitentiam, certe loquitur de tota pœnitentia, de tota* "*novitate vitæ, et fructibus.*" De Pœnit. p. 48. "*Verum* "*est enim quod in doctrinâ pœnitentiæ requiruntur* "*opera, quia certe nova vita requiritur.*" Responsio ad arg. Adversar. p. 23. In the Loci Theologici it is defined much after the same manner: "*Voco pœnitentiam, ut in Ecclesiâ loquimur, conversionem ad Deum,* "*et hujus conversionis partes seu diversos motus, dicendi* "*causâ, discerno. Dico partes esse contritionem et* "*fidem. Hæc necessariò sequi debet nova obedientia,* "*quam si quis vult nominare tertiam partem non re-* "*pugno.*" Loci Theolog. de Pœnit. p. 415. But, in the Saxon Confession, the third part is expressly included: "*Dicendi causâ distribuimus conversionem,* "*vel pœnitentiam, in tria membra; in contritionem,* "*fidem, et novam obedientiam. Nam hæc res complectitur* "*vera conversio, ut vox divinâ et vera Ecclesiæ exper-* "*ientia ostendunt. Nec tamen de modis loquendi, aut* "*numero partium, contentiones movemus, sed res ne-* "*cessarias in conspectu omnibus esse volumus. Et* "*maxime necessarium est Ecclesiæ extare veram doc-* "*trinam planam, maxime perspicuam, de tota conver-* "*sione." Art. de Pœnitent. In conformity likewise* with this idea, Melancthon observes, "*Sæpe Scriptura* "*pœnitentiam vocat totam conversionem cum fructibus.*" Disput. Oper. Luther, vol. i. p. 450. It appears therefore, that when the Lutherans described penitence merely as comprising what the Sacrament of it, according to the Church of Rome, was supposed to effect, they viewed it as consisting only of *contrition and faith*; but that, when they considered it as an entire conversion both of the heart and *life*, they included in it *actual obedience*.

Page 135, note (15).

Upon the exercise of good works, as requisite to præ-

serve the favour of God, and obtain the rewards of Heaven, the Augsburg Confession speaks without reserve: "De hac obedientia etiam docemus, eos, qui admittunt peccata mortalia, non esse justos, quia Deus requirit hanc obedientiam, ut resistamus vitiosis affectibus. Qui autem non repugnant, sed obtemperant eis contra conscientiam, hi sunt injusti, et neque Spiritum Sanctum, neque fidem, id est, fiduciam misericordiae, retinent. Nam in his, qui delectantur peccatis, nec agunt poenitentiam, ne potest quidem fiducia existere, quae quærat remissionem peccatorum. . . . Et veræ virtutes sine ulla dubitatione sunt dona Dei. . . . Debet autem ad hæc dona accedere exercitatio nostra, quæ et conservat ea et meretur incrementum, juxta illud, 'Habenti dabitur.' Et Augustinus præclare dixit, 'Dilectio meretur incrementum dilectionis,' cum videlicet exercetur. Habent enim bona opera præmia, cum in hac vita, tum post hanc vitam in vita æterna." Art. 20. de bonis operibus, ed. 1540.

But Luther, commenting on these words in St. Matthew, "Et tunc reddet unicuique secundum opera sua," explained the point of future rewards more fully; arguing, that neither external works, nor internal piety, but a complete Christian obedience, will be the rule of retribution at the day of judgment. "Quod est ratio in moralibus, hoc fides est in theologia, sicut in natura arbor est prior fructu. Quæri enim et hic potest, an fructus faciat arborem, vel arbor fructum. Hic respondetur ex natura, nisi primum sit arbor habens suum succum, &c. non fiunt fructus. Ita in moralibus, nisi homo sit bonus habens succum suum, id est, rectam rationem, non sequuntur bona opera. Ita in theologia, nisi adsit succus et pinguedo olivæ, hoc est, fides et cognitio Dei, non fiunt opera fidelia. Stat ergo veritas, arborem sine fructu et ante fructum esse bonam suo solo succo et natura. Stat veritas, mo-

“ ralem hominem esse bonum sine operibus, et ante
 “ opera, per solam rationem rectam. Stat veritas,
 “ Christianum esse justum sine caritatis operibus, et
 “ antea caritatem, per solam fidem. Quid sit ergo,
 “ quod urgent opera et dicta de operibus, cum cogantur
 “ fateri, nullum opus esse posse, nisi prior sit efficiens
 “ seu operans sine opere, et *opus* necessario prærequirere
 “ *personam*, quæ ipsum faciat? Cur ergo ita pugnant
 “ contra nos, quod fidem sine operibus dicimus esse, et
 “ facere personam justam; postea sequi opera, quæ non
 “ faciant personam justam, sed fiant a persona justa:
 “ cum fateri cogantur id ita fieri tam in natura, quam in
 “ philosophia morali, seu lege? Vitiosissimum
 “ igitur argumentum est; Deus reddet secundum opera,
 “ ergo opera justificant vel damnant. Et est vere fal-
 “ lacia compositionis et divisionis. Pessime enim divi-
 “ dunt, quæ composita sunt. Siquidem illud verbum
 “ *opera* est compositum, includens fidem, seu *rationem*
 “ *fidelem*, per quam fiunt opera, &c. At ipsi *dividunt*
 “ istud *compositum*, et *sola opera*, seu *partem compositi*,
 “ opponunt fidei, et *per opera volunt salvari*. Et ipse
 “ textus Evangelii hanc divisionem vitiosam non patitur,
 “ quia conjungit opera cum persona, et facit *tale com-*
 “ *positum ex operante et operibus, quod non sit dividen-*
 “ *dum*. Non enim dicit, ‘ Reddet *cuiilibet operi*,’ sed sic
 “ dicit, ‘ Reddet *unicuique* secundum opera sua.’ *Uni-*
 “ *cuique* inquit, id est, *qualis fuerit persona operans*,
 “ *tulem accipiet mercedem*. Quare non opera, sed ope-
 “ rans recipiet mercedem. Operans vero est, qui ante
 “ opus vel bonus vel malus est. Ergo argumentari ab
 “ opere ad operantem, est a parte ad totum argumentari.
 “ Sicut si argumenteris: Hoc animal habet duos pedes;
 “ ergo est homo, quia duo pedes sunt pars hominis, non
 “ totus homo.

“ Si ista subtiliora sunt, quam ut intelligi possint a
 “ *vulgo*, tunc *manendum est in ista simplicitate*, quod

“*Scripturæ de operibus et præmiis loquentes sunt regulæ, secundum quas tota vita agenda sit.*” *Opera*, vol. v. p. 69.

Page 137, note (16).

Homily of the salvation of mankind.

Page 137, note (17).

The same. This Homily, to which the Article refers for a fuller explanation of the subject, is expressed in language remarkably clear and unsophistical. The object of it is to point out, in opposition to the delusive doctrine of the Church of Rome, the true meritorious cause of justification, on which the returning penitent should fix his eye, who, by transgression, has lost that state of acceptance, which he before possessed, and consequently his sure title to eternal happiness. It commences therefore with stating, that justification consists in the forgiveness of sins, which nothing can deserve, except the sacrifice of Christ; a justification, received by infants in baptism, and recovered by adults through penitence. “*Insomuch that infants being baptized, and dying in their infancy, are by this sacrifice washed from their sins, brought to God’s favour, and made his children, and inheritors of the kingdom of Heaven. And they, which in act or deed do sin after baptism, when they turn again to God unfeignedly, are likewise washed by this sacrifice from their sins, in such sort, that there remaineth not any spot of sin, that shall be imputed to their damnation.*” Thus baptism is the mean of admission into God’s favour in infancy, and penitence that of a reinstatement in it, if forfeited by crime, in maturer years, “*when we turn again to God unfeignedly.*” But with respect to the latter case, although penitence be the mean, it is not the merit, of reconciliation; for it is said, that we are “*justified by faith only,*” or, in other words, by Christ only, in whose atonement, as the basis of our justification, alone

we trust. "And yet that faith," it is added, "doth not shut out repentance, hope, love, dread, and the fear of God, to be joined" (that is, *requisite* to be joined) "in every man, that is justified, but it shutteth them out from the office" (or the *meritorious agency*) "of justifying. So that although they be all present together in him, that is justified, yet they justify not all together;" (accomplish that to which nothing but *Christ's sacrifice* is competent;) "neither doth faith shut out the justice of our good works necessarily to be done afterwards of duty towards God, (for we are most bounden to serve God in doing deeds commanded by him in his holy Scripture, all the days of our life,) but it excludeth them, so that we may not do them to this intent, to be made just by doing of them. For all the good works that we can do be imperfect, and therefore not able to deserve our justification; but our justification doth come freely by the mere mercy of God." We here plainly perceive, that with faith the coexistence of repentance, hope, love, the dread and fear of God, is deemed necessary before we can be justified, and the performance of every good work afterwards, as qualifications, which we are required to possess, although in point of merit they contribute nothing toward our justification.

But that no mistake might arise upon this important subject, it is again explained more fully. "Nevertheless this sentence, that we be justified by faith only, is not so meant of them," (viz. the Fathers,) "that the said justifying faith is alone in man without repentance, hope, charity, dread and the fear of God at any time and season. Nor when they say that we be justified freely, they mean not that we should or might afterwards be idle, and that nothing should be required on our parts afterward: neither mean they, that we are so to be justified without good works, that we should do no good works at all, like as shall be more expressed at

“ large hereafter. But this saying, that we be justified
 “ by faith only, freely and without works, is spoken for
 “ to take away clearly all *merit* of our works, as being
 “ unable to *deserve* our justification at God’s hands, and
 “ thereby most plainly to express the *weakness* of man
 “ and the *goodness* of God, the great *infirmity* of our-
 “ selves, and the *might and power* of God, the *imperfect-*
 “ *ness* of our own works, and the *most abundant grace*
 “ of our Saviour Christ, and therefore wholly to ascribe
 “ the *merit and deserving* of our justification unto Christ
 “ only, and his most precious blood-shedding.” Can
 words more evidently demonstrate, that the great object
 of the Homily is to prove man incapable of *deserving*
 his justification, because he cannot by his own works
 “ take away and purge his own sins;” and so justify him-
 “ self,” as it is subsequently expressed?

Let us not, however, suppose, that our Reformers
 imagined faith, when contemplated in the light of a
 mere mental quality, to be more capable of justifying,
 than any other quality of the mind. For they remarked;
 “ The true understanding of this doctrine, we be jus-
 “ tified freely by faith without works, or that we be jus-
 “ tified by faith in Christ only, is not, that this *our own*
 “ *act to believe in Christ*, or this our faith in Christ,
 “ which is within us, doth justify us, and deserve our
 “ justification unto us; (for that were to count our-
 “ selves to be justified by *some act or virtue, that is within*
 “ *ourselves*;) but the true understanding and meaning
 “ thereof is, that, although we hear God’s word and believe
 “ it, although we have faith, hope, charity, repentance,
 “ dread and fear of God, within us, and do never so
 “ many works thereunto; yet we must renounce the
 “ *merit* of all our said virtues, of faith, hope, charity,
 “ and all other virtues, and good deeds, which we either
 “ have done, shall do, or can do, as things that be far
 “ too *weak and insufficient and imperfect to deserve* the

“remission of our sins.” If therefore it be asked, in what is our confidence to be placed? the answer has been already given, and is again added in expressions, which, at the same time, manifestly point out the *conditional* nature of reconciliation. “We must trust,” it is stated, “only in God’s mercy, and that sacrifice, which our High Priest and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Son of God, once offered upon the Cross, to obtain thereby God’s grace, and remission as well of original sin in baptism, as of all actual sin committed by us after our Baptism, *if we truly repent, and turn unfeignedly to him again.*” Is it possible to doubt, that the terms of acceptance are here understood in a *conditional* point of view, when Christ is expressly asserted to have obtained the remission of actual sin after baptism only “*if,*” or upon the condition that, “we truly repent, and turn unfeignedly to him again?” Indeed, that our Reformers solely intended to exclude repentance and the conversion of the heart from the contemplation of Omniscience, as *meritorious causes*, and *not as necessary qualifications*, the whole tenor of the Homily evinces. All that they meant by the phrase, “we are justified by faith in Christ only,” (as they themselves explained it,) is this; we put our faith in Christ, that we be justified by him only, that we be justified by God’s free mercy and the merits of our Saviour Christ only, and by no virtue or good works of our own, that is in us, or that we can be able to have, or to do, for to *deserve* the same; *Christ himself only being the cause meritorious thereof.* Nevertheless because faith doth directly send us to Christ for remission of our sins, and that by faith given us of God we *embrace* the promise of God’s mercy and of the remission of our sins, (which thing *none other* of our virtues or works *properly* doth,) therefore the Scripture useth to say, that *faith without works doth justify.*”

In this Homily then, by way of contradistinction to the Church of Rome, which taught, that the "justificatio impii" of the Schools, or, as it was more usually termed, the justification of him, who lapses after baptism, depends upon human merit, as upon an efficient principle, our own Church maintains, that thus it is wholly and solely imputable to the merit of the Redeemer, and that it is received (for how, consistently with common sense, can it be otherwise received?) by faith, but not received unconditionally, requiring a total conversion of the sinner, one accompanied by true repentance, and followed by actual amendment; not that ideal conversion of a more modern date, which proceeds, we know not whence, and tends, we care not whither.

Page 138, note (18).

Homily upon faith. The whole definition of this point, given in the Homily, is thus worded. "Another faith there is in Scripture, which is not (as the fore-said faith) idle, unfruitful, and dead, but worketh by charity, (as St. Paul declareth, Gal. v.) which as the other vain faith is called a dead faith, so may this be called a quick or lively faith. And this is not only the common belief of the Articles of our faith, but it is also a *sure trust and confidence* of the mercy of God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and a *steadfast hope* of all good things to be received at God's hands, and that although we, through infirmity or temptation of our ghostly enemy, do fall from him by sin, yet" (*conditionally*) "*if* we return again to him by *true repentance*, that he will forgive and forget our offences for his Son's sake, our Saviour Jesus Christ, and will make us inheritors with him of his everlasting kingdom; and that in the mean time, until that kingdom come, he will be our protector and defender in all perils and dangers, whatsoever do

"chance; and that though sometimes he doth send us
 "sharp adversity, yet that evermore he will be a loving
 "father unto us, correcting us for our sin, but not
 "withdrawing his mercy *finally* from us," (which other-
 wise he will do, as having made no decree to the con-
 trary,) "if we trust in him; and commit ourselves
 "wholly to him, hang only upon him, and call upon
 "him; *ready to obey and serve him.* This is the true
 "lively and unfeigned Christian faith." And again,
 in a subsequent part of the same Homily: "For the
 "very sure and lively Christian faith is, not only to be-
 "lieve all things of God, which are contained in holy
 "Scripture, but also to have an earnest trust and con-
 "fidence in God, that he doth regard us; and that he
 "is careful over us, as the father is over the child;
 "whom he doth love, and that he will be merciful unto
 "us for his only Son's sake, and that we have our Sa-
 "viour Christ our perpetual Advocate and Prince; in
 "whose only merits, oblation, and suffering, we do
 "trust, that our offences be continually washed and
 "purged, *whenever we (repenting truly) do return to*
 "him with our whole heart, *stedfastly determining with*
 "ourselves through his grace *to obey and serve him in*
 "*keeping his commandments,* and never to turn back
 "again to sin. Such is the true faith, which the Scrip-
 "ture doth so much commend:"

Page 139, note (19).

Homily of good works: This passage is immedi-
 ately succeeded by the following: "First you must
 "have *an assured faith in God,* and give yourselves
 "wholly unto him, love him in prosperity and adver-
 "sity, and dread to offend him evermore. Then for
 "his sake love *all men, friends and foes;* because they
 "be his *creation and image,* and *redeemed by Christ,* as
 "ye are." Then after a short paraphrase upon the De-
 calogue, the Homily thus concludes, "And travailing

“ continually, during this life, thus in keeping the com-
 “ mandments of God, (wherein standeth the pure, prin-
 “ cipal, and right honour of God, and which, wrought
 “ in faith, God hath ordained to be *the right trade*
 “ *and path-way unto heaven*;) you shall not fail, as
 “ Christ hath promised, to come to that blessed and
 “ everlasting life, where you shall live in glory and joy
 “ with God for ever.”

Our Liturgy likewise abounds with declarations re-
 specting the necessity of repentance, no less than of
 faith, in order to obtain the forgiveness of our sins.
 These particularly occur in the exhortation, confession,
 and absolution of our daily Prayer; and also in the ex-
 hortation and absolution of our Communion-service.
 In the collect indeed for Ash Wednesday perfect remis-
 sion and forgiveness is ascribed to repentance alone:
 “ Almighty and everlasting God; who hatest nothing
 “ that thou hast made, and dost *forgive* the sins of all
 “ them that be *penitent*, create and make in us *new and*
 “ *contrite hearts*, that we worthily lamenting our sins,
 “ and acknowledging our wretchedness, may obtain of
 “ thee, the God of all mercy, *perfect remission and for-*
 “ *givenness.*” And so studious were our Reformers of
 inculcating this doctrine on every proper occasion, that,
 where they found it not in the forms of the Romish
 Church, they introduced it, as in the absolution of the
 Communion-service: “ Misereatur vestri omnipotens
 “ Deus, et dimittat vobis omnia peccata vestra, liberet
 “ vos ab omni malo, conservet et confirmet in bono;
 “ et ad vitam perducatur æternam.” Breviar. Præf. Mis-
 sæ. “ Almighty God; *our heavenly Father, who of his*
 “ *great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sins to all*
 “ *them, that with hearty repentance and true faith turn*
 “ *unto him*; have mercy upon you, pardon and deliver
 “ you from all your sins, confirm and strengthen you
 “ in all goodness, and bring you to everlasting life.”

Page 140, note (20).

“When men hear in the Scriptures so high commendations of faith, that it maketh us to please God, to live with God, and to be the children of God, if then they fancy, that they be set at liberty from doing all good works, and may live as they list, they *trifle with God, and deceive themselves.*” Homily of faith. “If these fruits do not follow,” the same Homily towards the end repeats, “we do but *mock God, deceive ourselves,* and also other men.” And in another Homily the means of providing against the fear of death, to obtain and preserve a hope full of immortality, are thus described: “Let us *repent our sins, amend our lives, trust in his mercy and satisfaction,* and death can neither take him from us, nor us from him.” Homily against the fear of death. Nor did our Reformers, who had sufficiently stated the meritorious cause of salvation in the Homilies, on other occasions scruple to consider Christian piety as entitled to *rewards.* “That they, plenteously bringing forth the fruits of good works, may of thee be plenteously *rewarded.*” Collect 25th Sunday after Trinity. And likewise in our Articles themselves: “To the end that man, according as either righteously or wickedly he hath passed this life, may *according to his works* receive *rewards* or punishments.” Art. 39. ed. 1553.

With the doctrine of the Church of England in Edward’s reign, perfectly accorded that, which had been established in the preceding. This will appear by referring to the Articles of Religion, published by the King and Clergy in the year 1536, which served as a basis for the subsequent Reformation. There justification is thus explained: “As touching the order and cause of our justification, we will, that all bishops and preachers shall instruct and teach our people, committed by us unto their spiritual charge, that

“ this word justification signifieth remission of our sins,
 “ and our acceptation or reconciliation into the grace
 “ and favour of God, that is to say, our perfect reno-
 “ vation in Christ. Item, that *sinner*s attain this justi-
 “ fication by *contrition and faith, joined with charity,*
 “ after such sort and manner as we before mentioned
 “ and declared, not as though our contrition or faith,
 “ or any works proceeding thereof, can worthily *merit*
 “ or *deserve* to attain the said justification ; for the only
 “ mercy and grace of the Father, promised freely unto
 “ us for his Son’s sake Jesus Christ, and the merits of
 “ his blood and passion, be *the only sufficient and wor-*
 “ *thy causes* thereof; and yet that notwithstanding to
 “ the attaining of the said justification, God requireth
 “ to be in us *not only inward contrition, perfect faith*
 “ *and charity, certain hope and confidence, with all other*
 “ *spiritual graces and motions,* which, as we said be-
 “ fore, *must necessarily concur* in remission of our sins,
 “ that is to say, our justification ; but also he requireth
 “ and commandeth us, that, *after* we be justified, we
 “ must also have good *works* of charity, and obedience
 “ towards God, in the observing and fulfilling *out-*
 “ *wardly* of his laws and commandments ; for, although
 “ *acceptation* to everlasting life be conjoined with justi-
 “ fication, yet our good works be *necessarily required*
 “ to the *attainment* of everlasting life ; and we being
 “ justified, be *necessarily bound,* and it is our *necessary*
 “ *duty,* to do good works.” Art. Justif. These Arti-
 cles, it should be observed, were of such authority at
 the period of their publication, that they were ordered
 to be plainly and distinctly read, upon holydays, in
 every Cathedral and Parochial Church throughout the
 kingdom. See Burnet, *Histor. Reform.* vol. i. p. 362.
 Addenda.

The sentiments of Cranmer, Latimer, and Hooper, upon the same subject, seem strongly to confirm the

tendency of the explanation, which has been given. Cranmer argued, that charity is no less necessary to justification, than faith, and that everlasting life through Christ is the reward of obedience. "Although all that be justified must of necessity have charity, as well as faith, yet neither faith nor charity be the worthiness or merits of our justification." Burnet, *Histor. Reform.* vol. i. p. 288. "Wherefore, good children, labour with all diligence and study, that when Christ shall come again to judge the world, he may find you holy and obedient. For then he will reward you with everlasting life." Catech. p. 131. Latimer repeatedly impressed the necessity of repentance and amendment to obtain pardon here, and eternal happiness hereafter: "May we rise from sin? Yes, that we may; for God hath provided a remedy for us. What is that? Forsooth penance. We must have the staff of penance, and rise up withal." Sermons, p. 227. "Almighty God set out his will by Moses and his Prophets, and this will is contained in certain laws, which laws God commandeth that we should keep ever before our eyes, and look upon them as in a glass, and so learn to order our lives according unto the same. And in case that a man swerve from the same, and so fall into the danger of damnation, God revealed further his will, how to remedy the matter; namely, by repentance and faith. So that whosoever, from the bottom of his heart, is sorry for his sins, and studieth to leave them, and live uprightly, and then believeth in our Saviour, confessing, that he came into this world to make amends for our sins; this man or woman shall not perish, but have forgiveness of sins, and so obtain everlasting life." p. 142. "But if we will leave our sins and wickedness, and study to live according unto his will and commandments, no doubt he will fulfil his promises, which he hath made unto us, of everlasting

“life. . . . This is now a comfortable thing, and a
 “great promise, which God maketh to the whole
 “world. . . . It is not his pleasure, when we be
 “damned. . . . Now therefore, if we will follow him,
 “and leave our wicked living, convert and turn ourselves
 “unto him, be sorry for that which is past, and intend to
 “amend our life now forward; if we do so, no doubt
 “we shall live with him everlastingly, world without
 “end.” p. 247. “And this Parliament will be suffi-
 “cient for all realms of the whole world, which is the
 “last day. Where our Saviour himself will bear the
 “rule, there shall be nothing done amiss, I warrant
 “you; but every one, as he hath deserved, so he shall
 “have. *The wicked shall have hell: the good shall pos-
 “sess heaven.*” p. 139.

Nor were Hooper's tenets of a different description. In a small tract, published in 1547, (the same year with our Homilies,) he observed; “Our new *Evangelists* have another opinion. They dream of faith that justifieth, the which neither *repentance precedeth*, neither *honesty of life followeth* which shall be to them double damnation, if they amend not.” A Declaration of Christ and his Office, chap. 4. “The Scripture is more diligent and more ample in teaching the Christian justified man the obedience unto God, and virtuous life, than it is to shew us our salvation in Christ; for this purpose only, that we should not by our licentious liberty receive the grace of God in vain. . . . The science of the Scripture is *practive*, and not *speculative*. It requireth a *doer*, and not a *speaker only*. There be many *dissemble faith*, and have a *certain shew of religion*, when in the inward man is no faith at all. Let every man, therefore, search his own conscience, with what faith he is ended, and remember that Christ said, it is a straight and narrow way, that leadeth to life, and but a few

“ walk therein. Therefore our only remedy is to pray
 “ for grace, and *amend.*” Chap. 13. And in another
 work of the year 1549, he thus justifies the ways of
 God to man: “ Understand, that his justice extendeth
 “ to two divers ends; the one is, that *he would all men*
 “ *to be saved;* the other end, *to give every man accord-*
 “ *ing to his acts.* To obtain the first end of his justice,
 “ as many as be *not utterly wicked, and may be holpen,*
 “ partly with threatenings, and partly with promises,
 “ *he allureth and provoketh them unto amendment of life.*
 “ The other part of his justice *rewardeth the obedience*
 “ *of the good, and punisheth the inobedience and contempt*
 “ *of the ill.*” Declaration of the Ten Commandments,
 Preface.

Our Reformers indeed frequently reprobated, in the
 strongest language, the idea of a justification by *our*
own works. But how harsh soever may have been
 their censures upon this head, we are not surprised at
 their zeal, when we turn to the Injunctions of Ridley,
 in the year 1550; for there we perceive, from the va-
 rious superstitions enumerated with the proscribed doc-
 trine, what those works of *our own* properly were, which
 they principally kept in view, when they expressed
 themselves on the occasion with so much severity.
 “ Item, that none maintain Purgatory, Invocation of
 “ Saints, the six Articles, Bedrowls, Images, Reliques,
 “ Rubrick Primers with invocation of Saints, *Justifica-*
 “ *tion of man by his own works,* Holy bread, Palms,
 “ Ashes, Candles, Sepulchre Paschal, Creeping to the
 “ Cross, Hallowing of the fire or altar, or any such-like
 “ abuses and superstitions, now taken away by the
 “ King’s Grace’s most godly proceedings.” Burnet, vol.
 ii. p. 206. Records.

NOTES

ON SERMON VII.

Page 144, note (1).

“**SUNT** quidem in divinis literis adyta quædam, in
“quæ Deus noluit nos altius penetrare, et si penetrare
“conemur, quo fuerimus altius ingressi, hoc magis ac
“magis caligamus, quo vel sic agnosceremus et divinæ
“sapientiæ majestatem impervestigabilem, et humanæ
“mentis imbecillitatem. Quemadmodum de specu
“quodam Coricio narrat Pomponius Mela, qui primum
“jucunda quadam amœnitate allecat, ac ducit ad se,
“donec altius atque altius ingressos tandem horror
“quidam, ac majestas numinis illic inhabitantis submo-
“veat.” Diatribe Erasmi, p. 5. ed. 1525. This pas-
sage was particularly admired by Henry VIII. as ap-
pears from a letter of Vives to Erasmus: “Regi est heri
“tuus liber redditus de libero Arbitrio; ex quo inter sa-
“cra legit pagellas aliquot, et ostendit sibi *perplacere*;
“ait se perlecturum; indicavit mihi locum, *quo dicit se*
“*impense delectatum*, quum deterres homines *ab immo-*
“*dica perscrutatione adytorum divinæ illius majestatis.*”
Anno 1525. Epistolæ Melancthi. Mori et Vivis Auctar.
Epist. p. 104.

Page 145, note (2).

De Deo incognito, hoc est, non revelato et pate-
facto per verbum, scire aliquid, quid sit, quid faciat,
quid *velit*, ad me non pertinet. Hoc autem ad me per-
tinet, ut sciam, quid præceperit, quid promiserit, quid

comminatus sit. Hæc cum meditaris studiose, invenis Deum. Imo ipse te colligit in suum gremium, ex quo si excidas, hoc est, si aliquid *ultra illa, quæ verbo revelata sunt, præsumis scire* ~~pruis~~ in abyssos inferni.

Recte igitur ille Heremita monuit. "Si videris," inquit, "juvenem Monachum ascendere ad cælum, et jam quasi ponere alterum pedem in cælum, *retrahe* eum statim; si enim ambos ibi posuerit pedes, *non in cælo, sed in inferno se esse* videbit." Hæc vox aliud nihil monet, quam ut *moderemur curiositatem*, et maneamus intra certos limites præfixos a Deo. Non enim in nubibus, sed in terra, voluit nos ingredi. Opera Lutheri, vol. vi. p. 204. *Perniciosa et pestilens cogitatio est de quare*, ac certum affert interitum, præsertim cum ascendimus altius, et *de prædestinatione volumus philosophari*. Ibid. p. 204.

Page 146, note (3).

See Serm. II. note 18. To the opposition which Calvin encountered, upon this subject, he himself thus alluded, at even a later period. "*Multos doctrinæ meæ esse adversarios neque ignoro, neque miror; quia novum non est Christo, sub cujus auspiciis milito, multos blaterones obstrepere: hoc tantum nomine doleo, quod per latus meum configitur sacra illa æternaque Dei veritas, quam reverenter a toto mundo suspici adorarique decebat. . . . Nulli tamen improborum virulenti morsus unquam efficient, ut ejus me doctrinæ pœniteat, quam a Deo auctore profectam esse certo mihi constat. Nec tam male in tot, quibus me Deus exercuit, certaminibus profeci, ut ad fuitiles vestros crepitus adhuc expavescam.*" Opuscula, p. 1011.

Whether indeed he always maintained the doctrine of predestination according to the sense, in which his Institute explains it, may perhaps be doubted; at least, if he so held it in 1535, he certainly adopted a very singular mode to propagate it. For in the preface to a

French translation of the New Testament (one of his earliest publications) he then expressed himself upon the point in a style, which cannot, without a forced construction, be completely reconciled to his system, and which he carefully avoided in his subsequent productions. “Mediator ille D. N. Jesus Christus erat unus
 “verus æternus, Dei Filius, quem missurus erat Pater
 “in mundum, ut *omnes* ex horrenda dispersione et vasti-
 “tate *colligeret*. . . . Tandem igitur, ubi adfuit ple-
 “num illud tempus ac dies a Domino præordinata,
 “adstitit coram Messias ille tot retro sæculis exoptatis-
 “simus; atque idem illa omnia cumulate præstitit, quæ
 “erant *ad omnium redemptionem* necessaria. Neque vero
 “intra unum Israelẽ tantum illud beneficium stetit,
 “cum potius *ad universum humanum genus* usque porri-
 “gendum esset; quia per unum Christum *universum*
 “*humanum genus* reconciliandum erat Deo, uti hic
 “novi fœderis tabulis continetur, et amplissime demon-
 “stratur. . . . Ad istam hæreditatem vocamur *omnes*
 “*sine personarum acceptione*, masculi, fœminæ, summi,
 “infimi, servi, magistri, discipuli, doctores, idiotæ, Ju-
 “dæi, Græci, Galli, Romani. *Nemo hinc excluditur*,
 “qui modo Christum, qualis offertur a Patre in salutem
 “*omnium*, admittat, et admissum complectatur.” Epi-
 stolæ, p. 395, 6, 7. ed. 1575.

If it be said, that these expressions, unambiguous as they appear, may notwithstanding be interpreted as only referring to God’s universal offer of salvation, it may be observed in reply, that they are not so explained in the preface itself, and that, occurring in one of his first works, they certainly conveyed no such limited idea to the reader of that day, unprovided with the master-key of the Calvinistical theory. Nor can those, who contend for an interpretation of this kind, deny, that at least they seem to countenance an opinion, which Calvin afterwards opposed.

But, in whatsoever sense he wished them to be understood, it must be admitted, that he sometimes adapted the style of others, who had a very different object in view, to his own peculiar opinions. And hence, from the want of a due discrimination, the sentiments of his contemporaries, opposite in their natural tendency, are often improperly forced into the vortex of Calvinism. Systematizing was his darling propensity, and the ambition of being distinguished as a leader in reform his predominant passion; in the arrangements of the former he never felt a doubt, or found a difficulty; and in the pursuits of the latter he displayed an equal degree of perseverance and ardour. Thus in the doctrine of the Eucharist, it is well known, that he laboured to acquire celebrity, and conciliate followers, by maintaining a kind of middle sacramental presence between the corporeal of the Lutherans, and the mere spiritual of the Zuinglians, expressing himself in language, which, partly derived from one, and partly from the other, verged towards neither extreme, but which, by his singular talent at perspicuous combination, he applied (and not without success) to his own particular purpose. Nor was he less solicitous to press into his service a foreign phraseology upon the subject more immediately before me; a subject, on his theory of which he not a little prided himself, and seemed contented to stake his reputation. He perceived that the Lutherans, strongly reprobating every discussion upon the decrees of a Deity unrevealed to us, founded predestination solely on a scriptural basis, contending for a divine will, which is seriously, not fictitiously, disposed to save all men, and predetermined to save all, who become and continue sincere Christians. Zuingle indeed had reasoned from a different principle; and, although persuaded, that God's mercies in Christ were liberally bestowed on all without distinction, on infants who com-

mit not actual crime, and on the Heathen as well as the Christian world, he nevertheless was a *Necessarian*, in the strictest sense of the expression, referring events of every kind to an uncontrollable and absolute pre-determination. Zuingle however died in 1531, before the youth of Calvin permitted him to assume the character of a Reformer; who found Bullinger then at the head of the Zuinglian Church, not only applauding, but adopting the moderation of the Lutherans; and plainly (to use the phrase of Turretin) *Melanchthonizing*. ("Pour Bullinger, on n'avoit pas tort de dire, "qu'il *Melanchthonisoit*." Bibliothèque Germanique, vol. xiii. p. 100.) But the doctrine alluded to, it may be imagined, was of a species too limited and unphilosophical for one of his enterprising turn of mind, who never met with an obstacle which he attempted not instantly to surmount. Disregarding therefore the sober restrictions of the times, he gave loose to the most unbounded speculation; yet, anxious by all means to win over all to his opinion, he studiously laboured to preserve, on some popular points, a verbal conformity with the Lutherans. With them in words he taught the universality of God's good will; but it was an universality, which he extended only to the *offer* of salvation, conceiving the reprobate to be precluded from the reception of that offer by the secret decree of an immutable Deity. The striking feature of *their* system was *an election in Christ*, by which they meant an election as Christians. This also in words he inculcated: *his* idea however of an election in Christ was totally different from *theirs*; for he held it to be the previous election of certain favourites by an irrespective will of God, whom, and whom alone, Christ was subsequently appointed to save. But his ingenuity was such in adapting the terms borrowed from another source to his own theory, that some erroneously con-

ceive them to have been thus originally used by the Lutherans themselves. Hence therefore much confusion has arisen in the attempt of properly discriminating between the various sentiments of Protestants upon this question, at the period under consideration; all have been regarded as formed upon the model, which Calvin exhibited, at least by writers who have contemplated him as the greatest Reformer of his age, but who have forgotten, that, although they chose to esteem him the greatest, they could not represent him as the first in point of time, and that his title to preeminence in the common estimation of his contemporaries was then far from being acknowledged.

Thus has the doctrine maintained by the founders of our own Church been supposed to be of this description. But to prove, that, when they spoke in the language of the Lutherans, they meant to convey the sense of Calvin, it seems requisite to shew, that they approved of his peculiar system of predestination in other respects; the contrary of which was, in truth, the case. Nor, according to his own account, was his influence in this kingdom even at a later date considerable; for in a letter, which he addressed to the English exiles at Frankfort in the reign of Mary, he admitted, that our countrymen attached but little credit to his name, or weight to his opinion. Discord existed among them upon the subject of our Liturgy. After giving them some very sensible and seasonable advice upon the occasion, he added; "*Sed ego frustra ad eos sermo-*
"*nem converto, qui forte non tantum mihi tribuunt,*
"*ut consilium a tali auctore profectum admittere dignen-*
"*tur.*" Epist. p. 158.

Page 148, note (*).

The term *præsciti*, in the Scholastical acceptation of it, was synonymous with *reprobati*, and as such opposed to that of *prædestinati*. "*Præscientia est futurorum*

"præcognitio, tam bonorum, quam malorum; appro-
 "priatur tamen reprobationi. Unde reprobati appro-
 "priate dicuntur præsciti; quia reprobatio ultra præ-
 "scientiam non addit talem rationem dignitatis, sicut
 "prædestinatio; sic et nomen animalis appropriatur ir-
 "rationalibus animalibus, licet fit commune tam ra-
 "tionalibus, quam irrationalibus." Nic. de Orb. lib. i.
 dist. 41. "Reprobatio opponitur approbationi." Aquin.
 lib. i. dist. 40. quæst. 4. art. 1.

Calvin's sentiments upon Reprobation are too plainly
 expressed to be mistaken, and too broadly marked to be
 confused with those of the Schools. "Corruit ergo fri-
 "volum illud effugium, quod de præscientia Scholastici
 "habent. Neque enim, prævideri ruinam impiorum a
 "Domino Paulus tradit, sed ejus consilio et voluntate
 "ordinari, quemadmodum et Solomo docet, non modo
 "præcognitum fuisse impiorum interitum, sed impios
 "ipsos fuisse destinato creatos, ut perirent." In Rom.
 cap. ix. ver. 19. "Hic abstinebo a dissensione, ad
 "quam fere scriptores ecclesiastici recurrunt, non im-
 "pedire Dei præscientiam, quo minus homo peccator
 "reputetur, quandoquidem illius mala, non sua, Deus
 "prævideat. Non enim hic subsisteret cavillatio.
 ". . . . Ecce, quum rerum omnium dispositio in manu
 "Dei sit, quum penes ipsum resideat salutis ac mortis
 "arbitrium, consilio nutuque suo ita ordinat, ut inter
 "homines ita nascantur, ab utero certæ morti devoti,
 "qui suo exitio ipsius nomen glorificent. Si quis cau-
 "setur nullam eis inferri necessitatem ex Dei provi-
 "dentia, sed potius ea conditione ab ipso esse creatos,
 "quoniam futuram eorum pravitatem præviderit; neque
 "nihil dicit, neque totum. Solent quidem interdum
 "hac solutione uti veteres, sed quasi dubitanter. Scho-
 "lastici vero in ea quiescunt, ac si nihil contra opponi
 "posset. . . . Sed quum non alia ratione, quæ futura
 "sunt, prævideat, nisi quia, ita ut fierent, decrevit,

“frustra de *præscientia* lis movetur, ubi constat *ordinu-*
 “*tione* potius, et *nutu* omnia evenire.” Institutio, lib.
 iii. cap. 23. sect. 6.

Indeed he freely confesses, that his doctrine, as well of election as of reprobation, runs counter not only to the common opinion, but to that of celebrated writers, in all ages: “Vulgo existimant Deum, prout cujusque *me-*
 “*rita* fore prævidet, ita inter homines discernere; quos
 “ergo sua gratia fore non *indignos* præcognoscit, eos in
 “filiorum locum cooptare; quorum ingenia *ad malitiam*
 “*et impietatem propensura* dispicit, eos mortis damna-
 “tioni devovere. Sic, *interposito præscientiæ velo*, elec-
 “tionem non modo obscurant, sed originem *aliunde*
 “habere fingunt. Neque hæc vulgo recepta opinio
 “*solius vulgi* est; habuit enim *sæculis omnibus magnos*
 “*authores*. Quod ingenue fateor, ne quis causæ nostræ
 “magnopere obfuturum confidat, si *eorum nomina contra*
 “*opponantur*. Certior est enim hic Dei veritas, quam
 “ut concutiatur, clarior, quam ut obruatur, *hominum*
 “auctoritate.” Instit. lib. iii. cap. 22. sect. 1. It should, however, be remarked, that the great names, to which he alludes, are not those of the Scholastics alone, but likewise of the Fathers, for he not only attempts to refute the subtilty of Aquinas, (“Thomæ argutiam, Thomæ argutiolam,” sect. 9.) but admits the following to be the received sentiments of Ambrose, Origen, and Jerome, making a distinction in favour of Austin: “At Ambrosius, Origenes, Hieronymus cen-
 “suerunt, Deum sua gratia inter homines dispensare,
 “*prout ea quemque bene usurum præviderit*. Adde et
 “Augustinum in ea fuisse aliquando sententia; sed,
 “cum melius in Scripturæ cognitione profecisset, non
 “retractavit modo ut evidenter falsam, sed fortiter con-
 “futavit.” Ib. sect. 8.

In the subsequent notes it will be seen, that the tenet of the Schools upon this intricate question widely dif-

ferred from that of Calvin; and yet has it been imagined, that, at the period immediately preceding the Reformation, the Church of Rome was truly Calvinistical. Of all the Sententiarii, Aquinas attributed most to the agency of divine grace; it will nevertheless appear, that his ideas were, in truth, of a directly opposite tendency. Zuingle thus briefly and correctly states them: "Thomæ Aquinatis (modo recte meminerim ejus philosophiæ) de prædestinatione sententia talis fuit; "Deum, cum universa videat, antequam fiant, hominem "prædestinare, *tum scilicet, cum per sapientiam viderit, "qualis futurus sit.*" Opera, vol. i. p. 367. But upon this point, as the language of the Schools will speak sufficiently for itself, it seems unnecessary to enlarge. Perhaps, however, it may be requisite to point out, from publications of the time not strictly Scholastical, that similar opinions were taught in the Church at large. In the Sermons of Bernard de Bustis, who flourished about the year 1480, and who composed the Services "de "Conceptione B. Virginis," and "de Nomine Jesu," received into the Offices of the Church, (Cave's Histor. Literar. vol. ii. p. 196.) these passages occur. "Scientia "Dei de futuris contingentibus non est ita determinata, "sicut est de necessariis, sed est *conditionata.*" vol. i. p. 206. ed. 1503. "Et verum est, quod ipse Deus, qui "vere est misericors, salvaret omnes, *si ipsi se dispo-* "rent. Licet, quia ipsi se *non* disponunt, ideo *non* sal- "vantur. Magnes etiam habet virtutem attra- "hendi ferrum, et semper attrahit, nisi ferrum oleo "inungatur, per quod virtus magnetis impediatur. Et "hoc non est ratione magnetis, cujus virtus est indif- "ferens ad omne ferrum, sed alterius impredientis. Et "similiter Deus naturaliter est misericors, et *omnes pa-* "ratus ad se *clementer trahere.*" Ibid. vol. ii. p. 197. "Magister in i. dist. 40. dicit, 'Prædestinatio est quæ- "dam comparatio, qua Deus elegit, quos voluit, ante

‘mundi constitutionem;’ sed dices, ‘Ergo est perso-
 narum acceptor.’ Respondeo, quod non sequitur;
 “nam ipse Deus ex hoc non acceptat *personas*, sed me-
 “*rita*, et damnat *demerita*. Et ideo non *omnes* prædes-
 “tinavit, quia *prævidit* quosdam in peccata duraturos.
 “Unde illos tantum prædestinavit, quos *recte finituros*
 “*cognovit*.” Ibid. p. 198. Such was the popular creed
 not long before the Reformation. That at the period
 immediately preceding it, and at its very commence-
 ment, the doctrine of the Church remained the same,
 is evident from the controversy of Fevre D’Etaples,
 (Faber Stapulensis,) who was particularly patronised by
 Margaret Queen of Navarre, and persecuted for sup-
 posed heresy by the Sorbonne of Paris. Among other
 accusations, he was thus charged by Natalis Beda, whose
 censure of him was approved by the Sorbonne, (see
 Bayle’s Life, note f.) as having maintained the position
 of Necessity, in his Commentary upon the 9th chapter
 of the Romans, which was published in the year 1515.
 “Quod vero adjicit, scilicet, posse salvari non est in
 “hominis voluntate, potestate, aut operibus, *plane he-*
 “*reticum est*, et perniciosissime scriptum. Quid
 “redolere aliud videtur, nisi quod omnia futura *de ne-*
 “*cessitate* accidant, quasi, quodcunque agat homo, aut
 “non agat, jam de eo latum sit iudicium; neque si
 “omnia justissima operetur, aut quæque perversa, illi
 “nihil conferre potest, sed Dei *sola præscientia et electio*.
 “Quo quidem dogmate toties non solum *per Ecclesiam*,
 “sed *per omnes cum fide philosophantes reprobato*, quid
 “magis exitiale moribus? Quid amplius omni politiæ
 “Christianæ damnosum? *Stupeo totus ego sane con-*
 “*siderans hominem, qui, inter Catholicos nutritus doc-*
 “*tores*, tam facile in eorum potuit legere libris, divinam
 “*præscientiam nihil prorsus rerum contingentiæ et li-*
 “*bertati voluntatis obsistere*, et tam crebro *publicis in*
 “*disputationibus ac concionibus ad populum nodum il-*

“ iam dissolutum audivit, ac speriri lucidius; orbi etiam
 “ nostro ævo præsumpsit ejusmodi errorum rarsus pro-
 “ ponere tenebras.” Annot. Natal. Bedæ in Jac. Fa-
 brum Stapulen. Libri duo. Propos. 59. ed. 1526. But,
 perhaps, not the least convincing testimony may be
 found in the service of the Church itself, where the sub-
 sequent prayer occurs: “ Omnipotens Sempiternæ Deus,
 “ qui vivorum dominaris simul et mortuorum, omnium-
 “ que misereris, quos tuos fide et opere futuros esse præ-
 “ noscis, te suppliciter exoramus, &c.” Missale ad
 Usam Sarisb. Orationes General.

Page 148, note (6).

Quantum ad secundum a quibusdam moventur dubia
 de prædestinatione. Et primo quæritur, “ Cur me fe-
 “ cit Deus, ut damnaret.” Quibus respondendum est,
 quod nullos fecit Deus ad ipsos condemnandum, cum
 velit omnes homines salvos fieri, quantum in se est, dan-
 do scilicet antecedentia ad salutem, puta naturam ra-
 tionalem, et gratiam offerendo, sed ipsam recipere re-
 cusamus. Nic. de Orb. lib. i. dist. 41.

Deus habet præscientiam etiam de peccatis; sed præ-
 destinatio est de bonis salutaribus. Aquin. Expositio in
 Rom. cap. 8. Prædestinatio enim includit in suo intel-
 lectu præscientiam et providentiam salutis omnium. Pro-
 videntia autem, ut dictum est, quamvis sit omnium, non
 tamen omnia necessario contingunt, sed secundum con-
 ditionem causarum proximarum, quarum naturas et or-
 dinem providentia et prædestinatio salvat. Præscientia
 etiam non imponit necessitatem rebus, nec in quantum
 est causa, cum sit causa prima, cujus conditionem effec-
 tus non habet, sed causæ proximæ; nec ratione adæ-
 quationis ad rem scitam, quæ ad rationem veritatis et
 certitudinis scientiæ exigitur, quia adæquatio ista at-
 tenditur scientiæ Dei ad rem, non secundum quod est in
 causis suis, in quibus est, ut possibile futurum tantum,
 sed ad ipsam rem, secundum quod habet esse determina-

tam, prout est præsens et non futurum. Id. lib. i. dist. 40. quæst. 3. art. 1.

Page 149, note (6).

The knowledge of simple intelligence was thus defined: "Dicendum quod Deus dicitur scire aliquid dupliciter, vel scientia visionis, secundum quod videt res, quæ sunt, vel erunt, vel fuerunt, *non solum in potentia* causarum suarum, sed etiam *in esse proprio*; vel scientia *simplicis intelligentiæ*, secundum quod scit, quæ nullo tempore sunt, esse *in potentia* causarum suarum." Aquin. lib. i. dist. 39. quæst. 1. art. 2. But when the divine knowledge was considered as the cause of things, it was then denominated the knowledge of approbation: "Manifestum est autem, quod Deus per intellectum suum *causat* res, cum suum esset, ut suum intelligeret; unde necesse est, quod sua scientia sit causa rerum, *secundum quod habet voluntatem conjunctam*. Unde scientia Dei, secundum quod est causa rerum, consuevit nominari *scientia approbationis*." Id. Summ. 1. prim. quæst. 14. art. 6. This approving knowledge of God, however, was confined to that which is good and equitable, every defect in human nature being attributable to ourselves alone: "Istum autem *carere gratia* ex duobus contingit: tum quia ipse *non vult recipere*, tum quia Deus non sibi infundit, vel non vult infundere. Horum autem duorum talis est ordo, ut *secundum non sit nisi ex suppositione primi*. Cum enim Deus non velit *nisi bonum*, non vult istum carere gratia, nisi secundum quod bonum est; sed quod iste careat gratia, non est bonum *simpliciter*, unde hoc *absolute* consideratum non est volitum a Deo. Est tamen bonum, ut careat gratia, si eam habere *non vult*, vel si ad eam habendam *negligenter se præparat*, quia *justum* est, et hoc modo est volitum a Deo. Patet ergo quod hujus defectus *absolute* causa prima est ex parte hominis, qui gratia

“ caret, sed *ex parte Dei non est causa hujus defectus,*
 “ *nisi ex suppositione illius, quod est causa ex parte ho-*
 “ *minis.*” Id. lib. i. dist. 40. quæst. 4. art. 2. Neither
 was election stated to proceed from a principle less just
 and impartial: “ Dicendum quod electio divina non
 “ *præexigit diversitatem gratiæ, quia hoc electionem*
 “ *consequitur; sed præexigit diversitatem naturæ in di-*
 “ *vina cognitione, et facit diversitatem gratiæ, sicut*
 “ *dispositio diversitatem naturæ facit.*” Id. lib. i. dist.
 41. quæst. 1. art. 2.

Page 150, note (7).

The equality of the divine will towards all men was
 expressly asserted: “ Dicendum quod, quamvis Deus,
 “ *quantum in se est, æqualiter se habeat ad omnes, non*
 “ *tamen æqualiter se habeant omnes ad ipsum, et ideo non*
 “ *æqualiter omnibus gratia præparatur.*” Aquin. lib. i.
 dist. 4. quæst. 2. art. 2.

What was properly understood by the antecedent
 and consequent will of God, is shortly explained by
 Nicolaus de Lyra, in his Comment upon 1 Tim. ii. 4.
 “ Dicitur voluntas *antecedens*, quum quis vult aliquid
 “ *absolute; consequens* autem, quum vult aliquid *consi-*
 “ *deratis circumstantiis et conditionibus particularibus.*”
 For a fuller account of this distinction, see Aquin.
 Summ. 1. prim. quæst. 19. art. 6. and likewise in Lib.
 Sentent. lib. i. dist. 46. quæst. 1. art. 1. The antece-
 dent and consequent will of the Schools Bernard de
 Bustis terms the absolute and conditional: “ Vel cla-
 “ rius loquendo possumus considerare in Deo per mo-
 “ dum intelligendi duas voluntates. . . . Prima volun-
 “ tas, quam in Deo possumus considerare, est *absoluta,*
 “ *videlicet quod Deus omnino velit salvare omnes, tam*
 “ *bonos quam malos. . . . Alio modo possumus con-*
 “ *siderare voluntatem Dei conditionatam, videlicet, quod*
 “ *velit salvare omnes homines, si ejus mandata servabunt,*

“et a peccatis abstinebunt.” *Rosarium Sermonum*, vol. i. p. 198.

Page 151, note (8).

Contra est, quod dicunt Sancti communiter, Dionysius, Augustinus, et Anselmus, scilicet quod causa, quare iste non habet gratiam, est quia ipse noluit accipere, et non quia Deus noluit dare, *quia lumen suum omnibus offert*; quod tamen ab omnibus non percipitur, sicut nec lumen solis a cæco; sed obduratio est ipsa carentia gratiæ, ergo obdurationis causa non est ex parte Dei. . . .

Ad quartum dicendum, quod Deus, *quantum in se est*, nulli est absens; sed homo a Deo præsentem se absentat, sicut a præsentem lumine, qui claudit oculos. Aquin. lib. i. dist. 40. quæst. 4. art. 2.

Page 151, note (9).

“Utrum aliquis deleatur de libro vitæ? Affirmatur. . . . Est enim liber vitæ *conscriptio ordinatorum in vitam æternam*, ad quam ordinatur aliquis ex duobus, videlicet ex prædestinatione divina, et hæc ordinatio nunquam deficit, et ex gratia; quicumque enim gratiam habet, ex hoc ipso est dignus vita æterna. Et hæc ordinatio *deficit interdum*, quia aliqui ordinati sunt ex gratia habita ad habendam vitam æternam, a qua tamen *deficiunt per peccatum mortale*. . . . Tales possunt deleri de libro vitæ, ut deletio non referatur ad notitiam Dei, quasi aliquid præsciat et postea nesciat, sed *ad rem scitam, quia scilicet Deus scit aliquem prius ordinari in vitam æternam, et postea non ordinari, cum deficit a gratia*.” Aquin. Summ. 1. prim. quæst. 24. art. 3. “Liber vitæ conscriptio ordinatorum ex prædestinatione, et præsentem gratia; ergo ordinatorum *indefectibiliter et defectibiliter*. . . . *Indefectibiles* sunt scripti ad vitam æternam *in re ipsa*; *defectibiles* vero sunt scripti ad vitam æternam *in sua causa*, scilicet, *meritoria*.” Cardinal. Cajetan. Comment. in loc.

“ *Prædestinationis ordo est certus, et tamen prædestinationis effectus contingenter eveniunt juxta libertatem arbitrii.*” Id. Comment. quæst. 23. art. 6. “ Sic igitur et ordo prædestinationis est certus, et tamen libertas arbitrii non tollitur, ex qua contingenter provenit prædestinationis effectus.” Aquinas, *ibid.*

The mistakes upon this subject of those, who have but partially consulted the speculations of the Schools, seem to have arisen from the want of correctly comprehending, what was meant by the *effect* of predestination, an effect always supposed to be contingent; the operations of free will, whether with or without grace, being considered only as foreknown, and not necessarily predetermined.

Page 151, note (10).

The distinction between congruous and condign merit, the former only as *meritum secundum quid*, the latter as *meritum simpliciter*, has been pointed out in notes 4 and 5, Serm. IV. To the first species of merit the term *dispositio* in the following quotation refers. “ Ad primum ergo dicendum, quod in illis verbis Ambros. non designatur, quod opus nostrum sit causa voluntatis divinæ, neque etiam, quod sit causa ipsius dationis gratiæ; sed solum *dispositio quædam*, ut hoc intelligatur non de opere *sequente* gratiam, quod virtutem merendi habet a gratia, et neque causa ejus est, neque dispositio ad ipsam, sed de opere *præcedente*, quod est *dispositio ad gratiam*. Illi enim proponit gratiam infundere, quem præscit se ad gratiam præparaturum. . . . Possumus dicere, quod Deus dat isti gloriam, et non illi, quia iste meruit, et non ille. Et similiter *vult*, quod iste habeat, et non ille, qui iste *dignus*, et non ille.” Aquin. lib. i. dist. 41. quæst. 1. art. 3.

Page 152, note (11).

I have remarked, that the predestination and reprobation of the Schools was universally maintained to be

contingent; hence the following question, "Utrum
 " possibile est aliquem prædestinatum damnari, et præ-
 " scitum salvari?" was always decided in the affirma-
 " tive. Upon this head Occam remarks, " Tenendum
 " est, quod, quicumque est prædestinatus, est *contingen-*
 " *ter* prædestinatus, itaque quod potest non prædestinari,
 " et per consequens potest damnari, quia potest non
 " salvari. Hoc potest quia cujuslibet salvatio dependet
 " a voluntate divina, *contingenter causante*, ergo in pot-
 " estate Dei est conferre vitam æternam, vel non con-
 " ferre, ergo quicumque potest non salvari. Præterea,
 " nullo adulto confertur vita æterna, nisi propter aliquod
 " opus meritorium, sed omne opus meritorium est *in*
 " *potestate merentis*, ergo talis potest non mereri, et per
 " consequens potest non salvari. Et eodem modo est
 " de *præscito*, quia nullus damnatur pœna perpetua, et
 " hoc pœna sensus, nisi propter suum demeritum. Sed
 " omne demeritum est *in potestate bene merentis*, ergo
 " potest non demereri, et per consequens potest salvari."
 Lib. i. dist. 40. quæst. 1.

The Scholastics, indeed, contended, that in the strict philosophical meaning of the term, no adequate cause either of predestination or reprobation exists in the creature. " *Nullius æterni potest aliquod temporale esse causa, et quicquid est in creatura est temporale, ergo nihil quod est in creatura potest esse causa prædestinationis et reprobationis.*" Occam. *ibid.* Nevertheless the same writer expressly admits such a cause *on the part of the effect*. After discussing the nature, connexion, and efficiency of causes in general, he states, "Potest dici sine prejudicio et assertionem, quod. . . . prædestinationis est aliqua causa et ratio." (excepting only the predestination of the Virgin Mary and some others, who were prevented by divine grace from sinning and losing eternal life.) "Prædestinationis videtur esse aliqua ratio, quia sicut damnandi *ideo* repro-

“ bantur, qui prævidentur peccaturi *finaliter*, cum Deus
 “ non prius est ultor, quam aliquis sit peccator, ita est
 “ de prædestinatis. Prædestinantur, quia *prævidentur*
 “ *finaliter perseverare in charitate*, et quia Deus non con-
 “ feret eis vitam æternam, nisi *prius mererentur vitam*
 “ æternam.” Ibid.

Page 152, note (12).

See Serm. IV. note 14. page 308. and Serm. V.
 note 16.

Page 154, note (13).

The works of Luther abound with passages against
 speculating upon the will of God, beyond what the
 Scripture has clearly revealed respecting it, and against
 all philosophizing upon a particular predestination, ac-
 cording to the custom of the Schools; admitting only
 a general predestination founded upon Christianity.
 “ Nemo igitur de divinitate *nuda* cogitet, sed has cogi-
 “ tationes fugiat, tanquam infernum, et ipsissimas Sa-
 “ tanæ tentationes.” Op. vol. vi. p. 92. “ Attende et
 “ vide, ne tibi excidat, *quod sæpe dixi*, quomodo Chris-
 “ tus his verbis sui et patris cognitionem conjungit et
 “ complicat, ita ut *solum per Christum et in Christo*
 “ Pater cognoscatur. Siquidem hoc sæpe dixi, *quod*
 “ *iterum atque iterum repetens dico*, quod etiam, *me mor-*
 “ *tuo*, omnibus in memoria hæerere velim, *ut omnes doc-*
 “ *tores non secus atque diabolum caveamus*, qui sublimibus
 “ illis articulis de Deo docere incipiunt *nude et sine*
 “ *Christo*. Sicut hactenus in *Academiis sophistæ et*
 “ *magistri nostri fecerunt, speculando* de suis operibus in
 “ cœlo, quid esset, quid cogitaret, quid faceret *apud se-*
 “ *ipsum*, &c. Sed si secure agere volueris, et Deum
 “ apprehendere, ac gratiam et auxilium penes illum in-
 “ venire, tum nemini credas Deum te alibi, quam *in*
 “ *Christo*, reperiturum.” Vol. v. p. 192.

“ Et Satan nulla alia via nos facilius *præcipitare* pot-
 “ est, quam ubi nos *ad considerationem majestatis pro-*

"traxerit. Cujus tanta est amplitudo, ut animi statim
 "desperabundi concidunt. Ideo Solomon etiam mo-
 "nuif, 'Qui scrutatur majestatem, opprimitur ab ea.'
 " His disputationibus animi paulatim assuefiunt
 "ad prophanas quæstiones, ut cum Deo *tanquam cum*
 "*lutifigulo rixentur*, unde necessario sequitur *ruina*.
 "Quare abstinendum est a talibus cogitationibus." Vol.
 v. p. 76. "De Deo, quatenus non est revelatus, nulla
 "est fides, nulla scientia, et *cognitio nulla*. Atque ibi
 "tenendum est, quod dicitur, quæ supra nos nihil ad
 "nos. Ejusmodi enim cogitationes, quæ, *supra*, aut
 "*extra* revelationem Dei, sublimius aliquid rimantur,
 "prorsus Diabolicæ sunt, quibus nihil amplius pro-
 "ficiscitur, quam ut nos ipsos *in exitium præcipitemus*,
 "quia objiciunt objectum impervestigabile, videlicet
 "Deum non revelatum. . . . Detestari itaque et fugere
 "sceleratas istas voces debebamus, quas jactant Epi-
 "curei, si *necesse* est, hoc fieri, fiat." Vol. vi. p. 354.
 "Satis ostendimus tales cogitationes non secus ut Dia-
 "bolum fugiendas, ac prorsus *aliam* discendi viam, ac
 "de voluntate Dei cogitandi insistendam esse, scilicet,
 "*Deum in majestate et prædestinatione missum faciendum*
 "esse. Nam hæc prorsus comprehendi non possunt,
 "neque potest de tantis rebus cogitatio *sine scandalo*
 "abire. Hoc est, vel *desperationem* ad tales cogitationes,
 "vel *impietatem dissolutissimam* sequi oportet. Qui
 "vero veram ad Dei et ejus voluntatis cognitionem viam
 "insistere cogitat, ei sic ambulandum est, ut *scandalum*
 "cavere, et *pietatis incrementa* consequi possit." Postilla
 Domestica, p. 57.

The object of Luther, in these and other similar pas-
 sages, was to debar all enquiry into a divine will ante-
 cedent to Christianity, and to make the predestination
 of the person consequent to the conduct of the Chris-
 tian; an object, which Calvin despised, and an order,
 which he reversed. "In his persevera, *tanquam murus*

“*atheneus*, nihil aliud inculcari tibi sinens, quam quo modo
 “se ipse ostendit et manifestat *per verbum Christi.*”
 Vol. v. p. 197. “Ac initio quidem voluit Deus occur-
 “rere huic curiositati; sic enim suam voluntatem et
 “consilium proposuit; ‘Ego tibi *præscientiam* et *præ-*
 “*destinationem* egregie manifestabo, sed non ista via *ra-*
 “*tionis et sapientiæ carnalis*, sicut tu imaginaris; sic fa-
 “ciam; ex Deo *non* revelato *fiam revelatus*, et tamen
 “idem Deus manebo.’ Tu habes Evangelium,
 “es baptizatus, habes absolutionem, es *Christianus*, et
 “tamen dubitas? Deus dicit tibi, ‘En habes fili-
 “um meum, hunc audias et acceptes. Id si facis, jam
 “certus es de fide et salute tua.’ Omittendæ sunt
 “disputationes, et dicendum, ‘*Ego sum Christianus.*’
 “ Dedit tibi firmissima argumenta certitudinis et
 “veritatis suæ. Dedit Filium in carnem et mortem,
 “instituit sacramenta, ut scias eum non velle fallacem
 “esse, sed veracem Atque ita de prædestinatione
 “tua *certus* eris, *remotis omnibus curiosis et periculosis*
 “*questionibus de Dei arcanis consiliis.*” Vol. vi. p. 355.

To the operation or effect of the predestinating principle in the mind of God, which produces the election, not of individuals from a personal partiality, but of a church at large, upon motives the most merciful, and by rules the most just, the writings of Melancthon frequently allude. “De effectu electionis teneamus hanc
 “consolationem, Deum, volentem non perire *totum* ge-
 “nus humanum, semper propter Filium per misericor-
 “diam vocare, trahere et colligere *Ecclesiam*, et *recipere*
 “*assistentes*, atque ita velle semper *aliquam esse Eccle-*
 “*siam*, quam adjuvat et salvat.” Loci Theologici de
 Prædest. “E contra vero ingens et immensa bonitas
 “Dei est, quod, quanquam multi sunt prophani, tamen
 “se patefecit certis testimoniis, et revelavit *arcanum de-*
 “*cretum* suum de remissione peccatorum, et colligit
 “sibi ex tam corrupta *massa humani generis Ecclesiam*

“*æternam.*” Disput. Oper. Lutheri, vol. ii, p. 505.
 “Magna autem consolatio primum hæc est, quod certo
 “scimus ex verbo Dei, Deum immensa misericordia
 “propter Filium semper colligere Ecclesiam in genere hu-
 “mano, et quidem voce Evangelii Sed dices, hæc
 “consolatio eo prodest, quod scio aliis servari Ecclesiam,
 “fortassis autem mihi id nihil prodest, et quomodo sciam
 “qui sunt electi? Respondeo. Tibi quoque hæc gene-
 “ralis consolatio prodest, quia credere debes, tibi quo-
 “que servari Ecclesiam, et mandatum Dei æternum et
 “immutatum est, ut tu quoque audias filium, agas pœni-
 “tentiam, et credas te recipi a Deo propter mediatorum.
 “Talis cum es, discedens ex hac vita, certum est, te in
 “numero electorum esse, sicut scriptum est, ‘Quos justi-
 ‘ficat, eosdem et glorificat.’ Opera Melanct. vol. iv.
 p. 161. And that a principal part at least of Melancthon’s doctrine of predestination (precisely the same as Luther’s) was pretty correctly understood at an early period, appears from an account, which Bucer gave of it, (not a too favourable judge,) in the year 1536, who represented this as its leading feature. “Repellenda est
 “quæstio, ‘Sumusne prædestinati?’” “Nam ut dictum,
 “qui de hoc dubitat, nec vocatum se, nec justificatum,
 “esse credere poterit, hoc est, nequit esse Christianus.
 “Præsumendum igitur, ut nos omnes a Deo esse præ-
 “scitos, præfinitos, separatos a reliquis, et selectos in
 “hoc, ut in æternum servemur, hocque propositum Dei
 “mutari non posse; et inde omnis nostra cogitatio cu-
 “raque in hoc intendenda, ut prædestinationi huic Dei,
 “et vocationi respondeamus, ut ad vitam æternam nos
 “pro viribus, quas unquam Dominus suppeditavit, co-
 “operemur Certe quos vocat Deus, si sequantur
 “modo vocantem, prædestinavit eos, atque præscivit;
 “justificabit quoque et glorificabit.” Enarr. Epist. ad
 Rom. p. 359. ed. 1536.

Page 156, note (14).

The Lutherans maintained, that all children were regenerated in Baptism, (not through the virtue of the Sacrament, but by the promise of God,) and received into the number of the elect. "*Vere in Ecclesia recipit* "infantes, et lætemur in coetu vocatorum *electos esse.*" Melancth. Opera, vol. i. p. 320. "*Spiritus Sanctus per* "Baptismum *eis datur*, qui efficit in eis novos motus, "novas inclinationes ad Deum, pro ipsorum modo, nec "id temere affirmatur. . . . Cum ergo certum sit, hos "infantes esse partem Ecclesiæ, et *placere Deo, certum* "hoc est, *Deum in eis efficacem esse.*" Loci Theolog. de Baptismo. "Ita et nos Christiani per Baptismum su- "mus *regenerati, et filii Dei effecti.*" Opera Lutheri, vol. vii. p. 102. "Quicquid hic factum est, id omne "propter nos factum est, qui in illum credimus, et in "nomen ejus *baptizati, et ad salutem destinati, atque* "electi sumus." Ibid. p. 355. "Sum factus salvus, "sum *filius Dei, et hæres Dei, quia sum baptizatus.*" Vol. vi. p. 553. "Baptismus infantium defensus et or- "natus est multorum scriptis apud nos. . . . Sentimus "eos in Baptismo fieri *filios Dei, accipere Spiritum* "Sanctum, et *manere in gratia Dei, tamdiu quoad non* "effundunt eum peccatis actualibus, ea ætate, quæ jam "dicitur rationis compos." Melanct. Opera, vol. iv. p. 664. "Volo pios firmos et infirmos accedere ad Bap- "tismum infantium in suis Ecclesiis, . . . quia in eo "coetu sunt adhuc aliqui *electi et sancti, ut pueri; et* "aliqui adulti recte sentientes, sed infirmi, qui tamen "sunt *membra Christi.*" Melanct. Epist. in Opusc. Calvinii.

But while they asserted the fact, they denied, that any efficacy is attributable to the Sacrament itself. "Sophistæ quoque nugantur, cum disputant, *Quomodo* "Baptismus justificet. Nam Thomas et Bonaventura "sentiunt, *quandam virtutem efficiendi a Deo aquæ in-*

" *ditam*, cum baptizatur infans, ut ita aqua Baptismi
 " *sua virtute* creet justificationem. Contra nos dicimus,
 " *Aquam esse aquam.*" Opera Lutheri, vol. vi. p. 52.
 " Papistæ somniant etiam parvulis infundi gratiam *vir-*
 " *tute Sacramenti.* Hoc est falsissimum, quia *virtute*
 " *promissionis* salvantur, et accipiunt Spiritum Sanctum,
 " quia dixit Christus, 'Sinite parvulos ad me venire.
 " Talium enim est regnum cœlorum.'" Ib. p. 646.

Page 157, note (15).

" Alii fingunt Deum sedere in cœlo, et scribere *fa-*
 " *tales leges, quasi in tabulis Parcarum,* secundum quas
 " velit distribuere virtutes et vitia, sicut Stoici de fato
 " suo sentiebant, et cogitant fatali motu impelli Pari-
 " dem, et similes. Sed nos, *abjectis his deliramentis*
 " *humane caliginis,* referamus oculos et mentem ad
 " testimonia de Deo proposita. Sciamus Deum esse
 " agentem vere liberum, et tantum velle bona, nec velle
 " peccata. Removeamus igitur *a Paulo Stoicas*
 " *disputationes,* quæ fidem et invocationem evertunt:
 " Quomodo enim potest Saul credere aut invocare, cum
 " dubitat promissionem ad se pertinere, aut cum obrepit
 " illa tabula Parcarum?" Loci Theolog. de Prædest.
 " Deus non est *crudelis et immitis tyrannus,* non odit,
 " non abjicit homines, sed amat; sicut nos solemus
 " amare ex nobis natos, non propter lucrum aut me-
 " rita, sed quia odisse ex nobis natos non possumus.
 Lutheri Opera, vol. iv. p. 322.

I have remarked, (Serm. II. note 21.) that the doc-
 trine of necessity, maintained in the first edition of the
 Loci Theologici, was expunged from it by Melancthon
 in the year 1535, and that of contingency substituted
 for it; but the amended work of that year, when the
 remark was made, I had not seen. I have since, how-
 ever, met with it in a volume of his writings printed
 at Basil in 1541. It avows the tenet of contingency
 in the most unequivocal terms: " *Exercuit Ecclesiam*

“ aliquoties et magnas tragœdias excitavit utraque dis-
 “ putatio de causa peccati, et de contingentia. Et de
 “ utraque re multa colligunt homines acuti *inextrica-*
 “ *bilia et absurda*. Quæ quoniam habent *aliquid peri-*
 “ *culi*, monendi sunt juvenes, ut, omissis illis infinitis
 “ disputationibus, potius quærant *simplicem ac piam*
 “ *sententiam utilem religioni et moribus*, in qua resistent,
 “ nec sinant se ab ea illis disputationum præstigiis ab-
 “ duci. Est autem hæc pia et *vera* sententia *utraque*
 “ *manu ac verius toto pectore* tenenda, quod Deus non
 “ sit causa peccati, et quod Deus non velit peccatum.
 “ Sed causæ peccati sunt voluntas diaboli, et voluntas
 “ hominis. . . . Constituta autem hac sententia, quod
 “ Deus non sit causa peccati, *plane sequitur contingen-*
 “ *tiam concedendam esse*. . . . Est autem *libertas volun-*
 “ *tatis* causa contingentia nostrarum actionum.
 “ *Nec invehenda sunt in Ecclesiam deliramenta de Stoico*
 “ *fato*, aut *περὶ ἀναγκῆς*, quia sunt *inextricabilia*, et in-
 “ *terdum nocent pietati et moribus*. . . . Ab his opinio-
 “ nibus decet pios abhorrere auribus atque animis.”
 Opera Melanct. Basil. 1541. p. 469.

In the 18th note also of the same Sermon, I have re-
 presented Beza as incorrect in stating, that Melancthon
 began in the year 1552 to censure the advocates of
 Stoicism, and thus indirectly to point at the Reformers
 of Geneva. From the above however it appears, that
 he reprobated the idea of introducing such a doctrine
 into the Church, before Calvin was distinguished either
 as an Author, or a Reformer.

It should be added, that, in his later works of almost
 every description, contingency is repeatedly alluded to,
 and strenuously defended.

Page 157, note (16).

The sentiments of Luther upon universal grace are
 clearly expressed in his epistolary correspondence, as
 well as in his more public productions. From the for-

mer, even of an early date, Seckendorf gives a quotation exactly to the point: "Clarius discimus," the historian observes, "ex epistola egregia 20. Jul. ad insignem quendam virum in Saxonia inferiori, qui iisdem de prædestinatione cogitationibus angebatur, hoc anno (1528) Germanice scripta, quæ habetur tom. iv. alt. f. 428. et seq. 'In hac præsupponendo præsciuisse et decrevisse Deum omnia, et sic etiam salutem aut damnationem hominum, sciendum tamen esse dicit, Deum ab æterno serio voluisse et decrevisse, ut omnes homines salvi essent, et æterno gaudio potirentur.' Allegat dictum Ezech. xviii. 23. 'Si igitur vult, ut peccatores sub quocunque cœli climate degant, convertantur a viis et vivant, non est indulgendum suggestis a diabolo cogitationibus, ut separemus nos ab illa gratia Dei, quæ est secundum altitudinem cœli a terra, ab ortu ad occidentem. Ps. ciii. 11, 12. Itaque omnes poenitentes et auxilium ejus rogantes obumbrat: dives enim est in omnes, qui invocant illum. Rom. x. 12.' Allegat electionem Dei Ephes. i. 9. traditam: 'ab illa,' dicit, "non a lege et ratiocinatione incipiendum esse." Provocat ad angelum gaudium omni populi annuntiantem, Luc. ii. 10. 'Non est restringenda," ait, "generalis promissio, qua gratiam bonis, malis, parvis, magnis, frigidis, calidis, aridis, et viridibus offert; non est arctanda ad illos, qui, talaribus stolis induti, pii et sancti esse volunt.' Denique, ne illa universalitas in abusum vertatur, fol. 931. concludit cum distinctione loquendum esse, et clare, 'Si Evangelium," ait, "et verbum Dei accipis, illi inhæres, ejus promissionem tibi applicas, et in hac fide ad finem usque perseveras, salvaberis; sin minus, in æternum damnaberis." Seckendorf, vol. i. lib. ii. sect. 43. §. 5.

In his Commentaries, and other writings, the same idea often occurs: "Quod autem Christum non omnes

“ accipiunt, *ipsorum culpa* fit, quod non credunt, et
 “ indulgent diffidentiae suae. Interim manet *sententia*
 “ *Dei et promissio universalis*, quod Deus *omnes ho-*
 “ mines vult salvos esse. . . . Ecce colligendi *studium*,
 “ ut omnes colligat. Sed huic voluntati Dei *obstunt*
 “ *increduli*, cum verbo *parere* et id *accipere nollunt*.
 “ *Itaque* tantum reliquiae Israel colliguntur, et salvan-
 “ tur.” Vol. iv. p. 441. “ Tantum per hunc salvato-
 “ rem hæc liberatio omnibus constituenda est. Salva-
 “ tor hic non ejusmodi est, qui propter *quosdam*, et
 “ propter *quosdam non*, venerit. Paravit Deus, inquit,
 “ hoc salutare non ante *quorundam*, sed ante faciem
 “ *omnium* populorum. . . . Simeonis non obscura verba
 “ sunt, quod Deus salutare paraverit ante faciem om-
 “ nium populorum, in quo salutem et vitam *omnes* con-
 “ sequuntur. De hac igitur voluntate evidentissime
 “ colligitur juxta Paulum, 1 Tim. ii. ‘ Quod Deus velit
 “ omnes homines salvos fieri,’ non corporali tantum
 “ salute, verum æterna, contra peccatum et mortem.
 “ Nam *huc* illud salutare *destinatum est*, quod Deus
 “ *omnibus* populis paravit. Quis igitur hunc Deum
 “ metuat, quis ad ejus judicium expavescat, cum suam
 “ voluntatem de nostra salute cupidissimam declaret, ac
 “ *qui omnia ad salutem necessaria suppeditet?* Quod
 “ vero plerique pereunt, et salutare id non conse-
 “ quuntur, non hæc *culpa voluntatis divinæ* est, verum
 “ *perviciaciæ humanæ*, quæ voluntatem Dei aspernatur,
 “ salutare Dei non curat, quod *a Deo destinatum est*,
 “ ut *omnes* salvet. Si omnibus mendicis sublevatio
 “ egestatis suæ proponeretur, et tamen certi essent, qui
 “ hoc beneficio uti *nollent*; non culpa eorum esset, qui
 “ *donant*, sed qui *accipere nollent*.” Postilla Domestica,
 p. 67. “ Nam quid huic responderet, cui nos hoc testi-
 “ monium ferre oportet, quod nobis suum Filium dede-
 “ rit, *universam gratiam in Baptismo et Evangelio* nobis
 “ exhibuerit?” Ibid. p. 218. Deus mundum sic dilex-

“erit, ut Filium suum unigenitum traderet. De hoc
 “res certa est, quod *mundus* non significat *Mariam*,
 “*Petrum, Paulum*. Verum *mundus* significat *totum*
 “*genus mortalium* simul. Itaque si credis *te hominem*
 “*esse*, aut si hoc nondum sentis, si te cum aliis confers,
 “ut te hominem esse intelligas, cur te sub hoc vocabulo
 “venire non poteris, cum Christus claris verbis dicat,
 “Deum Filium suum non solum *sanctæ Mariæ*, aut
 “*Petro*, aut *Paulo*, verum *mundo* tradidisse, ut omnes
 “eum accipiant, qui tantum *fili hominum* sunt?
 “Universo mundo hoc donum *destinatum est*.” Ibid.
 p. 144.

The universality of the Gospel promise, in its most
 enlarged sense, was likewise inculcated by Melancthon,
 who distinctly assumed it as a principal basis of Scrip-
 tural predestination. It perpetually recurs, often in the
 same words, and always to the same effect, in almost all
 his productions. “Duo autem sunt consideranda in
 “promissione Evangelii, videlicet, quod et *gratis* pro-
 “mittit justitiam, et quod promissio *est universalis*.
 “Nam hæc duo exercent humanos animos. Disputa-
 “mus alias de *dignitate*, nos ideo *non esse electos*, quia
 “simus indigni. Alias disputamus de *particularitate*;
 “etiamsi digni essemus, tamen Deum *suos quosdam*
 “*elegisse*, quibus fuerit *æquior*. Ideoque negamus
 “nobis sperandam esse salutem, quia fortasse non
 “simus *in eo numero*. Utraque imaginatio *repudianda*
 “*est*, et magnopere prodest adversus eas diligenter mu-
 “nere pias mentes. Ideo neque *dignitatem* nostram
 “respicere debemus, neque ex *universali* promissione
 “*particularem* efficere. Sed singuli nos in illam *uni-*
 “*versalem* includamus. Cum igitur de electione angu-
 “mur, aut disputamus, non ordimur *a nostris supputa-*
 “*tionibus*, vel *a lege*, sed *a promissione Evangelii*. Si
 “quis extra Evangelium causam quærit electionis, is
 “non potest non *errare*. Ideo non sinamus nos ab

“Evangelio avelli, ac cæteras supputationes procul re-
 “jiciamus.” Loci Theolog. de Prædest. Ed. 1535.
 “Ut prædicatio pœnitentiæ universalis est, et omnes
 “arguit, ut Rom. iii. clare dicitur; ita et *promissio gra-*
 “*tia est universalis*, ut multa dicta testantur.
 “Quare non deflectamus oculos atque animos a pro-
 “missione *universali*, sed in hanc nos includamus, et
 “sciamus *vere* in ea voluntatem Dei *expressam* esse.
 “Removeamus igitur a Paulo *Stoicas* disputationes,
 “quæ fidem et invocationem evertunt. . . . Adversus
 “has imaginationes discamus voluntatem Dei ex Evan-
 “gelio, agnoscamus promissionem esse *universalem*, ut
 “fides et invocatio accendi possit.” Ibid. Ed. 1545.
 “Prodest piis tenere, quod promissio sit *universalis*, nec
 “debemus de voluntate Dei *aliter* judicare, quam *juxta*
 “*verbum revelatum*.” Opera, vol. iv. p. 499. “Est au-
 “tem utraque concio *universalis*, prædicatio pœnitentiæ
 “et promissio. Utrique igitur omnes assentiuntur,
 “agamus pœnitentiam, credamus omnes in Filium, nec
 “disputemus *de alia arcana voluntate*, nec *fungamus* in
 “Deo *contradictorias* voluntates.” Vol. ii. p. 347. “Si-
 “militudo *de luto et figulo* non hoc vult, *nihil agere*
 “*impios*, sed eatenus convenit, quod *ex una massa generis*
 “*humani* Deus. alios *suo judicio* salvat, alios damnat.
 “Causæ in similitudine non omnino accommodari pos-
 “sunt. Tenenda est enim sententia, quod Deus non sit
 “*causa peccati*. Retinendum et hoc est, quod promissio
 “sit *universalis*.” Vol. iii. p. 1017. “Sæpe autem dixi,
 “necessariam esse considerationem particulæ *universalis*,
 “ut unusquisque se in promissionem *universalem* in-
 “cludat, nec fingat in Deo *εργασμοποληθαι*, aut contra-
 “dictorias voluntates.” Vol. iv. p. 168. How differently
 Melancthon interpreted the celebrated passage, “Non
 “est acceptio personarum apud Deum,” from Calvin,
 will appear by the following quotation: “Contra hanc
 “*mensuram* facere *inæqualitas* est, quæ est *injuncta* ut

“*tyrannis*. Ideo cum dicitur, apud Deum non est ac-
 “ceptio personarum, tribuitur ei *laus justitiæ et æqua-*
 “*litatis*, cujus hæc mensura est. *Universaliter* irascitur
 “Deus peccato in homine, et *universaliter* accipit omnes
 “ad Mediatorem confugientes. Hanc mensuram suo
 “sapientissimo et justissimo consilio sapxit, et vult im-
 “motam esse. Ac fingere, quod *non* servet hanc æqua-
 “litatem, est tribuere ei *προσωποληψίαν*. Ideo et Paulus
 “inquit, ‘Deus vult omnes salvos fieri:’ id est, *æqualis*
 “est omnibus juxta mensuram, quam instituit. Et
 “quod ad ipsius voluntatem attinet, vult omnes homines
 “salvos facere, sed multi *sua culpa* oblatum beneficium
 “non accipiunt.” Vol. iv. p. 71. See vol. i. p. 23. vol.
 iii. p. 434, p. 777, p. 1014. vol. iv. p. 86, p. 160, p.
 162, p. 173. The same argument likewise is clearly
 and forcibly urged in an Exposition of the Nicene Creed,
 (vol. i. p. 420.) which Melancthon sent to Cranmer in
 the year 1550.

Calvin’s sentiments upon the point are clearly ex-
 plained in his Institute: “Jam et tertia *absurditate*
 “Dei prædestinationem *infamant ejus adversarii*. Quum
 “enim non alio referamus, quam ad divinæ voluntatis
 “arbitrium, quod universali exitio eximantur, quos in
 “regni sui hæredes Deus assumit, ex eo colligunt,
 “apud ipsum ergo esse *acceptationem personarum*. . . .
 “Alio sensu negat Scriptura Deum esse personarum ac-
 “ceptorem, quam quo ipsi judicant, siquidem *persona*
 “vocabulo *non hominem* significat, sed quæ *in hominum*
 “oculis *conspicua*, vel favorem, gratiam, dignitatem,
 “conciliare, vel odium, contemptum, dedecus conflare
 “solent.” Lib. xxiii. sect. 10. “Quare *falso et pessime*
 “Deum *inæqualis justitiæ* insimulant nonnulli, quod
 “*non eundem erga omnes tenorem* in sua prædestinatione
 “servat.” Ibid. sect. 11.

Page 158, note (17).

The idea of grace being offered to all, but commu-

nicated only to a few, (the principal hinge of the Calvinistical predestination,) was strongly reprobated by Luther. “Curiosis in posteriore sententia, ‘*Multi sunt vocati, pauci electi,*’ magna materia absurditatis et impiarum cogitationum est. ‘*Quos Deus eligit, necessario salvantur; e contra vero, quos non eligit, quicquid etiam fecerint, quaecunque pietatis studium præstent, tamen exitium declinare non poterunt, neque salutem consequentur. Proinde ergo me necessitati non opponam. Si ita destinatum est, ut salver, salvabor; sin minus, irritum erit, quicquid conatus fuero.*’ Omnes facile judicare possunt, quanta perversitas et dissolutio ex cogitationibus hisce *impiis* emergat. . . . Quomodo *nostra pernicie delectari* posset, cum nihil omnium rerum prætermittit, ut hominibus vitam et salutem instauret? Atque hic demum verus aditus ad Deum est, sicut Christus etiam de hoc concionatur, Joan. iii. ‘*Sic Deus dilexit mundum, ut Filium suum unigenitum traderet, ut omnis credens in eum non pereat, sed habeat vitam æternam.*’ Verum, si nunc hæc cogitationes cum superioribus de prædestinatione conferantur, id certo deprehendetur, priores *ex diabolo* esse, quæ hominibus *cum exitiali scandalo* sunt, ut vel nunc *desperent*, vel *omnem veræ pietatis sensum abjiciant*. Nam de Dei bona voluntate erga se nulla fiducia esse potest.

“*Alii* sunt, qui hæc verba sic interpretantur: Multi sunt vocati; id est, Deus *multis* suam gratiam offert; pauci vero sunt electi; id est, *cum paucis* suam gratiam *communicat*, nam pauci salvantur. *Valdè impia* hæc sententia est. *Nam quis non Deum summe oderit, si de Deo non aliter sentiat, quam ejus voluntatis culpa fieri, ut non salvemur.*” Postilla Domestica, p. 57. For the remainder of this passage see note 23.

Page 158, note (18).

“Quia a lege et collatione meritorum disceditur, dis-

“putat mens Deum esse personarum acceptorem; ex
 “toto genere humano quosdam *excerpere*, quos sibi ad-
 “jungat, *cæteros pares rejicere*. *Talis electio sine causis*
 “videtur *tyrannica*. Huic tentationi opponatur uni-
 “versalis promissio, quæ testatur Deum offerre *omnibus*
 “salutem, nec dubium est, mandatum esse Dei, ut huic
 “promissioni omnes credant; item ut omnes audiant
 “Filium Dei. Quos igitur eligit? Eligit eos, qui se
 “sustentant promissione, quæ propter Filium proposita
 “est. Quanquam igitur *non propter hominum merita*
 “eligit, tamen *discrimen* est inter eos, qui recipiuntur,
 “et cæteros.” Melancth. Opera, vol. iii, p. 683. “Est
 “igitur in voluntate Dei causa electionis *misericordia et*
 “*meritum Christi*, sed concurrere oportet *apprehensionem*
 “*nostram*. Cum enim promissio gratiæ sit universalis, ut
 “manifestum est, et necesse sit nos obedire promissioni,
 “*aliquod discrimen* inter electos et rejectos *a voluntate*
 “*nostra* sumendum est, videlicet, *repugnantes promissioni*
 “*rejici*; e contra vero *amplectentes promissionem recipi*.”
 Ib. p. 777. “Elegit Deus, qui vocare nos ad Filii agni-
 “tionem decrevit, et vult *generi humano* suam volunta-
 “tem et sua beneficia innotescere. *Approbat* igitur et
 “*eligit obtemperantes vocationi*.” Loci Theolog. de Præ-
 dest.

Nor did Melancthon withhold from the human mind, assisted by divine grace, the ability of turning to God, and embracing his promised mercy. “Certissi-
 “mum est ex Evangelio displicere Deo omnes, in qui-
 “bus non est *pœnitentia seu conversio*. . . . Non re-
 “moretur te hæc imaginatio, quod *non possis* efficere
 “conversionem. Imo potes, *Deo juvante*, et ipse *vere*
 “vult *juvare*, et juvat petentes.” Vol. iii, p. 530.

From the sentiments of Melancthon upon divine equity, it seems not easy to distinguish these of Bullinger. “Salvat autem gratuito, quos salvat, per Christi
 “videlicet meritum; perdit item juste et propter pec-

“cata et impietatem, quos damnat. Velle enim Dei
 “non est *tyrannica quædam et herilis licentia*, de qua
 “poeta, ‘*Sic vola, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas;*’
 “sed Dei voluntas *justissima et æquissima est.*” Bullin-
 geri Comment. in Roman. p. 61.

Page 159, note (19).

The Lutherans, always anxious to repress presump-
 tuous speculation and personal conceit, unambiguously
 taught, that we may fall from grace both *totally* and
finally. “Non sunt frigide et oscitanter suspicienda
 “hæc verba, ‘A gratia excidistis;’ sunt enim valde em-
 “phatica. Qui excidit a gratia, amittit *simpliciter ex-*
 “*piationem, remissionem peccatorum, justitiam, liberta-*
 “*tem, vitam, &c.* quam Christus sua morte et resur-
 “*rectione nobis emeruit. Et vicissim acquirit in locum*
 “*illorum, iram et judicium Dei, peccatum, mortem, ser-*
 “*vitutem diaboli, ac damnationem æternam.*” Luth.
 Oper. vol. v. p. 495. “Quid igitur, inquires, de his
 “*exemplis statuemus?*” (viz. the reprobation of Ham
 after a previous and long possession of divine favour:
 “*nisi credidisset et arasset, nisi timuisset Deum, neuti-*
 “*quam esset servatus in arca, tamen postea reprobatur*”)
 “*nihil aliud quam quod proposita nobis sunt ad instil-*
 “*landum nobis timorem Dei, ne putemus post semel*
 “*acceptam gratiam, nos non posse iterum a gratia ex-*
 “*cidere.*” Vol. vi. p. 98. “Cæterum si sectarii quidam
 “*oriantur, quorum nonnulli jam forsitan adsunt, et tem-*
 “*pore seditionis rusticane mihi ipsi in conspectum*
 “*veniebant, sentientes omnes eos, qui semel Spiritum aut*
 “*remissionem peccatorum accepissent, et credentes facti*
 “*essent, etsi deinde peccarent, manere tamen in fide, et*
 “*peccatum ipsis nihil obesse: hinc voces ipsorum; ‘Fao*
 “*quidquid lubet, modo credas, nihil tibi nocet, fides omnia*
 “*peccata delet, &c.’ addunt præterea; ‘Si quis post fi-*
 “*dem et Spiritum acceptum peccet, eum nunquam Spi-*
 “*ritum et fidem vere habuisse:’ et tam insanos homines*

“vidi, et audivi multos, et vereor, ne adhuc in non-
 “nullis *dæmon iste* latitans habitet: si igitur, inquam,
 “*tales in posterum* etiam orientur, sciendum et docen-
 “dum est, quod, si sancti, qui originale peccatum ad-
 “huc habere se sentiunt, et quotidie de eo pœnitent,
 “et cum eo luctantur, insuper ruant in manifesta pec-
 “cata, ut David in adulterium, homicidium, et blas-
 “phemiam, eos *excudere fidem et Spiritum sanctum.*”
 Smalcald. Art. de falsa pœnitentia, anno 1537.

Seckendorf remarks, that Luther, Bugenhagius, and Melancthon jointly expressed their disapprobation of a certain production, because the author of it had contemplated predestination in a dangerous point of view, and had maintained, that the elect lose not the Holy Spirit, when they fall into manifest crimes. “Asse-
 “verant autem,” he adds, “*se semper unanimiter* in om-
 “nibus Ecclesiis *contrarium* docuisse; nempe, si quis
 “sanctus et fidelis sciens et ex proposito contra præ-
 “cepta Dei peccet, non amplius esse sanctum, sed *veram*
 “*fidem et Spiritum sanctum abjecisse.*” Vol. ii. lib. iii.
 p. 135. Upon such a principle then Luther conceived,
 that many begin well, but fail in the midst of their
 Christian labours; “Multi *præclare* incipiunt, sed in
 “medio fessi *finem deserunt;*” vol. v. p. 67. and that it
 is impossible to determine who will remain faithful:
 “Non potest quidem certo demonstrari, quis futurus
 “posthac sit, aut *mansurus* inter eos, quos Christo dedit
 “Pater.” Seckendorf, vol. ii. p. 85.

In the Saxon Confession likewise the same subject is directly noticed. “Manifestum est aliquos renatos con-
 “tristare et *excudere* Spiritum Sanctum, et *rursus ab-*
 “*jici* a Deo, ac fieri reos *iræ Dei, et æternarum pœnarum.*
 “ Cum igitur homines non retinent fidem aut
 “violant ullum præceptum Dei contra conscientiam,
 “*effundunt* Spiritum sanctum, et rursus fiunt *rei iræ*
 “*Dei et pœnæ æternæ;* et nisi fiat conversio, tales mo-

“ rientes *abjiciuntur in æternas pœnas.*” De Discrimine Peccati. Thus too, for the express purpose of proving, that a fall from grace may be final, as well as total, Melancthon frequently referred to the example of Saul. “ *Exempla cogitemus Saulis et Davidis, qui et beneficia, quæ recensui, tenuerunt ante lapsum, et post lapsum exuti tantis bonis, pœnas senserunt, quas recitavi. Et Saul prorsus periit, oppressus æternis pœnis; David vero rursus ad Deum conversus est.*” Loci Theolog. p. 431. But in other passages he is, if possible, still more explicit: “ *Qui aguntur Spiritu Sancto, hi sunt filii Dei; sed ruentes contra conscientiam, effundunt et perturbant Spiritum Sanctum; desinunt igitur esse filii Dei.*” Ibid. p. 280. “ *Affirmo etiam labentes in talia scelera excutere Spiritum Sanctum, et rursus fieri reos. æternæ pœnæ, quorum aliqui redeuntes ad pœnitentiam, ut Aaron, David, rursus ad Deum convertuntur, et recipiuntur in gratiam; multi non redeuntes ruunt in æternas pœnas.*” Op. vol. i. p. 375.

Page 159, note (20).

When Melancthon heard, that Calvin had imprisoned Bolsec at Geneva, for a difference of opinion upon the point of predestination, he communicated the circumstance to his friends, with the following reflections upon it: “ *Lelius mihi scribit tanta esse Genevæ certamina de Stoica necessitate, ut carceri inclusus sit quidam a Zenone dissentiens. O rem miseram! Doctrina salutaris obscuratur peregrinis disputationibus.*” Epistolæ Lond. p. 396. “ *Ac vide seculi furores, certamina Allobrogica de Stoica necessitate tanta sunt, ut carceri inclusus sit quidam, qui a Zenone dissentit. . . . Et mitiores sunt Tigurini.*” Anno 1552. Ibid. p. 923.

I have remarked, (p. 247.) that Bolsec represented the doctrine of the Lutheran Reformer as adverse to that of Calvin. Hence the latter, who was not ignorant of the fact, how much soever he chose to dissem-

ble it, wrote to Melancthon upon the subject, and solicited in the most pressing, but certainly not in the most conciliating manner, a modification of his sentiments. In this letter the following passages, in addition to that already given, p. 240. are worthy of observation. At the commencement of it, Calvin states a report, which had reached him, respecting Melancthon's anger at the reception of a preceding monitory epistle. "Relatam mihi fuerat, sic te, mea quadam libera admonitione, quæ tamen longe aliter afficere te debuerat, fuisse offensum; ut epistolam coram aliquot testibus conscinderes. Etsi autem parum credibilis erat nuncius, ex quo tamen longo temporis successu variis signis confirmatus est, aliquid tandem suspicari coactus sum." After stating the appeal of Bolsec in the extract already given, he adds; "Me non leviter pungit quæ in nostra dicendi ratione nimis palam conspicitur repugnantia. . . . Cum res" (he means according to his own theory) "adeo plana sit, te ex animi sensu prorsus diversum tradere, nemo erit sani iudicii, cui persuadeas. Curam simul et dolorem mihi auget, quod te video hac in re propemodum esse tui dissimilem. Audio enim, cum tibi oblata esset formula nostræ cum Tigurina Ecclesia consensionis, protinus, arrepto calamo, sententiam unam, quæ Dei electos a reprobis parce et sobrie discernit, abs te fuisse confossam. Quod certe ab ingenii tui mansuetudine, ut alia taceam, valde abhorret. Itaque ut meum libellum" (viz. de æterna Dei prædestinatione) "legere vel saltem gustare sustineas, non rogo, quia id frustra mihi facturum video." Epist. Calvini, p. 108, 109. This epistle, (evidently written under a very sensible mortification,) which is dated December 1552, remained unanswered; for in September 1554, we find Calvin making a second ineffectual experiment upon the same subject: "Quamquam meis ultimis literis abs te non fuisse responsum doleo, et

“ valde miror, fastidio tamen vel contemptu id esse fac-
 “ tum, quum nihil minus in naturam moresque tuos
 “ cadat, suspicari nequeo. Itaque nuncium hunc nac-
 “ tus, qui suam mihi in literis tibi reddendis operam ob-
 “ tulit, *tentandum rursus putavi, num forte quid possem*
 “ *elicere. Manifestum certe dissidium* in scriptis
 “ nostris extare, pessimi exempli esse vides. Nec vero
 “ hanc tollendæ *discrepantiæ* legem præscribo, ut tu
 “ mihi assentiaris; sed ne pudeat nos sacris Dei ora-
 “ culis subscribere. Quærendæ vero conciliationis quæ-
 “ cunque tibi placuerit ratio, eam libenter amplector.”
 Ibid. p. 133, 134. To this last letter Melancthon im-
 mediately sent a very short reply, noticing some other
 topics, which it contained, but still preserving an in-
 flexible silence upon the principal question thus re-
 peatedly pressed upon him. Ibid. p. 148.

How impracticable the adoption was of any interme-
 diate terms between their discordant sentiments, without
 a manifest sacrifice of principle, the preceding extracts
 from Melancthon's writings sufficiently prove. But,
 besides the opposite tendency of their respective opi-
 nions in a general point of view, on some important
 particulars an approximation seemed impossible. Cal-
 vin observed, “ Verum mihi *acutius ac prudentius* vide-
 “ tar perspexisse *Valla*, qui *supervacaneam* esse
 “ contentionem ostendit, quoniam et *vita et mors* divinæ
 “ *magis voluntatis*, quam *præscientiæ*, sunt actiones.”
 Instit. lib. iii. cap. 23. sect. 6. And again, “ Non dubi-
 “ tabo igitur cum Augustino simpliciter fateri, *volun-*
 “ *tatem Dei* esse rerum *necessitatem*, atque id *necessario*
 “ futurum esse, quod ille *voluerit*.” Ibid. sect. 8. On
 the other hand Melancthon asserted, “ *Errat Valla*, cum
 “ *detrahit libertatem* voluntati *propter prædestinationem*.
 “ *Falsa est et perniciosa moribus et religioni* Stoi-
 “ corum opinio, qua affirmant omnia *necessario* evenire.
 “ *Contingentia* constanter defendenda est, nisi enim con-

“*tingentia* ponatur, sequitur, ut *Deus* dicatur esse *auctor peccati*.” Disputat. Luth. Oper. vol. i. p. 478. The former argued, that Adam’s fall was decreed by an absolute will of God. “Nec absurdum videri debet, quod dico, Deum non modo primi hominis casum, et in eo posterorum ruinam prævidisse, sed *arbitrio quoque suo dispensasse*.” Instit. ibid. sect. 8. The latter, that it was contingent, and not preordained: “*Hæ et Adam sua libertate averterunt se a Deo, ita hæ (actiones) sunt verissime contingentes, et nequaquam necessariae*. Adam violans mandatum Dei, *accersit sibi mortem, quia verissimum est Deum non voluisse, nec approbasse id peccatum*.” Vol. i. p. 408. a species of comment, which the Institute calls frigid: “*Tam frigidum commentum si recipitur, &c.*” Ibid. Calvin inflexibly maintained what was supposed to be a contradiction in the divine will, which invites, according to him, all to salvation, but admits only the elect. “*Obijciunt nonnulli, Deum sibi fore contrarium, si universaliter omnes ad se invitet, paucos vero electos admittat. Sic promissionum universitas discretionem specialis gratiæ, secundum eos, tollit*.” Ibid. lib. iii. cap. 22. sect. 10. “*Aliquid disserui, eorum errorem refellens, quibus generalitas promissionum videtur æquare totum humanum genus*.” Ibid. cap. 24. sect. 1. But Melancthon, asserting a real, and not a fictitious, universality in God’s promises, vindicated the consistency of the Deity: “*Cum dictum est necessario judicandum esse de voluntate Dei ex verbo ab ipso tradito, et non ex imaginationibus humanis, tenenda est etiam hæc regula, Non esse ponendas contradictorias voluntates in Deo, quia Deus verax est. Cum igitur promissio sit universalis, . . . includamus nos in promissionem universalem, ‘Venite ad me omnes, &c.’ et eum ad nos pertinere statuamus*.” Opera, vol. iv. p. 162. See also the conclusion of notes 16 and 22.

The Lutheran Reformer, indeed, seems to have entertained a complete abhorrence of Stoicism: "Non sum Stoicus," he observed, "et aliquanto fortius dimico cum Zenonis familia de fato, quam nostri belatores ad Danubium et ad Albim præliati sunt." *Epist. Lond.* p. 370. "Removecamus igitur a Deo Stoicam torvitatem, et vere nos ab eo diligi statuamus, cum condita σοφία in natura hominum testetur in ipso etiam esse verum et flagrantem amorem." *Ibid.* p. 557. And, when about to be attacked by two of his most inveterate enemies (Flaccius and Gallus) on this very account, he thus mentions the threatened controversy: "Audio mihi quosdam bellum illaturos. *κατὰ ἀναγκῆς σωϊκῆς*, quod si moverint, judico me Deo et Ecclesie debere hoc officium, ut *deliramenta contumeliosa contra Deum refutem.*" Anno 1555. *Ibid.* p. 458. See p. 266, ep. 84; p. 271, ep. 96; p. 405, ep. 444; and p. 463, ep. 593, 594, 595, and 596.

Page 159, note (21).

At *Stoicæ* illæ disputationes *execrandæ sunt*, quas asserunt aliqui, disputantes, omnia peccata *paria* esse; electos *semper* retinere Spiritum Sanctum, etiam cum *lapsus atroces admittunt*. *Loci Theolog.* p. 126. Intueamur verbum Dei nobis traditum, ut voluntatem Dei monstret, et expavescamus agnoscentes iudicium Dei propositum in verbo, et in exemplis, *nec confirmemus in stultis securitatem et cæcitatem*. *Ibid.* p. 125.

Page 160, note (22).

At the period of the Reformation the Scholastics asserted, in direct terms, that individuals were predestinated solely on account of their personal merits: "*Recentiores Scholastici tantum humano iudicio dixerunt causam electionis esse merita, seu bona opera liberae voluntatis humanæ. Et hæc imaginatio orta est ex ignoratione Evangelii.*" Melancth. *Opera*, vol. iii. p. 1014.

It was principally in opposition to this dogma of the Schools, that Melancthon, in the first (as well as later) corrected edition of his *Loci Theologici*, assumed the Gospel promise as the basis of predestination, no less than of justification. In that edition the chapter "de Prædestinatione" thus commences: "Neque ex ratione, neque ex lege, sed ex Evangelio judicandum est de prædestinatione. Deinde non alia causa prædestinationis, quam justificationis, querenda est. Hæc si quis constituerit initio, facile se ex multis quæstionibus explicabit. Nam, si tantum ex Evangelio judicandum est, et si prædestinatio cum justificatione conferenda est, una et simplex via est, sicut cum de justificatione querimus, ordiendum est a verbo, seu Evangelio. Porro et singulorum tentationes de electione, et scriptorum eadem de re disputationes, partim a ratione ordiuntur sine verbo Dei, partim a lege. Homines imaginantur causam electionis esse nostram dignitatem, seu merita, quia ita judicant ratio et lex. Ideo in hanc sententiam facile dilabuntur Scholastici doctores recentiores omnes, quia tantum docent justitiam legis. Sed nos meminerimus ad Evangelium respiciendum esse." Melancthon then proceeds to state, as in the quotation, note 16, the gratuity and universality of the Gospel promise; the former against the Scholastical idea of an election by merit, the latter against that of those, who argued for an irrelative election of favourites; an argument, at that time occasionally advanced, and in general for the worst of purposes, but not yet systematized by Calvin, whose writings were then unknown. "Disputamus alias de dignitate, nos ideo non esse electos, quia sumus indigni. Alias disputamus de particularitate, etiamsi digni essemus, tamen Deum suos quosdam elegisse, quibus fuerit æquior. . . . Utraque imaginatio repudianda est." Having thus laid the foundation of election in the gra-

tious and universal will of God, he contends, that
 some cause of discrimination, although no dignity, is
 assignable in its application to individuals, who are re-
 quired to embrace and retain the proffered mercies of
 Christianity. "Tum cum statuendum sit promissionem
 " *vere universalem, quod ad voluntatem Dei attinet, sicut*
 " *a posteriore in justificatione dicimus aliquam in eccl-*
 " *esiante causam esse, videlicet, non dignitatem, sed quia*
 " *promissionem apprehendit, cum qua Spiritus Sanctus*
 " *est efficax, quemadmodum Paulus inquit, 'Fides ex*
 " *auditu est:' ita et de electione a posteriore judicemus,*
 " *videlicet, haud dubie electos esse, qui misericordiam*
 " *fide apprehendant, nec abjiciunt eam fiduciam ad ex-*
 " *tremum."* This Scriptural position of the Lutheran
 Reformer was not only disapproved, but pointedly at-
 tacked, by Calvin. "Quamquam satis jam liquet Deum
 " occulto consilio libere, quos vult, eligere, aliis rejectis,
 " nondum tamen nisi dimidia ex parte exposita est gra-
 " tuita ejus electio, donec ad singulas personas ventum
 " fuerit, quibus Deus non modo salutem offert, sed ita
 " assignat, ut suspensa vel dubia non sit effectus certi-
 " tudo." *Instit. lib. iii. cap. 21. sect. 7.* "Duo autem
 " errores hic cavendi sunt. . . . Alii. . . . nescio qua
 " ratione inducti, electionem a posteriori suspendunt,
 " quasi dubia esset, atque etiam inefficax, donec fide
 " confirmetur." *Ibid. cap. 24. sect. 8.*

Page 161, note (25).

From the *Postilla Domestica* it appears, that Luther
 maintained not any election from eternity in the mind
 of God, except such as was regulated by an election in
 time, according to the Christian piety of the individual.
 "Multi, inquit, vocati. Nam prædicatio Evangelii uni-
 " versalis et publica est, omnibus patens, quicumque sus-
 " cipere volunt. Ac Dei voluntas hæc est, cum eam sic
 " invulgat, ut omnes credant et salventur. Verum quid
 " accidit? Sicut in proximo Evangelio sequatur:

‘ Pauci electi sunt.’ Hoc est, pauci id agunt, *ut suam pietatem Deo probent.* Nam quidam audiunt, et tamen non tanti faciunt, ut propterea in discrimen venire velint. Quidam audiunt, sed magis curant divitias et voluptates. Id vero Deo non placet, ac tales suo regno non dignatur. *Id* Christus appellat *non eligi,* non *talem* pietatem declarare, quam *Deus probet.* Isti vero *electi* aunt, et Deo placentes, qui diligenter Evangelium audiunt, in Christum credunt, *fidem in bonis fructibus declarant,* neque ejus causa quicquam sustinere recusant.

‘ Hæc sententia vera est, neque scandalizat homines ad perniciem, sed instructos reddit ad salutem. Nam sic de rebus veram rationem inire oportet, *si* Deo placere velint et *electi esse,* ut malam conscientiam cavéant, contra mandata Dei non delinquant, peccatis resistent, verbum Dei sedulo audiant, id studiose meditentur. . . . Atque hi demum veri *Christiani* evadunt. Ubi e contra ii, qui sentiunt Dei voluntatem *non esse,* *ut omnes salvoentur,* aut *in desperationem ruunt,* aut *in securissimam impietatem dissolvuntur.*” Postill. Domest. p. 58. This quotation immediately succeeds that, which is given in note 17.

Page 163, note (24).

Quid est, quod nos miserrimi homines, qui necdum radios promissionis divinæ per fidem comprehendere, aut scintillas præceptorum Dei per opera (ein funklin von Gottes gebotten und werken) capere possumus, (quæ utraque verbis et miraculis ipse de cælo confirmavit,) tamen impuri et infirmi rapimur ad comprehendendam *majestatem solaris lucis,* immo *incomprehensibilis lucis mirabilium Dei?* An ignoramus, quod lucem habitat inaccessibleem; et tamen accedimus, immo *præsumamus* accedere? Ignoramus judicia ejus *imperscrutabilia;* et tamen *perscrutari* conamur? Et hæc facimus, antequam radiis promissionis et scintillis præceptorum

perfusi et imbuti sumus, (berichter und begossen) cum talpinis oculis irruentes in majestatem lucis istius, quæ nec verbis nec signis demonstratur, immo *occultata et non significata* est. (Das nicht mit worten noch zeichen angezeigt, sondern *heimlich im verborgen* bedeutet ist.) Quid mirum, si *obruat nos gloria, dum scrutamur majestatem?* Anno 1530. Lutheri Epist. apud Seckend. lib. ii. sect. 13. §. 43. et apud Aurifab. p. 38.



NOTES ON SERMON VIII.

Page 166, note (1).

“**QUOS** elegit, hos et vocavit.”) Atterit splendidissimam amplificationem de conservatione Ecclesie in hac tanta deformitate, et in his confusionibus et ruinis regnorum: quasi dicat, quanquam omnia minantur interitum, tamen scitote, Ecclesiam curae esse Deo, et non interituram esse. Orditur igitur ab electione, ut nos commonefaciat de *perpetuo consilio Dei, et de conservatione Ecclesie*; quasi dicat, Scitote, *esse Ecclesiam electam propter Filium*, sicut in Psalmo dicitur, “*Fines esciderunt mihi in præclaris.*” Semper *aliqua hæreditas erit Filii Dei in genere humano.* Et hæc electa Ecclesia prædicatione colligitur, et fit justa, et ornabitur æterna gloria. Mox igitur monet, *ubi electi querendi sint*, scilicet, *in cœtu vocatorum.* Ideo inquit, “*Quos elegit, hos et vocavit.*” Melanct. Opera, vol. iv. p. 154.

Hæc dilectio in promissione revelata est, quæ affirmat, Deum semper collecturum esse *Ecclesiam*, quæ in tota æternitate fruatur ejus vita, luce, justitia, et lætitia, juxta dictum, “*Portæ inferorum non prævallebunt adversus eam.*” Ibid. p. 157.

Page 166, note (2).

See Serm. VII. note 18.

Page 169, note (3).

It has frequently been observed, that because this Article speaks only of predestination to life, being totally silent upon the subject of reprobation, even those, who

wish to give it an interpretation favourable to Calvin's system, must at least admit, that it is defective in one very essential part of that system. But another deviation, if not a manifest difference, perhaps of greater importance, occurs likewise at the outset. In the Institute it is said, "Prædestinationem vocamus æternum Dei decretum, quo apud se constitutum habuit, quid de unoquoque homine fieri vellet." Lib. iii. cap. 21. sect. 5. Here the effect of God's predestinating decree is plainly asserted to be the decision of every man's individual fate. Our Church, on the other hand, as plainly asserts it to be the salvation of Christians, or a liberation from the consequences of transgression, and an adduction to eternal life, through Christianity, of those, who are chosen *out of the human race*, "*ex hominum genere.*" Can we doubt the source or tendency of the expressions, "*quos elegit ex hominum genere,*" when we recollect the frequent recurrence of language almost similar, and of an idea precisely the same, in the writings of Melancthon? Thus in the Loci Theologici; "Quod Pater æternus. . . . *in genere humano elegit sibi Ecclesiam.*" Art. de Deo, p. 22. "Recte dicitur causam electionis esse misericordiam in voluntate Dei, qui non vult *perire totum genus humanum, sed propter Filium colligit et servat Ecclesiam.*" Sed tamen *in accipiente concurrere oportet apprehensionem promissionis, seu agnitionem Christi.* "Nam *ideo electi sumus, quia effimur membra Christi.*" Ibid. p. 473. And again, in a passage already alluded to: "Revelavit *arcanum decretum de remissione peccatorum propter Filium, et colligit sibi ex tam corrupta massa humani generis Ecclesiam.*" Disput. Luth. Opera, vol. ii. p. 505.

In the subsequent part of the Article, which speaks of a call to Christianity, we should observe, that this call is not to be attended with the influence of the Holy

Spirit, operating without control in God's appointed time, (upon a principle of absolute election,) but operating at a favourable period; when, and when only, in the case of adults at least, by the cooperation of man's will, it can prove effectual. The call, then, by the Spirit, it should be noticed, is not limited to a predetermined, but the working of the Spirit to a proper season; the former being general in its nature, the latter, necessarily, particular in its effects, in proportion to the resistance or compliance of the human mind. Had the words been, "illi Spiritu ejus suo" or "*præfinito* tempore vocantur," a different sense might indeed have been given to them: but as they now stand, "illi Spiritu ejus *opportuno tempore operante* vocantur," the construction pointed out seems to be the most correct, because it is most consistent with the doctrine of our Church in other respects, (see p. 109.) as well as with the obvious meaning of the terms themselves, and because we cannot easily conceive, how one period is more adapted than another to the influences of God's Holy Spirit, without admitting, at the same time, the free agency of man.

Nor, when we find our Reformers alluding to a *call by the Spirit*, let us start at the mere sound of an expression, rational in itself, although abused in the grossest manner by a modern enthusiasm. They certainly are exempt from the charge of having, even innocently, laid the foundation of such an abuse. For with Calvin they taught not a *call by the Spirit*, which only takes place at some predestined moment, and, when once effected, imprints a character on the soul never after to be obliterated; but, on the contrary, believed that call to prove always efficacious, when unopposed, and yet to leave not a trace behind it, when subsequently rendered void by contumacy and crime. Thus, according to them, every child is called by the Spirit in Baptism, and effectually called, to a state of salvation; but every child

does not certainly continue in that state unto his life's end. Church Catechism.

Page 172, note (4).

In the passage relative to the consolation derivable from our election in Christ, I have followed the Latin original, where the English translation manifestly deviates from it. The latter is thus worded: "As the godly consideration of our predestination and election in Christ is full of sweet, pleasant, and unspeakable comfort to godly persons, . . . as well because it doth greatly establish and confirm *their* faith of eternal salvation, to be enjoyed through Christ, as because it doth fervently kindle *their* love towards God," &c. But in the original the expression is, "*fidem nostram*," and likewise "*amorem nostrum*," which cannot properly be translated *their* faith, and *their* love. Indeed, the pronoun *noster*, in this part of the Article, as I have remarked, seems not to have been adventitiously adopted, the use of it being intended to impress the Lutheran idea of an election, as Christians, and not as men, in a character common to us all; in one, to which confidence in eternal salvation is only attached. "Qui de hoc" (viz. de prædestinatione) "dubitat," remarks Bucer in his explanation of Melancthon's doctrine, "nec vocatum se et justificatum esse credere poterit, hoc est, nequit esse *Christianus*. Præsumentum igitur, ut principium fidei, nos omnes a Deo esse præscitos, præfinitos, se paratos a reliquis, et selectos in hoc, ut æternum servemur, hocque *propositum Dei mutari non posse*." Enarrat. in Roman. p. 360.

The concluding part of the second clause in this Article is expressed in language, which bears something more than a distant affinity to that of Luther. Alluding to a not unfrequent custom of many presumptuous and abandoned characters in that speculative age, who perpetually recurred to the argument of a divine pre-

determination, an argument, which, when constantly kept in view, it terms "perniciosissimum præcipitium," it subjoins, "Unde illos diabolus protrudit, *vel in desperationem, vel in æque perniciosam impurissimæ vitæ securitatem.*" How exactly with this agrees the following observation of Luther; "E contra ii, qui sentiunt Dei voluntatem non esse, ut omnes salventur, aut in desperationem *ruunt, aut in securissimam impietatem dissolvuntur.*" Postill. Domest. p. 58. The sense likewise of the word *præcipitium* evidently appears from the use of it, on another occasion, by the same author: "His enim avertunt" (viz. Monachi) "corda hominum a fide, et communi salutis via, ad sua *præcipitia.*" Opera, vol. i. p. 376.

Of the consequences deducible from such an opinion it was impossible for any good man to approve. Calvin therefore, as well as Luther, opposed this monstrous progeny of fatalism; but the more he struggled with it, the more he seemed entangled in the abhorred implications of a system, which sprung from the same origin as his own. In his Institute he thus described the tenets of its numerous and profligate advocates: "Sunt *plerique porci*, qui prædestinationis doctrinam impuris istis blasphemiiis conspurcant, atque hoc etiam obtentu admonitiones et objurgationes quaslibet eludunt. 'Scit Deus quid de nobis agere semel statuerit. Si salutem decrevit, adducet nos ad eam suo tempore: si mortem destinavit, frustra contra tenderemus.' . . . Ille autem foedus porcorum grunitus a Paulo rite compescitur. *Securos se in vitiis pergere dicunt; quia si sint e numero electorum, nihil obfutura sint vitia, quominus tandem ad vitam perducantur. Atqui in hunc finem electos esse nos Paulus admonet, ut sanctam ac inculpata[m] vitam traducamus.*" Lib. iii. cap. 23. sect. 10. Such he admitted to have been the conclusion, which profane men too often derived from the

doctrine of absolute predestination; a doctrine, which they zealously supported in theory, but scandalously abused in practice. It is remarkable however, that he censured only one of the two evils resulting from it, *security in vice*, totally omitting the other, *a remediless despair of God's mercy*, which our Reformers put forward as the most prominent, (vel *in desperationem*, vel "in *æque perniciosam . . . securitatem*,") and which Luther failed not, on the same occasion, to enumerate in the same order. Was it because he experienced the difficulty of a reply; because, like them, he could not, consistently with his principles, refute the objection, by urging the universality of grace, and a serious disposition on God's part to promote the salvation of all men?

Page 173, note (5).

"Testamentum vetus novo contrarium non est, quod quidem tam in veteri, quam in novo, per Christum, qui unicus est Mediator Dei et hominum, Deus et homo, æterna vita humano generi est proposita." Art. 7. The generality of the divine promises, as extended to the whole human race, (a position which Calvin denied,) is no less clearly asserted in our Liturgy, than our Articles. And it is singular, that, in a striking instance, our Reformers appear to have introduced it for the express purpose of marking a distinction between his sentiments and their own. The confession at the commencement of our daily service was not, like most of our prayers, taken from the ancient forms, but slightly copied from one originally composed in French by Calvin. See Serm. I. note 7. The plea for mercy, which it contains, stands thus in the Latin translation of Pollanus: "Miserere igitur nostri omnium, O Deus, et Pater clementissime ac misericors, per nomen Filii tui Jesu Christi Domini nostri, te obtestamur:" in that of its author, thus: "Tua igitur nos misericordia dignare Deus, et Pater clementissime, ac summe misericors,

“in nomine Filii tui Jesu Christi Domini nostri:” but in our own Liturgy a new idea occurs; in which, after the words, “But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us miserable sinners: spare thou them, O God, which confess their faults; restore thou them, that are penitent,” are inserted the following; “According to thy promises declared unto mankind in Christ Jesu our Lord;” not the least trace of which is to be found in the Latin. It should likewise be added, that in the absolution immediately subjoined, little more than the name of which appears in Pollanus, another idea, incompatible also with the Calvinistical theory, is discoverable: “Almighty God,” it is said, “the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who desireth not the death of a sinner, &c.”

Page 173, note (6).

The resemblance between the concluding paragraph of this Article, and the constant style of Melancthon upon the same subject, is too great not to be instantly perceived. “Deinde,” it is stated, “promissiones divinas sic amplecti oportet, ut nobis in sacris literis generaliter propositæ sunt, et Dei voluntas in nostris actionibus ea sequenda est, quam in verbo Dei habemus diserte revelatam.” If this be compared with the following and other similar passages from Melancthon, its origin cannot be doubtful: “Et si alia subtiliter de electione disputari fortasse possunt, tamen prodest piis tenere, quod promissio sit universalis. Nec debemus de voluntate Dei aliter judicare, quam juxta verbum revelatum, et scire debemus, quod Deus præceperit, ut credamus. . . . Nos igitur simpliciter interpretamur hanc sententiam universaliter, ‘Deus vult omnes homines salvos fieri,’ scilicet, quod ad ipsius voluntatem attinet.” Opera, vol. iv. p. 498, 499. “Hæc universalis dicta de promissione teneamus, et opponamus tentationi de particularitate, cum disputant mentes,

" an sint in numero electorum? Ab hac disputatione ad
 " *revelatam* Dei voluntatem in Evangelio deducamur, et
 " credamus expresso verbo Dei, et nos in *universalem*
 " *promissionem* includamus, sciamus eam ad nos quoque
 " pertinere, sciamus Filium Dei *veracem* nuncium esse,
 " per quem prolata est promissio ex sinu æterni Patris,
 " nec *fungamus* de eadem re *contradictorias* voluntates in
 " Deo, quia Deus *verax* est. *Hanc consolationem* sump-
 " tam ex verbo expresso teneamus, nec ipsos *inextricabi-*
 " *libus labyrinthis* disputationum implicemus, *quæ fidem*
 " *evertunt.*" Vol. iv. p. 86. " Item Rom. viii. ' Quos
 " elegit, hos et vocavit.' *Dulcem, salutarem, et multipli-*
 " *cem consolationem* continet hæc sententia. . . . Se-
 " cunda consolatio est, quod monet hæc sententia non
 " removendam esse vocationem a consilio electionis.
 " *Elegit* Deus, qui *vocare* nos ad Filii agnitionem *de-*
 " *crevit*, et *vult generi humano* suam *voluntatem* et sua
 " *beneficia* innotescere. Approbat igitur et eligit *ob-*
 " *temperantes* vocationi." Loci Theolog. de Prædest.
 p. 475. See also p. 473.

As nothing of this kind appears in the writings of Calvin, but much in those of Melancthon, can we possibly doubt, to which the eye of our Reformers was directed? It should moreover be observed, that Cranmer was probably induced to draw up this very form upon the topic of predestination by a suggestion of the latter, who, when consulted by him (in the year 1548) respecting the compilation of a public Creed, thus adverted to the subject: " *Nimis horridæ fuerunt initio*
 " *Stoicæ disputationes* apud nostros de fato, et disci-
 " *plinæ nocuerunt. Quare te rogo, ut de tali aliqua*
 " *formula doctrinæ cogites.*" See Sermon II. note 6. p. 223.

This last clause of the Article has been usually denominated a *caveat*. If by such an expression it be meant, that after having been taught to believe in an

absolute, we are required to act upon the principle of a conditional, predestination, there certainly appears a manifest impropriety in the term. For, according to Melancthon, the universality of the divine promises, and that will of God, equally inclined to the salvation of all men, which is *truly* revealed to us in the word of God, form the principal foundation of the whole system. And indeed, if we turn to the first amended edition of his *Loci Theologici*, we perceive, that he originally inculcated the universality of the Gospel promise, solely with a view to counteract the idea of a particular election upon motives of personal partiality. See Serm. VII. note 22. p. 426.

Perhaps the passage under consideration cannot be better explained, than in language similar to that, in which Bucer expressed Melancthon's leading sentiments. "Furthermore, we must receive" (*embrace, amplecti*) "the promises of God, in such wise as they "are generally set forth to us in holy Scripture," or, as they are proposed to us *all* in Scripture, because *all, as Christians, are predestined to salvation*," and in our "doings that will of God is to be followed," or, and therefore we must not conceive, that God has a secret will respecting us, but *must cooperate with that will of God*, ("et Dei voluntas in nostris actionibus ea sequenda est,") "which we have expressly declared" (*revealed, revelatam*) "to us in the word of God."

Page 174, note (7).

Consoletur nos in tentatione prædestinationis, qua vix alia est periculosior, quod promissiones Dei sunt universales *fidelibus*. Confessio Helvetica, de Prædest.

Page 175, note (8).

"Wherefore we being thus persuaded of *the good will* "of our heavenly Father towards this infant, declared "by his Son Jesus Christ, &c." Office of public Baptism. "Doubt ye not therefore, but earnestly believe,

“ that he *hath* likewise *favourably received* this present infant, that he *hath embraced him with the arms of his mercy*, that he *hath given to him the blessing of eternal life*, and *made him partaker of his everlasting kingdom.*” Office of private Baptism. Editions of 1549 and 1552. An alteration of the tense in the concluding part of the last quotation was afterwards adopted, but not by our Reformers themselves. The words, as they now stand, are; “ and (as he has promised in his holy word) *will give* unto him the blessing of eternal life, and *make* him partaker of his everlasting kingdom.” Nothing more seems to have been originally meant by the expressions, “ *hath given to him the blessing of eternal life,*” than “ *hath given to him a title to the blessing of eternal life;*” and by those which follow, “ *made him partaker of his everlasting kingdom,*” than “ *made him partaker in a right to the enjoyment of his everlasting kingdom.*” These passages, however, appear to have been subsequently understood, as if referring to an actual possession, and perhaps on that account solely were at length altered.

Page 175, note (9).

In the prayer after Baptism, every child is expressly declared to be regenerated: “ We yield thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee to *regenerate this infant with thy Holy Spirit*, to receive him for thine own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into thy holy Church.” And in the Office of private Baptism it is unreservedly stated, that he “ is now by the laver of regeneration in Baptism *received into the number of the children of God*, and *heirs of everlasting life.*” That all baptized children are not nominally, but really, the elect of God, our Church Catechism likewise distinctly asserts. Q. “ Who gave you that name? A. My Godfathers and Godmothers in my Baptism, wherein I was made a

“ *member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven. . . . I learn to believe in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, and all the elect people of God.*”

Nor is the position, that an actual regeneration always takes place, confined to our Baptismal service, but also subsequently recognized in the Order of Confirmation, the first prayer of which thus commences: “ Almighty and everlasting God, who hast vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants by water, and the Holy Ghost, &c.” Surely it requires something more than a common share of ingenuity to pervert language like this from its plain, grammatical sense, into one directly repugnant. See p. 377. for the doctrine of our Homilies on the same point.

Page 176, note (10).

No man, perhaps, was ever less scrupulous in the adoption of general expressions, but, perhaps, no man adopted them with more mental reservations, than Calvin. To his conduct in this particular, upon the point of Baptismal efficacy, I have already alluded in Serm. III. note 16. With such a disposition, however, he certainly was very sparing in his use of them, when he composed his office of Baptism. He indeed admitted, that the children of Christians are included with their parents in the Covenant of Christianity; but this he asserted to be the case *without* Baptism, and considered as solely applicable to an *external* Covenant. Hence the Assembly of Divines, in their celebrated Directory of 1644, who almost literally translated his language, and correctly expressed his meaning, directed the minister to shew “. . . . that the promise is made to believers, and their seed, and that the seed and posterity of the faithful, born within the Church, have, by their birth, interest in the Covenant, and right to the seal of it, and to the out-

“ward privileges of the Church. . . . That children
 “by Baptism are solemnly received into the bosom of
 “the *visible* Church, &c.” Directory, p. 22. ed. 1546.
 With Calvin’s principle therefore, that, although *all*
 children are outwardly incorporated into Christ’s
 Church, *some* only are inwardly regenerated by the
 Spirit, the following declaration in our Baptismal ser-
 vice is utterly inconsistent: “Seeing now, dearly be-
 “loved, that this child *is regenerated*, and grafted into
 “the body of Christ’s Church;” words, which unequi-
 vocally convey the idea of a participation as well in the
 internal, as in the external, privileges of the Gospel Cove-
 nant. *When* regeneration is supposed to take place,
 according to his creed, we learn from the Articles of
 Concord between the Churches of Zurich and Geneva,
 drawn up in the year 1549, which observe; “*Qui in*
 “*prima infantia* baptizati sunt, eos in *pueritia*, vel in-
 “*eunte adolescentia*, interdum etiam in *senectute*, *rege-*
 “*nerat* Deus.” Art. 20. Opusc. p. 1038. These were
 the Articles of Concord, which gave so much offence
 to Melancthon, (see Serm. VII. note 20.) and one of
 which he indignantly erased from the copy shewn to
 him. Nor is it difficult, perhaps, to point out the offen-
 sive passage. That it was the following seems almost
 certain, because no other relates to the subject of pre-
 destination: “*Præterea sedulo docemus, Deum non*
 “*promiscue* vim suam exerere in omnibus, qui Sacra-
 “*menta* recipiunt, sed *tantum in electis*. Nam quemad-
 “*modum non alios* in fidem illuminat, *quam quos præ-*
 “*ordinavit ad vitam*, ita arcana Spiritus sui virtute
 “*efficit, ut percipiant electi*, quæ offerunt Sacramenta.”
 Art. 16.

The full extent, then, of Calvin’s charity on this
 occasion, it is not difficult to estimate. What that of
 Beza’s subsequently was, who imbibed all the spirit,
 but not all the prudence, of his master, appears from

a public conference, which he held with the Lutherans in the year 1586. "Idem," he then remarked, *in Baptismo fit, quem multa millia infantum accipiunt, qui tamen nunquam regenerantur, sed in æternum pereunt.*" Acta Colloquii Montisbell. p. 893. ed. 1613.

Page 176, note (11).

In the year 1543, Melancthon and Bucer drew up a reformed Liturgy, and with it an exposition of several controverted points of faith, for the use of the Archbishopric of Cologne. From this work the occasional services of our own Church, where they vary from the ancient forms, seem principally to have been derived: It was not, however, itself original, but in a great degree borrowed from a Liturgy previously established at Norimberg. This appears from the epistles of Melancthon. "Seripsi vobis antea, Episcopum secutorum esse formam Norimbergensem. Eratque ante meum adventum institutus liber, ad exemplum Norimbergense. Retinuit pleraque Bucerus; quosdam Articulos auxit, ut est copiosus. Mihi, eum omnia relegissem, attribuit Articulos περί τῆς ἰκονομασίας, de creatione, de peccato originis, de justitia fidei et operum, de Ecclesia, de pœnitentia. In his contsumpsi tempus hactenus, et legi de cœremoniis Baptismi, et cœnæ Domini, quæ ipse composuit. Arbitror pæne finitum esse opus." Ep. p. 546. "Postquam veni Bonnam, intellexi Episcopum dedisse mandatum, ut forma doctrinæ et rituum proponenda Ecclesiis conscribatur, et quidem ad exemplum Norimbergensis formæ." M. Luthero, Ibid. p. 91. It should be observed, that the author of the Reformation at Norimberg was not Osiander, but Wincelâus Lincus, who settled there in the year 1525. Gerdes. Introductio, vol. i. p. 243.

All our Offices bear evident marks of having been

partly taken from this work; liberally imitating, but not servilely copying it. In our Baptismal service the resemblance between the two productions is particularly striking; nor in the Cologne form is the doctrine of universal regeneration and election in Baptism less prominent, than in our own. The sense of the following passages cannot easily be mistaken. “Baptismus est Sacramentum regenerationis, quo Christo Domino inserimur, incorporamur, sepelimur in mortem ejus, induimur eo, et efficimur per eum *fili* et *hæredes Dei*.” Nostra *Hermanni*, &c. simplex ac pia Deliberatio, &c. p. 69. ed. 1545. “Sed Deus Pater, pro ineffabili sua misericordia *erga genus humanum*, Filium suum misit, ut mundum servaret, *quare etiam et hos infantes servatos vult*. Ille peccata totius mundi tulit, et tam parvulos, quam nos adultos, a peccatis, morte, diabolo, et æterna damnatione liberavit, et salvos fecit, qui voluit sibi offerri parvulos, ut iis benedictionem impartiretur. Quare pro immensa Christiana pietate vestra *hunc puerum* assumite, et ad Christum adducite, et offerte piis vestris precibus, quo peccatorum suorum ab illo consequatur remissionem, transferatur in regnum gratiæ, ereptus e tyrannide Satanæ, et constituatur *hæres æternæ salutis*. *Et vobis certissimum sit, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum hoc opus charitatis vestræ erga hunc infantem clementissime respecturum.*” p. 71. “Wherefore we being thus persuaded of the good will of our heavenly Father towards this infant, declared by his Son Jesus Christ, and nothing doubting, but that he favourably alloweth this charitable work of ours, &c.” “His verbis et huic facto Domini nostri Jesu Christi super illos *fidem habete, nec dubitate eum et vestros infantes sic in sacro baptisinate suscepturum, et complexurum esse ulnis misericordiæ suæ, et benedictionem vitæ æternæ, et sempiternam regni Dei communionem iis collaturum.*” p. 72.

“Doubt ye not therefore, but earnestly believe, that he will likewise favourably receive this present infant; that he will embrace him with the arms of his mercy; that he will give unto him the blessing of eternal life; and make him partaker of his everlasting kingdom.”

“Itaque ex baptisinate certo statuimus, nos Deo acceptos et foedere gratiæ sempiterno ei conjunctos esse.”

p. 72. “Debent pastores subinde accuratius et solidius explicare et excutere ratum habere Deum baptisima infantium nostrorum, infantes per baptismum adoptare in filios, et constituere hæredes gratiæ suæ et vitæ æternæ.” p. 75.

“Quod cum fecerint, ne dubitent infantem suum vere baptizatum, peccatis ablutum, in Christo renatum, et filium hæredemque Dei factum esse.” p. 77.

“Ex his ergo Christi verbis certi sumus infantes, quicumque Christo juxta verbum ejus offeruntur, pertinere ad regnum Dei, esse filios Dei, membra Christi.” Ibid. “Hunc igitur infantulum filium et hæredem Dei, fratrem et cohæredem Christi, membrum Christi, et vestrum in Christo, &c.” p. 78.

That these passages express something more than the language of hope, will not, perhaps, be controverted. It should however be recollected; that when the Lutherans spoke thus certainly of the regeneration and election of every infant in Baptism, they attributed nothing to the Sacramental efficacy, but all to the divine promise. Hence our Church strongly urges that promise, as the sure and only ground of our confidence. “Dearly beloved, ye have brought this child to be baptized; ye have prayed, that our Lord Jesus Christ would vouchsafe to receive him, to release him of his sins, to sanctify him with the Holy Ghost, to give him” (a title to) “the kingdom of Heaven and everlasting life. Ye have heard also, that our Lord Jesus Christ hath promised in his Gospel to grant all these

“ things, that ye have prayed for; which promise he for his part will most surely keep and perform.” In the *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum* likewise this point is directly noticed: “ Plures item,” it is there observed, “ ab aliis cumulantur errores in Baptismo, quem aliqui sic attoniti spectant, ut ab ipso illo externo creant elemento Spiritum Sanctum emergere, vimque ejus nomen et virtutem, ex qua recreamur, et gratiam et reliqua ex eo proficiscentia dona in ipsis Baptismi fonticulis enatare. In summa totam regenerationem nostram illi sacro puteo deberi volunt, qui in sensus nostros incurrunt. Verum salus animarum, instauratio Spiritus, et beneficium adoptionis, quo nos Deus pro filiis agnoscit, a misericordia divina per Christum ad nos dimanante, tum etiam ex promissione sacris in Scripturis apparente, proveniunt.” Cap. de Baptismo.

Page 176, note (12).

It is certain by God's word, that children, which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved. Rubrick after the Office of public Baptism.

Page 177, note (13).

The work referred to is “ The Institution of a Christian Man,” published in 1537. “ Item, that the promise of grace and everlasting life (which promise is adjoined unto this Sacrament of Baptism) pertaineth not only unto such, as have the use of reason, but also to infants, innocents, and young children, and that they ought therefore, and must needs be baptized, and that by the Sacrament of Baptism they do also obtain remission of their sins, the grace and favour of God, and be made thereby the very sons of God. In somuch as infants and children, dying in their infancy, shall undoubtedly be saved thereby, and else not.” p. 35. The same publication likewise contemplates faith

and obedience in maturer years, not as the consequences, but as the causes of election. "There is, and hath been ever from the beginning of the world; and so shall endure and continue, a certain number, society, communion, or company, of *the elect* and faithful people of God, of which number our Saviour Jesus Christ is the only head and governor, and the members of the same be all these holy saints, which be now in Heaven, and also all the faithful people of God, which be alive, or that ever heretofore have lived, or shall live in this world, from the beginning unto the end of the same, and be ordained, *for their true faith and obedience unto the will of God*, to be saved, and to enjoy everlasting life in Heaven." p. 13.

Page 178, note (14).

When our Church maintains the actual regeneration of all infants dedicated to Christ in Baptism, it is evident, that at the same time she inculcates the universality of grace. That she equally holds its defectibility, not only follows as a consequence of the preceding position, but is itself distinctly and explicitly alluded to: "Grant, that this child, now to be baptized therein, may receive the fulness of thy grace, and *ever remain* in the number of thy faithful and elect children." Office of Baptism. "That as he is made partaker of the death of thy Son, he may also be partaker of his resurrection; so that *finally*" (not for a period only) "with the residue of thy holy Church, he may be an inheritor" (or heir) "of thine everlasting kingdom." The same. "Defend, O Lord, this *thy child* with thy heavenly grace, that he may *continue* thine for ever." Order of Confirmation.

Page 179, note (15).

Although Heaven is the gift of Christianity, and by

becoming Christians we become entitled to it, yet are its rewards solely conferred on persevering virtue: "Grant, that whosoever is here dedicated to thee by our office and ministry, may also be endued with heavenly virtues, and everlastingly rewarded." Office of Baptism.

Page 180, note (16).

The impossibility of reconciling the doctrine contained in our Liturgy and Homilies with the Calvinistical predestination, has been so frequently and ably demonstrated, that a repetition of that argument seems unnecessary. There is, nevertheless, a paragraph in our Burial service, of much importance to the controversy, which I have never seen fully elucidated. It is the following; "Suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death *to fall from thee.*" The Calvinists endeavour to get rid of the difficulty, which these expressions oppose to their system, by asserting, that they only relate to a fall from a *fictional* faith. But the contrary appears to be the fact, if we trace them to their real source. The passage, in which they are found, was taken from a German Hymn of Luther, composed as a kind of poetical paraphrase upon another very ancient one in the Offices of the Romish Church. The words of Luther in the latter part of this Hymn are "Heiliger Herre Gott, heiliger starker Gott, heiliger harmbertziger Heyland, du ewiger Gott, lass uns nicht entfallen von des rechten glaubens trost." Geistliches Handbuchlein, p. 136. "O Holy Lord God, O holy mighty God, O holy merciful Saviour, thou God eternal, suffer us not *to fall from the consolation of true faith.*" To ascertain, therefore, the precise meaning of the terms in our own Liturgy, nothing more seems requisite, than to compare them with the original. Indeed, to consider a fall

from God as meaning a fall from *an ideal faith* in God, is a species of forced interpretation, in itself not easily admissible.

But the language, as well as sentiments, of our Reformers on this occasion, may be further illustrated by the publications of the preceding reign. In the Bishops' Book it is said; "Keep us from the inticements of the devil, that we consent not to any of his temptations or persuasions. Keep us, that he by no suggestion bring us *from the right faith*, neither cause us *to fall into desperation*, now, nor *in the point of death*." p. 91. And in the King's Book, thus still more directly to the point. "Whether there be any special, particular knowledge, which man by faith hath certainly of himself, whereby he may testify to himself; that he is of the *predestinates*, which shall to the end persevere in their calling, we have not spoken; nor can in Scripture nor doctors find, that any *such* faith can be taught or preached. Truth it is, that in the Sacraments instituted by Christ we may constantly believe the works of God in them to our present comfort, and application of his grace and favour, with assurance also, that he will not fail us, if we *fall not from him*." Art. of Faith. "Albeit in this assembly of men called by the word of God, and received by faith and baptism, be many evil men, many sinners, many that turn by true penance to grace, and yet sometimes fall again, some, after they turn by true penance, still persevere, and increase in goodness; many, *that fall*, and *never* rise again, &c." 9th art. of the Creed. Perhaps likewise a reference to the Creed of Cranmer, respecting the possibility of perishing in the dreadful hour of affliction and death, may not be deemed unimportant. "In this petition (deliver us from evil) we must learn both wisdom and patience: wisdom to beware of sin, when it provoketh

“ us, and in no wise to follow the same ; and patience, “ to suffer willingly the cross, and such afflictions as “ God shall send unto us, and to pray God with fervent “ desire, that he *suffer us not to perish in the same* ; but “ mercifully defend us, until such time as it shall please “ him clearly to deliver us, which shall be, *when we shall “ die. . . . At that hour we be in the most danger of “ all evils and temptations. Wherefore it is most neces- “ sary for us, even from our tender age, to pray to our “ Lord, that at that last hour he will be good and gra- “ cious to us, delivering us from all manner of evil.”*

Catechism, p. 210.

Page 180, note (17).

The individual opinions of Cranmer upon the subject of predestination, probably because little known, have been seldom adduced. That he thought very differently from Calvin respecting universal redemption, the extracts, which I have given from his writings, in p. 329. will perhaps be admitted as complete evidence, even by those, who may not esteem them fully satisfactory upon the collateral question, for the illustration of which they are there quoted. Neither is it difficult to shew, not only that he further differed from the Reformer of Geneva on the point of final perseverance, but that he held the same doctrine of regeneration and an election in Christ through Baptism, which is so conspicuous in the Offices of our Church. In his Catechism his sentiments are thus delivered: “ And we “ Christian men, although by *Baptism we be made the “ children of God, and receive the Holy Ghost, &c.*” p. 192. “ Here we mean *a second birth, which is spiritual, “ whereby our inward man and mind is renewed of the “ Holy Ghost, so that our hearts and minds receive “ new desires, which they had not of their first birth or “ nativity. And the second birth is by the water of “ Baptism, which Paul calleth the laver of regeneration,*

“ because our sins be forgiven us in Baptism, and the
 “ *Holy Ghost is poured into us, as into God’s beloved*
 “ *children, so that by the power and working of the*
 “ *Holy Ghost we are born again spiritually, and made*
 “ *new creatures. And so by Baptism we enter into the*
 “ *kingdom of God, and shall be saved for ever, if we*
 “ *continue to our lives’ end in the faith of Christ.”* p.
 214. When speaking of adults, he observes, “ All these
 “ benefits we receive by faith, in the which *whosoever*
 “ *continueth unto the end of his life shall be saved; the*
 “ *which God grant to us all.”* p. 121. “ Take this for
 “ a sure conclusion, and doubt nothing thereof, that
 “ the Holy Ghost, as he hath *begun* these things in us,
 “ so he will *finish* the same, *if we obey him, and continue*
 “ *in faith unto the end of our lives. For he that con-*
 “ *tinueth unto the end shall be saved.”* p. 143. Such
 were his ideas, when our Liturgy was first compiled;
 and that they were not afterwards changed, when he
 became a Zuinglian on the point of the Sacramental
 presence, we may conclude from the last of his produc-
 tions, his answer to Gardiner, in which he says; “ For
 “ this cause Christ ordained Baptism in water, that, as
 “ surely as we feel and touch the water, so assuredly
 “ ought we to believe, when we are baptized, that Christ
 “ is verily present with us, and that by him we be *newly*
 “ *born again spiritually, and washed from our sins, and*
 “ *grafted in the stock of Christ’s own body, and be ap-*
 “ *pareled, clothed, and harnessed with him in such*
 “ *wise, that as the devil hath no power against Christ,*
 “ *so hath he none against us, so long as we remain*
 “ *grafted in that stock, and be clothed with that apparel,*
 “ *and be harnessed with that armour.”* p. 38. “ The Holy
 “ Ghost doth not only come to us in Baptism, and Christ
 “ doth there clothe us, but they do the same to us con-
 “ tinually, *so long as we dwell in Christ.”* p. 71.

Upon the same points, the universality and defectibi-

lity of grace, points utterly incompatible with the Calvinistical theory, Latimer seems to have spoken no less decidedly, than Cranmer. On the first head he adopted the following unambiguous mode of expression. "The promises of Christ our Saviour are *general*; they pertain to *all mankind*. He made a general proclamation, saying, 'Whosoever believeth in me hath everlasting life!' Likewise St. Paul saith; 'The grace and mercies of God exceed far our sins.' Therefore let us ever think and believe, that the grace of God, his mercy and goodness, exceedeth our sins. Also consider, what Christ saith with his own mouth; 'Come to me, *all ye*, that labour, and are laden, and I will ease you.' Mark here he saith, 'Come *all ye*;' wherefore then should any man despair, to shut out himself from these promises of Christ, which be *general*, and pertain to *the whole world*?" Sermons, p. 182. ed. 1584. "Now seeing, that the Gospel is *universal*, it appeareth, that he would have *all mankind* saved; and that the fault is not in *him*, if we be damned. For it is written thus; 'God would have *all men* to be saved.' His salvation is sufficient to save all mankind; but we are so wicked of ourselves, that we *refuse* the same, and we *will not take* it, when it is offered unto us; and *therefore* he saith; 'Few are chosen.' p. 327. Is it possible for any man at all conversant with the writings of Luther and Melancthon on one side, and with those of Calvin on the other, to hesitate in determining, from which the preceding language was derived? Nor was he deficient in precision upon the second head. On this he remarked, "I do not put you in comfort that if you have *once* the Spirit, ye cannot lose it. There be *new spirits* started up now of late, that say, *after* we have received the Spirit, *we cannot sin*. I will make but one argument. St. Paul had brought the

“ Galatians to the profession of the faith, and left them in that state. They had received the Spirit *once*, and they *sinned again*. If this be true, we may *lose* the Spirit, that we have once possessed. It is a *fond* thing, I will not tarry in it.” p. 84. “ Whosoever purposely sinneth, contra conscientiam, against his conscience, he *hath lost* the Holy Ghost, the remission of sins, and *finally Christ himself*.” p. 170. “ As there be many of us, which, when we fall willingly into sin against conscience, we lose *the favour of God, our salvation, and finally the Holy Ghost*.” p. 226. “ That man or woman, that committeth such an act, loseth the Holy Ghost, and the remission of sins, and so becometh the *child of the Devil*, being before the *child of God*. Now he that is led so with sin, he is *in the state of damnation*, and sinneth *damnably*.” p. 227. “ We may one time be *in* the book, and another time come *out* again, as it appeareth by David, which was written in the book of life. But when he sinned, he at that same time was *out* of the book of the favour of God, until he had repented, and was sorry for his faults. So *we* may be *in* the book at one time, and afterward, when we forget God, and his word, and do wickedly, we come *out* of the book, that is *out of Christ*, who is the book.” p. 312.

Page 181, note (18).

An eminent Calvinistical controversialist of the present day makes the following concession respecting the opinion of Hooper upon predestination. “ Your next quotation is from Bishop Hooper, and in this single point, it is *clearly* on your side of the question.” Goliath slain, p. 103.

The quotations from the writings of Hooper have been generally taken from the preface to his Declaration of the Ten Commandments, which seems to have

been composed, like the 17th Article of our Church, not to encourage, but repress, all vain speculation, upon what he terms "the disputation of God's providence," which he censures as "*a curiosity, and no religion, a presumption, and no faith, a let of virtue and a furtherance of vice.*" p. 89. In this preface the subsequent passages, which define the causes of election and reprobation, (the leading points of the controversy,) are verbally translated from Melancthon. "The *cause* of reprobation or damnation is *sin in man*, which *will not* hear, neither receive the promise of the Gospel. ". . . . This sentence is *true*, howsoever man may judge of predestination. *God* is not the *cause* of sin, nor *would have* man to sin. 'Thou art not the God, that willeth sin.' Psalm v. 4. And it is said; 'Thy perdition, O Israel, is of thyself, and thy succour only of me.' Hos. xiii. 9. Causam reprobationis certum est hanc esse, videlicet peccatum in hominibus, qui prorsus non audiunt, nec accipiunt, Evangelium. . . . In his certum est, causam esse reprobationis peccatum ipsorum, et humanam voluntatem. Nam verissima est sententia, Deum non esse causam peccati, nec velle peccatum. Nota est enim vox Psalmi: 'Non Deus volens iniquitatem tu es.' Et Hos. xiii. dicitur; 'Perditio tua est Israel. Tantum in me auxilium tuum est.' Loci Theolog. de præd. p. 472. The cause of our election is the mercy of God in Christ. Howbeit he that will be partaker of this election, must receive the promise in Christ by faith, for *therefore* we be elected, *because* afterward we are made the members of Christ. Therefore as in the justification and remission of sin, there is a *cause*, though no *dignity* at all in the receiver of his justification, and so we judge him by the Scripture to be justified and have remission of his sin, because he received the grace promised in Christ; so we judge of election, by the event or

“ success, that happeneth in the life of man, those only
 “ to be elected, that by faith apprehend the mercy pro-
 “ mised in Christ.” “ Recte dicitur, causam electionis
 “ esse misericordiam in voluntate Dei. . . . Sed tamen
 “ in accipiente concurrere oportet apprehensionem pro-
 “ missionis, seu agnitionem Christi. Nam *ideo* electi
 “ sumus, *quia* efficimur membra Christi. Ergo in jus-
 “ tificatione diximus aliquam esse in accipiente, *causam*,
 “ non *dignitatem*, sed quia promissionem apprehendit,
 “ ita de electione a posteriore judicamus, videli-
 “ cet haud dubie electos esse eos, qui misericordiam
 “ propter Christum promissam fide apprehendunt.” Ib.
 p. 473. “ John saith, ‘ No man cometh to me, except
 ‘ my Father draw him.’ Many men understand these
 “ words in a wrong sense, as though God required in a
 “ reasonable man no more than in a dead post, and
 “ marketh not the words that follow ; ‘ Every man that
 ‘ heareth and learneth of my Father cometh to me.’
 “ God draweth with his word and the Holy Ghost, but
 “ *man’s duty* is to hear and learn, that is to say, *receive*
 “ the grace offered, *consent* to the promise, and not *re-*
 “ *pugn* the God, that calleth.” “ Sic cum Joan. vi. dic-
 “ tum esset, ‘ Nemo venit ad me, nisi Pater traxerit
 ‘ eum,’ sequitur statim, ‘ Omnis, qui audit a Patre, et
 ‘ discit, venit ad me.’ Orditur Deus, et trahit verbo
 “ suo, et Spiritu Sancto, sed *audire nos oportet, et disce-*
 “ *re*, id est, apprehendere promissionem, et *assentiri, non*
 “ *repugnare.*” Ib. Nor was the principal object, which
 Hooper proposed to himself in this adoption of Melan-
 thon’s ideas, at all obscure ; for in the sentence imme-
 diately preceding the first quotation he observes, that it
 is not the Christian’s part “ to say God hath written
 “ fatal laws, as the *Stoic*, and with *necessity of destiny*
 “ violently *pulleth one man by the hair into heaven*, and
 “ *thrusteth the other headlong into hell :*” and then adds,
 therefore “ ascertain thyself by the *Scripture* what be

“ the causes of reprobation and what of election. The
 “ cause of reprobation, &c.” as before. But in a prior
 part of the same preface he more fully explains the
 scope of his whole reasoning. “ As the sins of Adam,”
 he remarks, “ without privilege or exception extended
 “ unto all and every of Adam’s posterity, so did *the pro-*
 “ *mise of grace* generally appertain as well to *every and*
 “ *singular* of Adam’s posterity, as to Adam. . . . St.
 “ Paul doth by collation of Adam and Christ, sin and
 “ grace, thus interpret God’s promise, and maketh not
 “ *Christ inferior to Adam, nor grace to sin.* If *all* then
 “ shall be saved, what is to be said of those that Peter
 “ speaketh of, that shall perish for their false doctrine?
 “ And likewise Christ saith; ‘ that the gate is strait
 “ that leadeth to life, and few enter.’ Thus the Scrip-
 “ ture answereth, that the promise of grace appertaineth
 “ to every sort of men in the world, and comprehendeth
 “ them all, howbeit *within certain limits and bounds*, the
 “ which if men *neglect* or *pass over*, they *exclude them-*
 “ *selves* from the promise in Christ; as Cain was no
 “ more excluded, *till he excluded himself*, than Abel,
 “ Saul than David, Judas than Peter, Esau than Jacob.
 “ By the Scripture it seemeth, that the sentence of God
 “ was given to save the one, and damn the other, be-
 “ fore the one loved God, or the other hated God.
 “ Howbeit these threatenings of God against Esau, if
 “ he had not *of his own wilful malice* excluded himself
 “ from the promise of grace, should no more have hin-
 “ dered his salvation, than God’s threatenings *against*
 “ *Nineveh*, which, notwithstanding that God said should
 “ be destroyed within 40 days, stood a great time after,
 “ and did penance.” Hence it appears, that he sup-
 posed the will of God to be conditional, which indeed
 he elsewhere avowed in direct terms. “ That God re-
 penteth of the evil he purposed to do unto the Nine-
 vites, we learn, that all the threatenings of God be

“ *conditionally*, that is to say, to fall upon us, if we repent not of our evil deeds.” Sermons on Jonas, Serm. 7. “ Such as be sanctified by Christ, must live an honest and holy life, or else his sanctification availeth not; as God forsook the children of Israel, so will he do us; they were elected to be his people *upon this condition*; ‘ Si audiendo audieris vocem meam, et custodieris pactum meum, eris mihi peculiarium de cunctis populis.’ He that favoured not the Israelites, but took cruel vengeance upon them, because they walked not in their vocation, will do, and *doth daily* the same unto us. Therefore one of these two we must needs do, that say we be justified and sanctified in Christ, either from the bottom of our hearts *amend*, or else *be eternally lost*, with all our *ghostly knowledge*.” A Declaration of Christ and his Office, cap. 10.

It is recorded both by Fox and Strype, that violent disputes upon the subject of predestination took place between the Protestant prisoners, (particularly those in the King’s Bench,) during the persecution of Mary. The particulars of these disputes, it is generally supposed, are now lost. The contrary, however, appears to be the case; for in the Bodleian Library there is a small Quarto Manuscript, (No. 1972. Cat. MS.) which contains a considerable portion, at least, of the controversy on both sides. As the circumstance is singular and curious, and as the precise opinions of the moderate party seem never to have been made public, I shall subjoin a few extracts from their own statements. At one period there was a disposition to sign general terms of concord; upon which occasion Trew, the leader of the Anti-Predestinarians, drew up Articles of Unity, the 4th and 6th of which we find thus expressed: “ 4. Also we confess, and believe, and faithfully acknowledge, that all salvation, justifica-

"tion, redemption, and remission of sins, cometh unto
 "us wholly and solely through the mere mercy and
 "favour of God in Jesus Christ, purchased unto us
 "through his most precious death and bloodshedding,
 "and in no part through any of our own merit, works,
 "or deservings, how many or how good soever they be;
 "and that his body was offered to the death once on
 "the cross for all the sins of Adam, and *for all and sin-*
 "*gular of his posterity's sins*, how great and many
 "soever they be; and that all, that truly repent, un-
 "feignedly believe with a lively faith, and persevere
 "therein to the end of this mortal life, shall be saved,
 "and *that there is no decree of God to the contrary.*
 ". . . . 6. Also we do heartily acknowledge, confess, and
 "believe, and are most assuredly certain by God's most
 "holy word, that our Lord Jesus Christ's pure religion,
 "and secret will, revealed in his word, sufficient for
 "man's salvation, was in this realm declared and known
 "in good King Edward the VIth's days, which word
 "of God was then truly preached and sufficiently taught,
 "and his Sacraments duly ministered, and of some fol-
 "lowed; therefore we acknowledge them in England,
 "Christ's true Church visible." MS. p. 124. These
 Articles, which are given in a short tract, written by
 Trew, respecting "the cause of contention in the King's
 "Bench, as concerning the Sects of Religion, the 30th
 "of January, Ann. Dom. 1555." although intended
 for mutual subscription, were nevertheless not subscribed
 by the Predestinarians, who are, on that account, ac-
 cused of a breach of promise. In the relation of par-
 ticulars, the writer bitterly inveighs against the princi-
 ples and conduct of the other side, who, he remarks, so
 interpreted those texts of Scripture, which warn all who
are, no less than all who are *not*, in the favour of God,
 as if they were only "written to put the elect in fear to
 "do evil, that their lives might glorify their Father,

“ which is in heaven, and not to put them in fear of
 “ damnation. By this, in effect,” he adds, “ they af-
 “ firmed those Scriptures to be written in vain, or to
 “ put men in fear, where no fear is; *affirming in effect,*
 “ that the words of the Holy Ghost do no more good;
 “ *than a man of clouts, with a bow in his hand, doth in*
 “ a corn field, which will keep away the vermin crows
 “ awhile; but when they know it, what it is, they will
 “ fall down beside it, and devour the corn without fear.”
 p. 117. He then shortly states his own leading senti-
 ments, and those of his friends, which had given so
 much offence to the Predestinarian party, and produced
 such unhappy divisions. “ For we, that do hold and
 “ affirm the truth, *that Christ died for all men,* we do
 “ by the holy Scripture satisfy every man, that doth re-
 “ pent, and unfeignedly believe with a lively faith, (that
 “ he) is in the state of salvation, and one of God’s elect
 “ children, and shall *certainly* be saved, *if* he do not
 “ with malice of heart utterly forsake God; . . . and as
 “ long as he feeleth repentance and hope, and that he
 “ hath a will desirous to do God’s will, he is under the
 “ promise of life, made by God the Father, in and
 “ through his Son Jesus Christ, who hath *fulfilled* that,
 “ which *was lacking on his part.* So that he, that
 “ through God’s gift and assistance *do continue to the*
 “ *end,* he shall be saved, though all men in earth, and
 “ devils in hell, say and do what they can to the con-
 “ trary. *This certainty* of our election is sure and agree-
 “ able to the word, but that, which they hold, is not.
 “ Wherefore we durst not, for our lives and souls, for-
 “ sake this undoubted truth, and grant that, which they
 “ by the word cannot approve to be true. For *these*
 “ *aforsaid causes, and none other,* they did evil us, rail
 “ on us, and call us heretics, cast dust in our faces, and
 “ give sentence of damnation on us, and excommunicated
 “ us, and would neither eat nor drink with us, nor yet

“ bid us God speed, and did keep away such money, as
 “ was given them in common to distribute among us,
 “ that did lie for the truth, and caused us to be locked
 “ up, that we should speak to nobody by their minds,
 “ lest we should warn them of their false and erroneous
 “ opinion, and for no other cause, but that our
 “ conscience, grounded on God’s word, would not suffer
 “ us to be *of that sect.*” p. 119.

We see by these Articles of Unity the utmost latitude of expression, which the Anti-Predestinarians deemed admissible. By the following we perceive, with what very heavy “enormities” (as they termed it) they thought the opposite doctrine to be justly chargeable. “1st Enormity. That this foul and abominable error of the Manichees sect, or imagined predestination, is most *odious against God*, for in that it affirmeth, God ordained and created reprobates, and hardened their hearts *only to do evil*, it approveth contrary to the truth, that there is *a nature or motion to evil in God*; for it is written, as the workman is, such is the work. 2. Also in that it affirmeth, that God ordained some to be saved, the residue to be damned, before any of them had done good or evil, *it maketh God partial.* 3. Also it maketh *God* the author of all the sin and abomination, that is done or committed on the earth, and clean dischargeth *the devil and man* thereof; in that it affirmeth, that he ordained and created those that commit it for that *only* purpose, the which *they cannot avoid.* 6. Also in that it affirmeth, that Christ died not for *all* men, it defaceth *the dignity, efficacy, and virtue* of his passion. 7. Also it maketh *Christ inferior to Adam*, in that it affirmeth, that he died not for as many as Adam damned. 8. Also it maketh *grace inferior to sin*, in that it affirmeth, that the grace in Christ was not of power to save *all* them, that sin damned. 12. Also it causeth many to live *at*

“*free chance careless*, in that it teacheth them, that they
 “were elected or reprobated before the foundations of
 “the world were laid; and if they be so, that they *can-*
 “*not fall*; and if they be not, that *their weeping will*
 “*not help*. . . . 15. Also it destroyeth the *certainty* of
 “our election, and is enough to drive all such as believe
 “it *to despair*, for lack of knowledge, whether Christ
 “died for them, or not. . . . 17. Also it doth put away
 “and make frustrate the greatest part and principallest
 “point of the fear of God, in that in effect it affirmeth,
 “that none of those, that are *predestinate and elect*, can
 “ever more *finally perish*, do what sin and wickedness
 “they can. . . . 19. Also it maketh God a mocker, in
 “that it affirmeth, that he *offereth* faith to such, who,
 “he knoweth, *cannot receive it*.” p. 119.

Such were the sentiments of those, who at that period rejected the doctrine of absolute predestination. And even among its advocates, that one at least of the most respectable of them was not disposed to go the whole length of the Calvinistical system, the subsequent quotation from Bradford seems to prove: “God’s *foresight* “is not the cause of sin, or excusable necessity to him “that sinneth. The damned therefore have not, nor “shall have, any excuse, because God, *foreseeing* their “condemnation *through their own sin*, did *not draw* “them, as he doth his elect, unto Christ; but as the “elect have cause to thank God for ever for his great “mercies in Christ, so the other have cause to lament “*their own wickedness, sin, and contumacy of Christ*,” (actual, not original, sin,) “*which is the cause of their* “*reprobation*, and *wherein* we should look upon repro- “bation, as the only goodness of God in Christ is the “cause of our election and salvation, wherein we should “look upon God’s election.” Bradford’s Meditations upon the Lord’s Prayer, &c. p. 270. See also “Let- “ters of Martyrs,” p. 409.

How completely Lutheran appears the doctrine of Trew, and how moderately Calvinistical (if Calvinistical it can be called) that of Bradford! That the former, although branded by its adversaries with the title of Pelagianism, prevailed much at this period, we may conclude from a passage in the Confession of J. Clement in the year 1556, who remarks, "I do perceive, that there is a wonderful sort of the Pelagians' sect, *swarming every where.*" Strype's Eccles. Mem. vol. iii. p. 219. Append.

Page 187, note (19).

Dr. Priestley, and other professed Unitarians, have not confined themselves to mere insinuations on this head, but have expressly denominated those Articles, the illustration of which has been the object of these Lectures, *absurd*, and the majority of the Clergy, who subscribe them, *dishonest*. "Instead of merely subscribing their names to these Articles, as the Clergy now do, I wish the experiment was made of making them declare upon their honour, that they believe them, as they are required to do, in the obvious, literal, and grammatical sense of the words, and that they make this declaration, as the settled principle and conviction of their heart, as they hope for mercy from the God of truth. This new mode would at least make many of your Clergy *think* a little more upon the subject, than they appear to have done at present; and your teachers, though believing *what I have clearly shewn to be exceedingly absurd, and manifestly unscriptural*, would at least be *honest.*" Priestley's Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham, p. 123.

The passage at the conclusion of the Sermon is taken from the modest reply of Sebastian Castellio to the unmerited censures of Calvin. See Sermon II. note 18. p. 251.

THE END.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

*Sold by J. PARKER, Oxford; and F. C. and J. RIVINGTON,
London:*

1. THEOLOGICAL AND CRITICAL TRACTS, 2 vols. 8vo. By Richard Laurence, LL.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, Canon of Christ Church, &c. Price 1l. 1s.
2. ASCENSIO ISAIE VATIS, opusculum Pseudepigraphum, nunc primo Æthiopice cum versione Latina Anglicanaque editum. By the same. Price 7s. 6d.
3. PRIMI EZRÆ LIBRI, qui apud Vulgatam appellatur quartus, VERSIO Æthiopica; nunc primo in medium prolata, et Latine Angliceque reddita. By the same. Price 12s.
4. REMARKS on the Critical Principles, and the practical application of those Principles, adopted by Writers, who have at various periods recommended a new Translation of the Bible, as expedient and necessary. Price 5s.







